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DEVON AND CORNWALL  
NOTES AND QUERIES.



# Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries

a Quarterly Journal devoted to the  
LOCAL HISTORY BIOGRAPHY and  
ANTIQUITIES of the Counties of  
Devon and Cornwall edited by JOHN  
S AMERY MAXWELL ADAMS  
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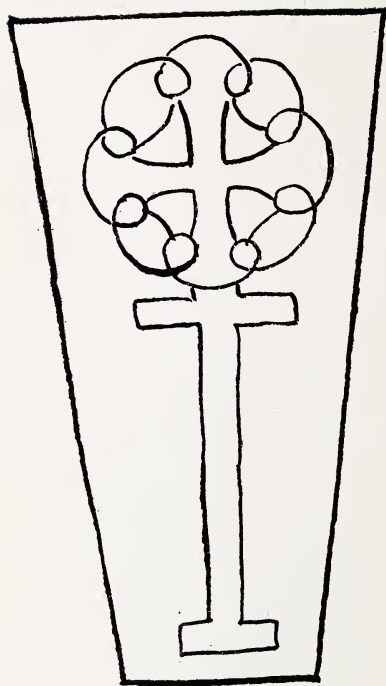
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Ugborough.



## Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries.

I. SEPULCHRAL SLABS WITH CROSSES IN DEVON CHURCHES.—The interesting notes by Mr. H. R. Watkin on the coffin-shaped slab in Ashton Church (*D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. ix., p. 101), have induced me to give considerable attention to these slabs which are of more frequent occurrence than perhaps most people imagine.

Mr. Watkin, with special reference to the Ashton slab, restricts his notes to such memorials as are coffin-shaped, the period of which has been assigned by Mr. W. H. H. Rogers to be between 1220-1320. But a large number of these slabs are rectangular, and they extend as memorials from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries. I have in vain attempted to classify them into systematic order. At first sight it seems as if they might be thus divided:—

1. Coffin-shaped slabs with crosses only.
2. Rectangular slabs with crosses only.
3. Rectangular slabs with crosses and inscriptions.

This classification breaks down immediately; for one of the earliest, if not quite the earliest, and certainly the finest in this county is that which covers the grave of Bishop Quivil in the Lady Chapel of Exeter Cathedral. Here we find a rectangular slab with a floriated cross deeply incised, and on the ledger line the ambiguous legend:

*Petra tegit Petrum nihil officiat sibi tetrum.*

Bishop Quivil died in 1291.

Classification by the style of ornament proves equally futile, if we try to assign the floriated crosses of Greek type to the earlier coffin-shaped slabs, and the Latin crosses to those that are later. For at Coleridge we find a coffin-shaped stone with a cross of Latin shape upon it. Comparison with similar memorials in other places may not be amiss. In the church of St. Philip, Bristol, I found a very fine example of

a rectangular slab of Purbeck marble with an incised cross, and round the edge of the stone, which was very thick, interlacing arcading of transitional Norman type of the twelfth century.

The next question which may be asked is: What authority had Dr. Oliver and his contemporaries for regarding these slabs with crosses as memorials to priests?

I am inclined to think that they formed a general conclusion from one memorial, that of Bishop Quivil. Here was a slab with a cross commemorating a priest; therefore they supposed that all such slabs must be the grave stones of priests.

It is, however, evident that no restriction was placed upon the use of such slabs either as regards sex or profession. We find them on the graves of women and of laymen, these latter both country squires and merchants. We have a very fine example at Cullompton for John Kyng, "quondam de Cullumpton mercator." At St. Mary Redcliff's, Bristol, I found among the architectural fragments preserved in the tower a large coffin-shaped stone with a floriated cross, from the shaft of which branched out a little label suspending a shield with a merchant's mark. Round the edge of the stone an inscription recorded the name of one Babington, with a date of the fifteenth century. I was unable to decipher this accurately as the stone was surrounded by so many other relics of the church.

The coffin-shaped stones are often described as the lids of stone coffins. I do not think this is necessarily the case. For though the slabs have frequently been discovered during alterations to church floors no stone coffin has appeared with them.

One fine example we have of a stone coffin with a cover upon which is a raised cross. This was discovered in August, 1887, in a meadow below Cowick Barton, St. Thomas, Exeter. The site was conjectured to be that of the chapel of St. Michael belonging to Cowick Priory. In this church was buried Sir Hugh Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton, who died at Colcombe Castle, near Colyton, in 1291. A man's skeleton in an almost perfect condition was found in the coffin. Where were the bones re-interred? Most likely this was the coffin of Sir Hugh Courtenay, though at the time no one seems to

have drawn this evident conclusion from the known circumstances of Sir Hugh Courtenay's burial and the discovery of the coffin.

This was subsequently presented to the Royal Albert Museum, Exeter, and is now in the hall of Rougemont House. The lid is ridge-shaped, not flat like the coffin-shaped floor stones; and a fine cross-cerclée is raised upon it. Some notes with an illustration from the *Western Antiquary* (vol. vii., p. 96), are placed near it. But no date is given either of the finding of the coffin or of its presentation to the Museum. See also Rogers' *Memorials of the West*, pp. 335, 395.

The variety of style in the designs of the crosses is remarkable. In three instances only in Devon do the designs repeat themselves, two similar crosses appearing at Horwood and two at Inwardleigh. At Cotleigh and Kilmington are crosses of similar design. Of the rest, and these the more elaborate, I have found no two alike.

I do not pretend to assume that the following list represents all the slabs with crosses in Devon. During the last two years when revisiting the churches and revising my notes, I have added many, and shall probably meet with more before that revision is completed. Some that are mentioned by Davidson are no longer to be found owing to the disastrous treatment meted out to floor slabs when floors are "restored." I shall be grateful to have particulars of any additional ones readers may be so kind as to send me, and for any further comments on the somewhat perplexing problem of their origin and intention.

The foregoing remarks will serve to introduce this list of memorial slabs with crosses in our parish churches.

*References.*—Davidson. MS. notes by J. Davidson in the Exeter City Library (Brooking-Rowe Bequest). Rogers—Sepulchral Effigies (*Trans. Exeter Diocesan Arch. Soc.*)

*Ashton.*—See notes by Mr. H. R. Watkin, *D. & C. N. & Q.*, Vol. IX., p. 101.

*Alwington.*—Coffin-shaped stone near the font. See Rogers, plate xix. Ledger line with inscription:—

Orate pro anima Georgii Dyell arm. qui obiit xxix die mensis augusti anno mccccxiii. cuj. an. ppietur. Deus anen.

*Belstone*.—Coffin-shaped stone now built into a wall near the rectory. This was taken from the church in 1861, when it was found at the west end of the south aisle. Crossing, *Crosses of Dartmoor*, p. 124.

*See p. 124*, *Bere Ferrers*.—Large rectangular slab in the north transept, for many years turned out into the churchyard. It bears incised a Latin cross on steps, in the centre of which is the Sacred Heart surrounded by rays, and on it I.H.S. On a ledger line:—

*Hic jacet Roger Champernown arm. cui. aie. pp. de. amen.*

This Roger was the son of Alexander Champernown and Joan Ferrars, co-heiress of the Ferrars, lords of the manor. Roger, who died without issue, presented Walter Kynnecone to the Arch-presbytery June 23, 1452.

Just above the church is a cottage, believed to be the former Arch-presbytery; the doorstep is a stone with an incised cross, taken from the church, and assumed to be the grave stone of one of the former Arch-priests.

*Branscombe*.—A slab in the south transept, with a Latin cross upon steps, and the inscription:—

*Orate pro aie Johis Hedmunt (or Hedraunt).*

This stone is illustrated in Miss E. K. Prideaux's account of the church (*D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. viii., p. 19, plate 37).

All the earlier histories of Branscombe take it for granted that John Hedmunt was a vicar. The complete list of incumbents has been collected and no such name appears among them.

During the restoration of the church another cross slab was discovered, and placed on the north side of the sanctuary.

*Bratton Clovelly*.—Davidson mentions a slab on the chancel floor incised with a cross, inscribed:—

*Orate pro aibs Thomæ Burneby et . . . [Wilmota uxoris ejus.]*

I have ventured to add the second name in brackets, as this may have been the grave stone of Thomas Burneby, who married Wilmota, d. and h. of . . . Henscott, *circa* 1506. The arms of Henscott and Burneby appear in ancient glass now in the vestry window. The slab has vanished, the chancel floor having been paved with marble about 1891, without any consideration being paid to the relics of the past.

*Brixham*.—On the north side of the chancel is a very fine coffin-shaped stone of Purbeck marble, having upon it a raised



cross trefflée on degrees. It was discovered in the south transept on the restoration of the church in 1906.

A second cross slab was also found, and is now placed upon the restored tomb at the south side of the chancel, though it has no connection with the monument, and is of much earlier date. The raised cross is nearly obliterated, which is regrettable, for it appears to have been a circular headed cross of a handsome and unusual design.

*Bovey Tracy.*—Dr. Oliver, writing about 1840, observes "Until very lately persons ascending here to worship literally began by treading on the cross." No doubt he alluded to the two slabs with crosses, now on either side of the steps, which had apparently formed part of the steps themselves, and were recently removed to a more suitable position. As sepulchral slabs they must originally have been in the church. Both have long plain Latin crosses raised upon them, and are considerably worn by the treatment to which they have been subjected.

*Chittlehampton.*—In front of the vestry door is a slab with an incised cross and the legend very rudely cut :— See p. 123  
" 59

*Orate pro anima Johis. Doble (?)*

On the steps at the base of the cross is a shield charged with a *bend engrailed cotized, a label of three points*. These are not the arms of Doble as given by Burke. One writer on the church assigns the memorial to John Cobleigh, but I think Rogers is correct in reading the letter as "D." Perhaps some other reader can identify the arms.

*Coleridge.*—Coffin-shaped slab with incised cross on the south side of the church.

*Colebrooke.*—See illustration, Rogers, plate xix.

The Rev. I. Daimpré tells me that this coffin-shaped stone is in the churchyard, near the priest's door. Its dimensions are 5 ft. 3 in. x 22 in. at the head and 16 in. at the foot. The cross upon it is raised. It may formerly have been in one of the sepulchral arches in the south transept, and have commemorated some member of the family of Walter de Bathe, who founded the perpetual chantry of Colebrooke in the fourteenth century.

*Cotleigh.*—On the north side of the nave a coffin-shaped stone incised with a cross pommée (Rogers, plate xlvii.)



Rogers suggests that it may commemorate one of the family of "Sir Ralph le Jew," mentioned by Risdon, who adds, "by which name divers knights lived there."

*Colyton*.—The oldest memorial in the church is a coffin-shaped stone, removed some twenty or thirty years ago from its site in front of the altar. While being taken up it was broken. It now leans against the wall in the south chancel aisle. The edge on one side is bevelled and has a cross botonée raised upon it, much effaced by time. May it not have covered the grave of one of the Courtenays of Colcombe in the thirteenth century?

Four hundred years later the old stone was turned over and inscribed upon a ledger line:—

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Long the wife of  
Joseph Long gent who died the first day of April  
Anno Dom. 1624.

Inset is a boldly carved coat of arms. See *D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. iv., p. 141. It is also mentioned by Rogers.

*Crediton*.—The two coffin-shaped slabs referred to by Mr. Watkin are the oldest memorials in the church. One is preserved in the south transept, the other, which is broken, lies outside against the south wall. Both are illustrated by Rogers, plate xix.

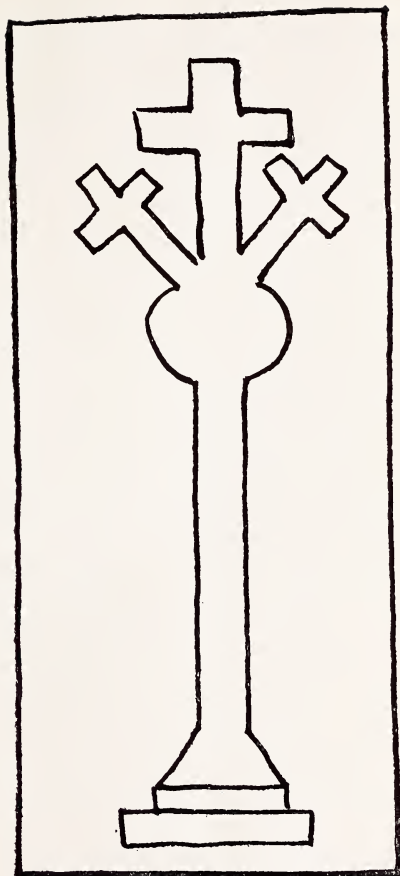
*Cullompton*.—Two stones here bear the most elaborate crosses, both of which are illustrated by Rogers. One, inside the church, is inscribed:—

*Hic jacet Johannes Kyng quondam de Cullumpton  
Mercator et Johanna uxor ejus qui obiit nono  
die mensis octobris anno Dni mcccclvii.*

Outside against the south wall is a coffin-shaped stone on a high tomb, decorated with an elaborate design, not exactly a cross, but a representation of the Tree of Life. It is ascribed by Mr. Rogers to the early fourteenth century. (See plate xix).

*Drewsteignton*.—Two slabs in the church. One near the south door, of a simple design, with a smaller cross cut on the steps at the base. The other in the north aisle is of remarkable form, suggesting three crosses starting from a globe.

*East Budleigh*.—This slab in the nave has frequently been described and illustrated. It is incised with a cross flory on



Drewsteignton.



steps, and bears on a ledger line an inscription remarkable for being cut backwards:—

*Orate pro aia Johanne Ralegh uxors Walteri Ralegh arm.*

*Quæ obiit die mensis Junii Ao D . . . .*

The date is lost. She was Joan Drake, the first wife of Walter Ralegh, the father of Sir Walter.

*Farway.*—In *Memorials of the West*, published 1888, p. 251, Rogers writes, "The oldest memorial here of the human past has just been exhumed during recent alterations; a simple elegant cross fleurie incised on a plain slab, a memento doubtless of an antient ministrant in this sanctuary. Found turned upside down, of course, in the porch." I failed, however, to find this when visiting the church in 1906. The floors had been entirely relaid with tiles, and no old grave stones were to be seen.

*Germansweek.*—A coffin-shaped stone in the nave, the cross raised, and nearly worn away by the footsteps of many generations.

*Gidleigh.*—In the churchyard near the north wall of the church, a coffin-shaped stone with a raised cross. Parishioners assert that this has *always* been outside the church. If the stone could speak for itself, it would probably tell another story as to its original position.

*Hacombe.*—On the north side of the church are four sepulchral arches, in one of which is a coffin-shaped stone with a cross, conjectured by Oliver to be the grave stone of Robert de Pyl, clericus, whose name occurs in the foundation deed of the Arch-presbytery, of which he was probably one of the benefactors. He was instituted rector of Torbrian 10 July, 1317, on the presentation of Guy de Brian; on his resignation William de Pyl, probably a kinsman, succeeded 23 Jan., 1337-8; patron Sir Guy de Brian. The Arch-presbytery of Hacombe was founded in 1337, and his name was to be mentioned in the daily masses. There is, however, nothing actually to connect the stone with him, nor any reason for supposing that he was buried here.

*Hartland.*—In an account of this church Mr. Chope mentions a slab in the chancel incised with a cross on steps, and an inscription illegible all but the date 1465, erroneously called "the Bishop's tomb."

*Hittesleigh*.—An incised cross on the chancel floor is mentioned by Davidson.

*Horwood*.—In the north aisle are two slabs, each incised with a similar cross (Rogers, plate xxvii.); they bear no inscription, but may have been intended for epitaphs that have never been added.

*Inwardleigh*.—This remote and little known church is full of interesting features. Just inside the churchyard gate is a coffin-shaped stone incised with a cross which must formerly have been in the building. Inside, near the organ, is a slab incised with a cross on steps, and round the stone a ledger line:—

*Heere lyeth Rumon Northleigh gentleman  
Buryed the fyrst day of June in the Yeere  
Of our Lord God 1568.*

I observed another stone with a similar cross inside the tower, forming the step of the west door. It appeared to have another Northleigh inscription, now illegible.

The above date, 1568, is the latest I have found on these slabs.

*Kilmington*.—Rogers mentions a slab similar to that at Cotleigh being in this church.

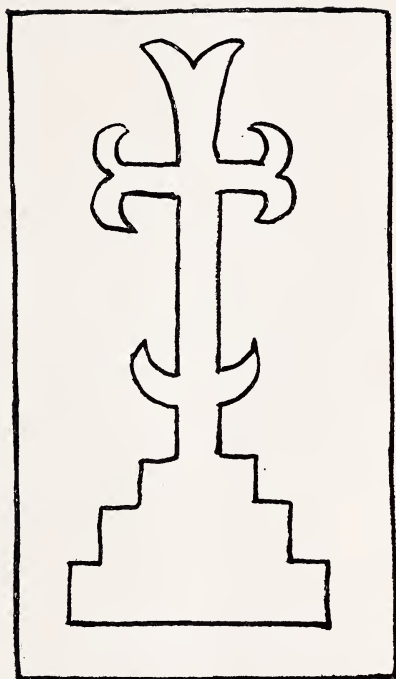
*See p. 123.* *Kingswear*.—The coffin-shaped stone, which has suffered much illtreatment, now lying on the north side of the churchyard, exhibits features of special interest. The cross appears to have had brasses let into it at intervals, of which the matrices still remain. Some traces of inscription wholly illegible may be discerned on the bevelled edge of the stone.

*Lydford*.—Lower end of a coffin-shaped slab, with part of a cross, fixed on the wall of the porch.

*See p. 42.* *Membury*.—On visiting this church in 1907 I looked in vain for the cross slab illustrated by Rogers (plate xlvii.) The floor was re-laid and all the slabs removed.

*Meavy*.—Worthy mentions a slab with a long cross crosslet incised upon it, built into the wall of the south transept. As this was possibly added to the church early in the sixteenth century, the builders may have used an old floor stone that was handy for their purpose. Worthy observes that "it once doubtless covered the last resting place of an ecclesiastic, probably an early rector of Meavy. *Devonshire Parishes*, vol. i., p. 143.

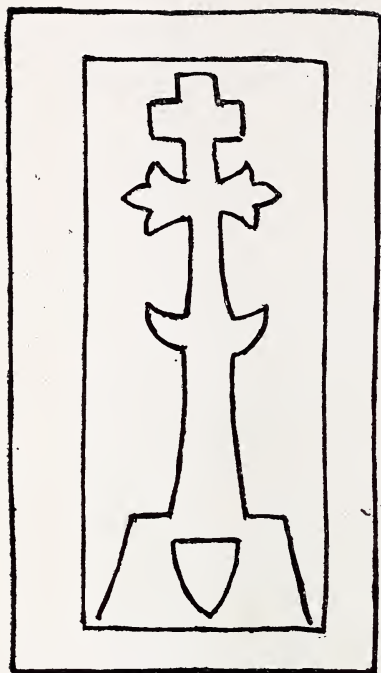




Inwardleigh.







Sheepwash.

*Paignton*.—In the south aisle under a sepulchral arch is a coffin-shaped stone resting on its edge with an incised cross on degrees. It was found in the churchyard by Dr. Ross, who placed it in its present place.

*Sheepwash*.—"Restoration" has left no memorials in this church, but some of the old slabs have been set in the wall on the north side of the churchyard. Among them one bears an incised cross with a shield at the base; round it has been an inscription, but this has entirely weathered away after some thirty years of exposure to the elements.

*South Tawton*.—The north doorway is blocked, and against it on the exterior of the church has been set a coffin-shaped stone incised with a cross.

*Sydenham Damerell*.—Davidson mentions and gives a drawing of a very curious incised cross in this church. It seems to have disappeared, as the floor is now wholly tiled.

*Ugborough*.—A coffin-shaped stone in front of the altar rails bears an incised cross of unusual design.

*Withycombe Raleigh*.—In Dean Milles' MS. collection, made between 1762 and 1784, of notes on Devonshire parishes, mention is made of a slab in the old church popularly known as "St. John's-in-the-Wilderness." "In ye middle of ye alley of ye north Isle on a flat grave stone, on which is carved a cross, is ye following inscription:—

*Of your cherytye pray for the soll [sic] of Johā Ralyghe (pater noster and ave) who departed ye 15 daye of December m<sup>c</sup>xxix."*

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

2. THE SILVERTON MUMMERS (IX., p. 228, par. 193).—

In response to Mr. Chalk's request for reports of mumming in Devon I am pleased to offer some scanty particulars of a performance of which I was an actual witness. It was some time in the "seventies," perhaps about 1874, and the play of "the Turkish Knight" was performed in the kitchen of Blue Hayes, Broad Clyst, where we were living at that time.

In its general form the play was similar to the version Mr. Chalk gives, but departed from it in some respects. The troupe of players had been organized by a soldier home on leave; he took the part of St. George, wearing the uniform of the Royal Artillery, which at that date was, of course, scarlet. Father Christmas was also in scarlet, with wig and beard of tow; the doctor in black with wig and beard. The

See p. 150. & See Vol. XVIII. p. 66  
" 69. 67. 65.

other characters had some kind of vamped up fancy dresses, not unsuitable, I think, and, truth to tell, St. George looked rather incongruous in his uniform, but perhaps it should have been regarded symbolically as standing for the spirit of the British army.

There were long speeches to begin with; more, I fancy, than in the Silvertown version. The play was rather tame until the fight between St. George and the Turkish knight, which was a very spirited combat indeed.

Now we get a variation from the Silvertown version, wherein Dame Dolly is the doctor's patient; in the Broad Clyst version it is the Turkish knight. He having been overcome by St. George, that magnanimous champion calls for a doctor to heal the deep and deadly wound (rhyming with found) which he has inflicted on his adversary. I believe the dialogue was the same as in the Silvertown version, though it occurs earlier in the play; at all events, I remember the "flip-flap" and the "tip-top," and the list of maladies which the doctor professed to cure. This abnormal spasm of memory may be explained. A few years before a boy friend, aged eight, repeated to us some passages from the Turkish Knight. He had seen it acted in Cornwall, and aspired to produce it himself, with the assistance of our family and his own younger brothers. He, of course, was to represent St. George; one of my sisters was cast for the Turkish knight, and I for the doctor. He wrote out all the play that he knew, which was not much; one sheet of paper held it all, written in large round hand. So the performance did not materialize, but these lines of my part stuck in my memory, and were quite familiar to me when I heard them in the Blue Hayes kitchen. So also were the challenge of the Turkish knight and St. George's reply, though both were much compressed in the boy's script.

In the hands of the Broad Clyst mummers Dame Dorothy, called Dorry for short, not Dolly, did not receive the ministrations of the doctor, but was resuscitated in a different way, and this is what I remember more distinctly than anything else.

Father Christmas and the Dame have a rough and tumble fight; her weapon is her broom, and his a large staff. She falls down dead and drops the broom. Father Christmas



seizes it and brooms at her prostrate form, uttering the agitated cry, "Be'ee dead, Dorry? Be'ee dead, Dorry?" His efforts result in turning the corpse right over; he jumps across it and brooms at it from the other side, never ceasing his plaintive "Be'ee dead, Dorry?" After a few minutes this vigorous treatment is successful, and Dorry springs to her feet alive again. Father Christmas stands amazed; Dorry snatches the broom from his hand and assails him forcibly therewith. In his turn he drops dead; the situation is reversed. Dorry applies the brooming process as practised before on her, or her corpse, ejaculating, "Be'ee dead, Daddy?" over and over again, and proceeding in exactly the same way as Father Christmas had done, except that at "half time" instead of jumping over the prone body, she rolls over it. In due time Father Christmas also returns to life. This part of the performance was so successful that it was repeated once, if not twice, when the action dragged a little.

I remember a black man very well, but the other characters have faded from my memory.

For several Christmases afterwards we hoped that the mummers would come again, but they never did. Perhaps St. George's leave did not come at the right time, but it is more probable that the ecclesiastical powers of the parish disapproved of the mummers' play, and discouraged the performance.

*21 p 948*

KATE M. CLARKE.

3. TUCKER AND PETER FAMILIES.—I have for some time been interested in the old Exeter family of Peter, or Petre, members of which were, in the 16th and 17th centuries, Members of Parliament for Exeter and Mayors of the City. Some time prior to 1604, probably about 1585, Welthian Peter, daughter of Alice Peter, married a Valentine Tucker. I should be very grateful if anyone interested in the Tucker family can give me some particulars of this marriage. The late Captain Anthony Tucker, son of Stephen Tucker for many years Somerset Herald, had a considerable collection of material relating to his family, which, I believe, was connected with the Peter family. Can anyone tell me what became of Captain Tucker's collections.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

4. BOKEREL, OR ELYOT'S HOUSE.—Where can I find an account of Bokerel, or Elyot's House in the Close? Miss Lega-Weekes makes but scanty reference to it, and Mr. R. Dymond, in his *History of St. Petrock's*, does not tell us very much. Its situation is generally assumed to be so well known as to need no clear specification. I gather from deeds, etc., that it, with other houses, formed the South Street side of what is called on ancient maps St. Mary's Churchyard, St. Petrock's being on the High Street side of the same. I use these terms as the points of the compass are not clear from the maps I have at hand.

F. ROSE-TROUP.

*See Vol. XI, p. 253*

5. TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN (VIII., par. 84, p. 89 and par. 101, p. 115), 2 Vols. 4to, pp. 1125 and Index Volume, pp. 159, with 16 plates and plans by Hugh Watkin, Torquay, 1917. Three years ago when the first volume of this important work appeared, we drew attention to Mr. Watkin's great find of original documents and the copy of the chartulary of Tor Abbey, which he obtained from a library in Ireland. It is most interesting now to be supplied with photographs of many of these documents. We see here in plate i. the original record of the foundation of Totnes Priory by Juhel of Totnes as drawn up by the notary in 1088, and in plate ii. a photograph of the Charter of Henry I. confirming the grant of Roger de Nonant to the Priory in 1104. There may be seen the actual crosses made by the signatories with the names written over them by the notary irregularly dispersed at the foot of the deed. On the left is the *Signum regis*; next to it the *Signum regine*. A smaller cross close to the Queen's is marked as that of Robert, son of Hamo, who in 1121 was created Earl of Gloucester, next to which is that of "bishop Roger." To the right of that is the cross of Richard "de rivers," whose son Baldwin was created first Earl of Devon in 1141. About the middle is the large cross of Henudo dapifer, and then to the right of the top row are three crosses, the first nameless, the two others those of Roger de Nonant and Mateldis his wife. Below are the crosses of other witnesses.

The actual history of the priory and town was completed in the first volume. The present volume is a series of valuable studies. First is an enquiry into the early history

of Totnes, the borough founded in Athelstan's time, and its mint. Next the history is given of the various families who succeeded one another as lords of the honour and borough. A section of one hundred pages is devoted to the manors constituting the "tenement of Totnes," and a further fifty pages deals with the reeves, mayors, bailiffs and the wardens of the bridge, swine, market, fisheries, the seven wells and the chest. Another fifty pages are devoted to the priory buildings and parish church, the archdeacons and vicars of Totnes, the abbots of St. Sergius and Bacchus the mother house at Angers, the sister house of Tywardreath and the Cardinan family. The volume concludes with a short sketch of the priory of Minster and the de Tracy family. On every page is much of interest, and authorities are plentifully quoted.

Notwithstanding much research our author has not been able to discover the parentage of Judhel, Juhel, Johel or Joel, son of Alured or Alfred. He concludes that he was of Breton extraction and may have been settled in Devon and Cornwall because of his better understanding of the ways of the conquered people. The Conqueror gave him the tenement of Totnes in 1068 and William Rufus, who succeeded the Conqueror on 9 Sept., 1087, deprived him of it for taking the side of his brother Robert soon after that date. He was never reinstated at Totnes, but Henry I., on his accession on 5 August, 1100, recalled him and bestowed on him the estates forming the honour of Barnstaple. There he founded the priory of St. Mary Magdalene in 1107, to which he retired before his death, and died in 1129 or 1130. Mr. Watkin is of opinion that Juhel was never married, that Alured who is called son of Joel in the Pipe Roll of 1131 was not his son, nor were Eleanor, mother of William (II) de Braiose, although William (II) calls Joel his grandfather (*avus*), nor her sister through whom Tracy claimed a moiety of the honour of Barnstaple, his daughters, on the ground that Joel in neither of his charters mentions his wife or son or daughters. We cannot accept this omission as evidence in the face of the Pipe Roll statement and the fact that Braiose and Tracy succeeded to the honour as heirs.

In dealing with the "tenement of Totnes," our author includes a good many estates which never belonged to that tenement or undivided holding before 1205—Woodhuish,

for instance, which belonged to the honour of Cardinan; Washfield, which belonged to Pomeray's barony; and Broadhempston, a Mortain estate not acquired by Cantilupe before 1221. On the other hand he only mentions Ashprington as an addition to it, and entirely ignores Broadclyst, and in one place makes the extraordinary statement that "the outland hundred of Clistone may represent the manor of Broadclyst" (p. 709). On the contrary the outland hundred really consisted of all the manors other than the demesne manor of Broadclyst. He is also in error in saying (p. 780) that the church of Sydenham given to Plympton Priory was not Little Sydenham, otherwise Maristow, but South Sydenham. South Sydenham Church never belonged to Plympton Priory, but to the Damarels, from whom it took its name of Sydenham Daumerle.

Mr. Watkin states that there is no justification for the statement that William Briwere purchased Coliton Sheephay from Pomeray, because it was the property of his wife Beatrice de Vallibus, to whom it descended from her ancestors. In this he is right. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the two Coletonas in Haytor hundred have been wrongly identified. The identifications must be exchanged. Pomeray's Coletona must be Coleton in Brixham and Warin's Coletona, Coleton Sheephay.

It is somewhat startling to find our author speaking of "titles" in the eleventh and twelfth centuries as though he were telling a story of the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. On p. 705 he writes of "the family title" and suggests (p. 887) that Henry de Nonant "decided upon the name by which his honour was to be known." Surely in those days a man was called either after his birthplace or the chief estate at which he resided. Men had not as yet learnt to represent themselves as what they were not and to regard a mere name as increasing their dignity. Occasionally we meet with statements which might have been more clearly expressed. For instance, on p. 898 we ask Was it William de Cyrencestre's ancestor or William Pippard's who first came from Gloucestershire into Devon? Also on p. 900 we ask Which is the manor the equivalent of Blakedon? We must also express dissent from the suggestion that the name de Bouley has any connection with Poillei. The de Bouleys did not



hold a single one of William de Poillei's estates, but de Bouley and Richard, son of Stephen, held between them nearly all the estates which Ralf de Pomeray held in 1086 as undertenant of Juhel. It looks as though they had them from two co-heiresses.

Many will find the chapter on the development of local government at Totnes the most interesting part of the volume. To others the chapter on the priory buildings and the church will more specially appeal. But we may safely say that all, without exception, will find in the book a mine of information and the correction of many old errors, and be grateful to Mr. Watkin for the pains he has taken to set them right.

*See p. 56*

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

6. EIGHTEENTH CENTURY OATHS (VIII., p. 22, par. 20.—The query which appeared with regard to the above has never had a reply. I have had an opportunity recently of inspecting an old Corporation book of the borough of East Looe, Cornwall, which throws light on the matter. From the book in question it appears that it was customary before one could legally take upon him the office of capital Burgess, Mayor, Justice of the Peace, or, in fact, any office of trust, he had to take the Sacrament at his parish church and produce a certificate of his having done so, signed by the officiating minister and churchwarden, and, further, the following oaths:—

1. I do sincerely promise and swear . . . true allegiance, etc.  
(as already noted).
2. I swear that I do from my heart, etc.
3. I do truly and sincerely acknowledge profess testify and declare in my Conscience before God and the World That our Sovereign Lord King George is lawful and rightful King of this Realm and all other his Majesties Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging And I do solemnly and sincerely declare That I do believe in my Conscience That not any of the Descendants of the Person who pretended to be Prince of Wales during the Life of the late King James the second and since his Decease pretended to be and took upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England by the name of James the Third or of Scotland by the name of James the Eighth or the Stile and Title of King of Great Britain hath any Right or Title whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm or any other the Dominions thereunto belonging And I do renounce refuse and abjure any Allegiance or Obedience to any of them And I do swear that I will bear Faith and true Allegiance to his

Majesty King George and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traiterous Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his Person Crown or Dignity And I will do my utmost Endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his Successors all Treasons and Traiterous Conspiracies which I shall know to be against him or any of them And I do Faithfully promise to the Utmost of my power to support maintain and defend the Succession of the Crown against the Descendants of the said James and against all other Persons whatsoever which Succession by an Act intituled an Act for the further Limitation of the Crown and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover aud the Heirs of her Body being Protestants And all these things I do plainly and Sincerely acknowledge and Swear according to these express words by me spoken and according to the plain Commonsense and understanding of the same Words without any Equivocation Mental Evasion or Secret Reservation whatsoever And I do make this Recognition Acknowledgment Abjuration Renunciation and Promise heartily willingly and truly upon the true Faith of a Christian

So help me God

4. I do declare that I do believe that there is not any Transubstantiation in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper or in the Elements of Bread and Wine at or after the Consecration thereof by any person whatsoever

It is evident from the above that the oaths in question were framed to prevent any Jacobite, especially Roman Catholics, holding any office of trust, and this is the more noticeable from it being recorded that "John Soady, of Bokenver, was excused taking of the oaths, he being a Quaker."

The usual procedure was as follows:—"Borough of East Looe, 21st October, 1782. At this Court of General Sessions of the Peace for this Burrough Mr. Paul Harris Nicholas, Mr. James Nicholas and Mr. John Soady severally delivered a Certificate of his receiving the Sacrament under the hands of the Minister and churchwarden of the Parish Church of Saint Martins . . . and made proof on oath of the Truth thereof . . . and severally took and Subscribed the Oaths hereafter set down and likewise severally made and subscribed the Declaration against Transubstantiation hereafter written according to the Direction of the statutes in such case made and provided."

G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.



7. INSCRIPTION IN TOTNES CHURCH.—In a case against the south wall of the north aisle of Totnes Parish Church is, among other objects of interest, a cutting from the *Gentleman's Magazine* of August, 1812, pl. ii., p. 113, fig. 1, showing a letter from Mr. William Hamper, dated Birmingham, 3 September, 1812 [when Napoleon was approaching Moscow.] The correspondent then writes:—

“The inscription from a pew at Totnes in plate ii of your last number, p. 113, is Norman French, and may be read thus:

‘✠ Le . quer . dame . maud . de . merriete . nonayne .  
de . Cannuntune.’

That is: ‘The choir of dame Maud de Merriete, nun of Cannuntune.’”

Mr. Hamper proceeds to explain:—“Connecting Dame with Nonayne, I conjecture that the lady was Superior of the Benedictine Nunnery of Cannington, near Bridgwater, in the county of Somerset, founded by Robert de Curcy in the time of King Stephen, where a Maud Merston (possibly a mis-reading of Merriete, if the latter word itself be not incorrectly copied) was elected Prioress A.D. 1317, as appears from Browne Willis’ list of Principals of Religious Houses, printed in Farmer’s *Notitia*. She occurs as Matilda (Anglicé Maud) de Merston in Collinson’s *Somerset*, vol. i., p. 232.”

In the wall of the north aisle of the small red sandstone church of SS. Peter and Paul at Combe Florey, seven miles north-west from Taunton and two miles from Bishops Lydeard station, is a stone slab with the following inscription in Lombardic lettering of the thirteenth century:—

“✠ LE : QUER : DAME : MAUD DE : ME.R.R.IETE :  
NONAYNE : DE CANNYNTUNE : .”

The reference is doubtless to “le coeur,” i.e. the heart of the lady Maud de Merriete, which is, or was, probably immured near the stone bearing this inscription. What connection had the wood, carved with the same inscription and apparently used as a bench end at one time in Totnes Church, with the above cenotaph at Combe Florey?

The family of de Merriete are said to have resided at Hestercombe, in the parish of Kingston St. Mary, Somerset. Walter de Meriet was Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral in 1336, and, it is recorded, allowed his churches at Stoke

Gabriel and St. Newlyn to be out of repair. (*Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*, p. 268.)

Walter de Meryet founded a house at Taunton for White or Carmelite friars, according to Tanner, in 1341. (*Notitia Monastica*, p. 476.)

Canyngton Nunnery held the church of Witheridge in Devon (*ibidem*) and, according to Tanner, the deeds of the nunnery were, in his time, in possession of Lord Clifford.

The lady Maud may have died in the neighbourhood and been buried at Totnes, the heart alone, following the custom of the time, being taken to Canyngton, or rather to Combe Florey. The inscription on wood may have formed part of a temporary casket in which the remains were conveyed to Somerset, but how came the carving to Totnes? Can any reader point to any connection between Canyngton nunnery, which belonged to the Benedictine order, and the neighbourhood of Totnes? [Cornworthy nunnery belonged to the Augustine order]. Canyngton was granted in 1538 to Edward Rogers.

Perhaps the bench end was brought from Canyngton after the spoliation of the nunnery, but I do not know of any connection of the Somerset family de Merriet, who presumably would alone be interested in the relic, or of the family of Rogers with Totnes. HUGH R. WATKIN.

201 p. 45.  
8. JOHN STABB.—By the death of Mr. John Stabb, which took place at his residence Clanmarina, Torquay, on the 2nd August, 1917, at the age of 52, the County of Devon has lost one of its most noted ecclesiologists. For many years he gave up a large portion of his time in visiting, photographing and collecting much useful and interesting information relating to Devon Churches, a subject in which he was greatly interested, and has left behind him a pictorial and historical record which will ever be a monument of painstaking research. This record is his work entitled *Some Old Devon Churches*. The first volume appeared in 1908, with 126 plates from photographs taken by himself, of rood screens, pulpits, fonts, bench ends, monuments, bells, and the most noteworthy objects of interest existing in each of the churches described by him. The second volume, with 162 plates, appeared in 1911, and in 1916 the work

was completed by the publication of vol. iii. with 112 plates, making a most interesting and valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, with 400 illustrations in all, and describing 264 of the churches of Devon.

A fervent Churchman, Mr. Stabb was Treasurer of the Torquay Branch of the English Church Union, a member of the Guild of All Souls and of the C.B.S. He was also a member of the Devonshire Association and of the Devon and Exeter Architectural Society, to the publications of which Society he contributed several papers illustrated with photographs taken by himself. At one time he was on the Committee of the Torquay Natural History Society, from which he retired on account of ill health, and occasionally lectured to the same Society, his lectures being illustrated by his own photographs. Also he held several medals, conferred on him by various Societies for his photographic work.

He was buried in the Torquay Cemetery on 6th August, 1917, a service at All Saints' Church, Babbacombe, preceding the funeral which was attended by numerous friends.

Mr. Stabb was of a naturally quiet and retiring disposition and most generous to the poor and afflicted, irrespective of creed, by whom he will be greatly missed. Eds.

9. **BLAGDON MEMORIALS, ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, HONITON** (Vol. IX., p. 253, par. 206).—Although many memorials perished in the fire which destroyed the old church of Honiton in 1911, the Blagdon monuments are still there.

The floor slab of John Blagdon, 1694, is in the north chancel aisle, somewhat injured, but still legible.

The larger monument, described by Davidson\* as "a marble tablet between two fluted Corinthian pilasters," was destroyed, but has been replaced by a marble slab now on the south wall, upon which the old inscription is repeated, with three coats of arms.

Davidson mentions three shields on the old memorial, but there are several discrepancies between the arms as he describes them, and those on the present monument; nor are the arms on the latter correct.

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\*James Davidson's MS. notes on East Devon Churches, bequeathed by J. Brooking-Rowe to the Exeter City Library.

The arms given by Davidson are as follows:—

1. *Azure 3 trefoils slipped argent, on a chief indented or, 2 annulets gules* (BLAGDON) impaling: *Gules on a chevron between three trefoils slipped arg. as many pellets* [SEARLE.]

2. BLAGDON impaling: *Per fess azure and argent a cross-crosslet fitchée and an eagle's head erased in chief the same in base counterchanged; on a bend over all three cinquefoils argent*—(GILL.)

3. Quarterly 1 and 4 BLAGDON. 2 and 3 *argent on a chevron azure 3 bezants bet. as many crosses-crosslet fitchée gules*—[CROSSING]; *on an inescutcheon of pretence*—(GILL.)

Davidson has amended his MS. so much that readers are left in doubt as to whether he gave the arms from the monument or corrected them from some authority. I am inclined to the latter view, because in 1906 I noted the first of these three shields as it appeared on the monument:—

*Azure 3 trefoils slipped argent, on a chief indented gules 2 annulets or; impaling gules on a chevron argent between 3 trefoils slipped of the second, 3 pellets.*

Burke gives the arms of Blagdon as: *Azure 3 trefoils slipped argent, on a chief indented or 2 annulets gules*; and Davidson corrected his notes accordingly.

The shields on the new monument display:—

1. *Per fesse gules and azure in chief 2 annulets, in base 3 crosses argent*, for BLAGDON.

2. BLAGDON, impaling CROSSING.

3. BLAGDON impaling *argent on a bend sable 3 mullets of the field*.

It will be observed that the arms of Blagdon are now incorrectly represented as “per fess” instead of with a “chief,” and the trefoils are turned into crosses.

A few words as to the present condition of the church may not be amiss.

The reconstruction is wonderful; incredible if we compare the photographs of ruin and desolation, taken after the fire, with the new building.

There is indeed a sense of bareness, and the loss of the screen is irreparable. Traces of the fire are everywhere evident, but it is well the stones should thus record their disaster. A great deal of rebuilding has been necessary at the east end, and the chancel arch is not improved by a



massive beam across it, either intended to support the structure, or uphold a future rood.

On the capitals of the pillars in the north chancel aisle the names of John and Joan Takell have been carved anew, a few portions of the old work that have been preserved being incorporated in the restoration. Joan Takell's floor stone lies in its original place near the Blagdon slab, but it has been very much injured.

The font of marble and alabaster, given in 1886, was destroyed. At the time of this gift the old font was presented to the Workhouse chapel. It is described in the notes of The Exeter Dio. Arch. Soc. of 1848 as "an incongruous bowl on an old stem." Mr. Ponting, who restored the church, saw this font and said the base belonged to the thirteenth century. By the kindness of the Guardians it was returned to the church, and a new bowl of dark polished marble has been set on the old stem.

Oddly enough, while many more valuable things have perished, the Trumpeting Angel from the sounding board of a former pulpit has survived.

A great many memorials have been replaced, all more or less injured, and some nearly illegible; they make a fair show in the church, and it is not until they are compared with those recorded by Davidson that the number lost can be realized. A new marble slab has been placed on the top of Thomas Marwood's tomb by Mr. Wm. Marwood Elton, of Widworthy, eighth in descent from Queen Elizabeth's physician. The old inscription is repeated, and a brass inlet records the restoration of the monument. The stone and brass of "James Rodge, bone lace siller" (*sic*) outside against the north-east wall is uninjured.

The floor slab of John Rigge, Rector in 1450, has gone; it was inscribed:—

*Hic jacet Johannes Rigge quondam rector hujus ecclesiae et Thesaur  
de Crediton ejus aia ꝑꝑciat Deus Amen.*

So also has that of Ezra Cleveland, the biographer of the Courtenays. This was very illegible in 1829, and Davidson supplied the Latin inscription from another source.

Most likely more tablets have been lost than are recorded in Davidson's notes, as these were made in 1829, and

memorials would certainly have been added between that date and 1911.

When the walls were examined after the fire, a Norman fragment was discovered on the south-east wall. This serves to link the church mentioned in the time of Bishop Brewer (1224-1244), when Alice, "sister and heiress of Walter, rector of the church of Honiton," granted land to St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter, with the building of the present day.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

10. **BLAGDON MONUMENT, HONITON CHURCH** (IX., p. 253, par. 206).—John Blagdon, married (*Mar. Lic. Exeter*, 18 June, 1723) Sarah, daughter of Edward Searle\*, of Sidbury. Their only child, Sarah Blagdon, married at Farringdon, 17 Sept., 1741, "as of Sidbury," William Walrond (1717-1762), of Bovey, Esq., as his first wife.

From *Mr. Incedon's MSS.*:—

Sidbury, near the west door on a tomb—

This Tomb

is set up by William Walrond of Bovey Esq.

in memory of Jemima

wife of Edward Searle (late of Plyfordcombe) Gent

who departed this life the 19 day of December

Anno Domini 1744 aged 70 years.

The tomb is still there, but without the inscription.

Henry Blagdon, married (*Mar. Lic. Exeter*, 31 Oct., 1729) Rachel, daughter of Mr. Richard Gill, of Honiton, Apothecary. Preserved from the fire, there is a stone on the nave floor of St. Michael's Church inscribed:—"Here lyeth the body of Rachel the wife of Mr Richard Gill of Honiton Apothecary who was here interred 26 Sep. Anno Dom̃ 1721 aged 58 years."

*Mar. Lic. Exeter*, 1728, Oct. 2, John Maunder. of Tyverton, Merchant, and Elizabeth Blagdon, of Honiton, spinster.

A.J.P.S.

11. **WOOLLEN MERCHANTS' MARKS** (IX., p. 89, par. 78 *et seq.*)—In further reply to Mr. Day's enquiry, I wish to draw his attention to a most valuable paper on the subject, entitled "Bristol Merchants' Marks," by Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A., contributed to vol. vii., part ii., of the "Proceedings

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\**Mar. Lic., Exeter*, 1696, June 15, Edward Searle, of Sidbury, and Jemima Snow, of the same, spinster.



of the Clifton Antiquaries' Club," which has recently been brought to my notice by Mr. Howard H. Cotterell. In this paper the origin of the use of the figure 4 is closely discussed, and two quaint and pretty conceits are mentioned. One writer on the subject says that the old idea was "that the sign 4 was symbolical of mercantile trading to the four corners of the globe" and a more recent writer says "that by the ancients the figure 4 was held sacred as the emblem of moral justice and divine equity and was therefore employed to express the ineffable Name of an otherwise inexpressible Deity." H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

12. COPLESTONE FAMILY (IX., p. 255 N, par. 209).—Ann, dau. of Mr. Roger Cheeke, was buried at St. Sidwell's, 18 November, 1662.

Edward Cheeke, of St. Sidwell's, Exon, gent., in his will, dated 13 Feb., 1687, proved 8 July, 1690, mentions his eldest daughter, Ann Bradford and her five children; and appoints his son-in-law, John Bradford, of St. Cires Newton, Clarke, as one of the overseers.

The seal on the will is *quarterly, 1 and 4, Ermine, on a chief sable three lozenges (or fusils) or; 2 and 3, Argent three bulls' heads cabossed sable.*

Mr. Edward Cheeke was buried in the chancel of St. Sidwell's, 14 June, 1690.

A correction.—Mr. Edward Cheeke married, in 1657, Mrs. Mary Walldron and not Ann. The following entry in St. Sidwell's Registers gives her parentage:—

1676. March 25, Mary, Relict of George Waldron, late of Tiverton, Esquier, and mother of Mrs. Mary Cheeke, buried in ye church.

The Cheekes were for some generations brewers in the parish of St. Sidwell's. A. J. P. S.

13. "GATES AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES OF THE CITY OF EXETER."—Can any reader tell me if a complete copy of the above book by C. J. G. Sprake is known to exist? I have recently come across some proof sheets of it together with two prospectuses. The latter mentions twenty-one engravings, of which I have proof pulls on India paper of the first fifteen, and plain proof pulls of the first fourteen. The title page is dated 1832 and bears an imprint as follows:—

"Exeter: Engraved, printed and published by C. J. G. Sprake, 144, Fore Street Hill. *Sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.*" Prospectus No. 1. undated, but evidently issued in 1829, as the list of subscribers is headed by "Paul Meason, Esq., Mayor" [of Exeter], gives the following list of plates:—

| Plate. |                                                                     | As it stood A.D. |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1.     | Entrance Gate to Rougemont Castle -                                 | - 1827           |
| 2.     | Broad Gate from the Interior -                                      | - 1820           |
| 3.     | South Gate from the Exterior -                                      | - 1803           |
| 4.     | West Gate from the Exterior -                                       | - 1765           |
| 5.     | East Gate from the Interior -                                       | - 1765           |
| 6.     | North Gate from the Exterior -                                      | - 1760           |
| 7.     | Saint John's Hospital -                                             | - 1831           |
| 8.     | East Gate from the Exterior -                                       | - 1756           |
| 9.     | The Old Conduit (Fore Street) -                                     | - 1756           |
| 10.    | The Old Bridge -                                                    | - 1761           |
| 11.    | The New Conduit -                                                   | - 1829           |
| 12.    | Saint Catherine's Gate -                                            | - 1780           |
| 13.    | Saint Martin's Gate -                                               | - 1806           |
| 14.    | The Old Guildhall (Theatre Lane) -                                  | - 1754           |
| 15.    | Saint Nicholas's Priory -                                           | - 1783           |
| 16.    | The Old Bridewell (Castle Street) -                                 | - 1772           |
| 17.    | Quay Gate -                                                         | - 1812           |
| 18.    | North View of Exeter -                                              | - 1831           |
| 19.    | North View of the Cathedral -                                       | - 1831           |
| 20.    | South View of Exeter -                                              | - 1831           |
| 21.    | A Chronological Descriptive Map, Arms, etc., of the City of Exeter. |                  |

In Prospectus No. 2, issued during the mayoralty of W. Kennaway, Esq., 1830, the list as given below varies somewhat:—

| Plate. |                                                      | As it stood A.D. |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1.     | The Entrance Gate to Rougemont Castle -              | - 1827           |
| 2.     | Old Broad Gate from the Interior -                   | - 1820           |
| 3.     | The Ancient South Gate from the Exterior -           | - 1803           |
| 4.     | The Ancient West Gate from the Exterior -            | - 1765           |
| 5.     | The Ancient East Gate from the Interior -            | - 1783           |
| 6.     | The Ancient North Gate from the Exterior -           | - 1760           |
| 7.     | Saint John's Hospital -                              | - 1831           |
| 8.     | The Ancient East Gate from the Exterior -            | - 1756           |
| 9.     | The Old Conduit (Fore Street) -                      | - 1756           |
| 10.    | The Old Bridge -                                     | - 1761           |
| 11.    | The New Conduit -                                    | - 1829           |
| 12.    | St. Mary's Chapel (formerly in Castle Yard) -        | - 1789           |
| 13.    | Saint Nicholas's Priory -                            | - 1783           |
| 14.    | The Ancient Church of St. Leonard's -                | - 1819           |
| 15.    | Old Trinity Church, with the Interior of Southgate - | - 1803           |

| Plate. |                                                                     |   |   |   | As it stood A.D. |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------|
| 16.    | The Guildhall                                                       | - | - | - | 1831             |
| 17.    | North View of Rougemount Castle                                     | - | - | - |                  |
| 18.    | North View of Exeter                                                | - | - | - | 1831             |
| 19.    | North View of the Cathedral                                         | - | - | - | 1831             |
| 20.    | South View of Exeter                                                | - | - | - | 1831             |
| 21.    | A Chronological Descriptive Map, Arms, etc., of the City of Exeter. |   |   |   |                  |

It is the first fifteen engravings mentioned in Prospectus No. 2 that are in the collection under review. The following paragraph in Prospectus No. 2 would appear to account for the variation in the list of plates to be published:—

“The publisher begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that in consequence of being unable to obtain the drawings for some of the plates intended for this work, and also having been informed that had he procured them, the subjects would have possessed but little interest and no merit, he has (in pursuance of his statement in a former Prospectus) put other more interesting subjects in their place.”

No. 1 Prospectus is marked “Pollard, Printer.” No. 2, “Featherstone, Printer, Exeter.” Did the change of printer necessitate the alteration in the list of subjects?

The descriptive letterpress, which I will describe below, is marked “Printed for Sprake’s Gates and other Antiquities.” The title page is in quarto size, 11 ins. x 9 ins., but so printed that it can be reduced in binding to conform to the size of the plates which are pulled on paper 11 in x 7½ ins. Two page description of “Rougemont Castle Entrance Gate from a drawing taken on the spot, A.D. 1827.” “Broad Gate, Exeter, formerly called Saint Michael’s (from a drawing taken A.D. 1820),” two pages. “The Ancient South Gate of Exeter, from a drawing taken A.D. 1765,” two pages.

An interval of about three weeks appears to have elapsed between the issue of each plate, and the letterpress was in all probability issued at the same time. If this surmise is correct the copy before me does not include the whole of the letterpress even if it contains all the plates. Anyhow it appears to be a very scarce publication, as there is no copy in the British Museum and it is unknown to the Exeter booksellers. Davidson’s *Bibliotheca Devoniensis* does not mention it, and until Alderman Campion presented the incomplete

copy, which I am discussing, to the Exeter City Library it was unknown there in spite of the fact that the Library incorporates many well known local collections, such as the Fisher Bequest and the books of the late Mr. Brooking-Rowe, Mr. J. Davidson, Robert Dymond, etc.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

14. AN EARLY EXETER BOOKSELLER.—In the April 1917 number of *The Library* (3rd Ser., No. 30, vol. viii., pp. 128-135), is an interesting article by Mr. Henry R. Plomer on the second Exeter bookseller of whom there is any record, the first being Martin Coffin, for whom two books were printed at Rouen between 1505 and 1510. (See also Rev. J. Ingle Dredge in *Western Antiquary*, vol. v., p. 2.) Coffin took out letters of denization in 1524, after which nothing more is known of him. His successor appears to have been one John Gropall, *alias* Lumbard, evidently an alien, who died some time between 1 Dec., 1553, and 9 Oct., 1554. His name appears in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of 1543 and 1549. His will, which Mr. Plomer gives in full, is an interesting document. To his eldest son John he bequeaths his "blacke amblynge geldinge." To his eldest daughter Elizabeth "her mother's beste gowne and her weddinge ringe of golde, and another ringe of her mother's and her mother's tablet of silver and gilte and a paire of beades of cristall with silver gawdes." To each of his six children two silver spoons. To Master Barthelet "a dixonarye for his travell and paynes taken" with his son John. To Thomas Harrys, his servant and "prentice," his riding cloak and his coat and 20s. in money. To Glante Larcher, another servant, a piece of new cloth to make him a new cloak and 20s. in money. To Eliz, his servant, 20s. in money and "her mystres beste kirtell." John Walley, of London, bookseller, was appointed overseer, and was to receive "for his travell and paynes from London and other" 40s.

Mr. Plomer identifies the apprentices respectively with Thomas Harris, stationer, of London, who was admitted a brother of the Stationers' Company in 1557, and with Glode Lecher or Globe Larcher, who was admitted a brother in 1566. He assumes that Gropall's eldest son John had been apprenticed to the great London printer, Thomas Berthelet, to whom in gratitude he bequeathed a dictionary.



Apparently a second son, also named John, was apprenticed to John Walley in 1563. Walley's duty as overseer involved him in at least two law suits for debts to the estate before he handed it over to the eldest daughter in 1564. The first was brought against Joane Blackaller, the widow and executrix of John Blackaller, of Exeter, merchant, (Mayor in 1548), Thomas Blackaller, and another unrecorded Exeter bookseller, Henry Roberts. The second was against William Esham, of Ilbrewers, co. Somerset, gentleman, and Edmund Rowland, of the city of Exeter, the executors of the will of William Fawell or Faell, clerk. R. PEARSE CHOPE.

15. RESKYMER BONYTHON OF BONYTHON.—The Will dated 27 March, 1627, of Reskymer Bonython of Bonython, who was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1619, contains a provision which strikes one as novel, and seems rather an extraordinary way of providing for a wife:—

“I do give and bequeath unto Loveday my wife, three kine, six oxen, and plough stuffe for one plough, and three feather beds, and bedsteeds with bolsters, sheets, blanketts, coverlids, and all things necessary belonging to the same.”

Everything is left to the only son, Thomas Bonython, who was a captain in the wars in the Netherlands. His mother was the daughter of William Kendall, of Lostwithiel, and it is satisfactory to know that the provision made for her in her husband's Will did not prevent her from giving £1,000 to her grand-daughter, Loveday Bonython, married to Thomas Ley, or Kempthorne, of Merthyr.

Letters addressed by Reskymer Bonython to Sir Nicholas Parker, Governor of Pendennis Castle, have been preserved. Here are two, which give an idea of the condition of things existing at the beginning of the seventeenth century at Gunwalloe, near Bonython, and elsewhere along the coast.

The first is dated 18th December, 1600:—

“This present Thursday there was a bark of Milbrook which passed by our cove, where those two Dunkerks did ride, one of which ships presently gave him chase. The poor bark ran himself into the cliff at Gunwalloe. Myself being there gave the poor men the best comfort I could, but could hardly make them believe that I would fight for them, by reason of the small number which were with me. The Dunkerk manned their boat and thought to have rifled the ship, but I thank God and the tall men which were with me we made them forsake “patch,” with the loss of some of their men. And now they ride still



where they did, and unless there be some ship sent to fight with them there shall no bark pass nor boat be able to go to sea. (From the sea-side)."

The second letter was written two days later, and is as follows:—

"This Saturday a small bark of Weymouth passing by the coast laden with provisions of bread. meal and malt, and pork for Ireland, was taken by these ships that lie in our cove. The enemy has taken out all their bread and pork, and promises upon the payment of £60 to deliver the bark with the malt and meal, for the procuring of which monies the poor men, being landed in our cove are gone to Penzance, hoping to get so much on their credit. Farther, these men of Weymouth say that there is a ship at Foye, laden with provisions for Ireland, that is ready to come out; it were good she were stayed, for if she pass the coast she will be certainly taken. These men report that, coming out of France a fortnight since, they were informed of 23 sail of Duncarkes that were come upon our coast. I have also sent these poor men, who have been long aboard the enemy, being men of Bapport, that you may know what they can say. This ship was taken at Mousole but brought back to their old rod (?road) and there rifled."

At the time when these letters were written Cornish people were not afraid of German submarines, but evidently they were of Dunkirkers, otherwise privateers, sent out by the Low countries.

With reference to the singular provision which Reskymer Bonython makes for his wife, as shown in the extract from his Will given above, I would ask if there is any instance of a similar bequest in other Wills of the period.

J. LANGDON BONYTHON.

16. LITTLE EXCHANGE, CATHEDRAL CLOSE.—In Rocque's map, reproduced by Miss Lega-Weekes, there appears a passage through from the Cathedral Close to the High Street, between Broad Gate and St. Martin's Gate. I do not find any reference to this in the index to her *Topography of the Close*. Is anything known about it and whether there was a gate or postern to close it? F. ROSE-TROUP.

17. WEST COUNTRY CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS (IX., p. 252, par. 205, *et ante*).—The following additions to the lists already published I have recently seen on grandfather clocks:—Friend, Totnes; Samuel Bentley, Kingsbridge; and on a barometer, S. Bradford, Totnes. Evens, of Totnes, is mentioned, p. 185. His Christian name was Evan, as I have seen a clock with Evan Evens, Totnes. E. C. G.

18. WEST COUNTRY CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS (II., p. 252, par. 205, *et ante*).—Mr. Arthur Hayden, in his recently published book *Chats on Old Clocks*, devotes a much larger section to "Provincial Clocks" than any other work on this subject with which we are acquainted. In his chapter on the West Country he gives a useful list of local makers, and gracefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the contributions of *D. & C. N. & Q.* readers, by whom, he says, a loyal service has been rendered to the West Country. Mr. Hayden comments on the value of dates from Church Registers, Family Bibles, Wills, Marriage Records and Old Newspapers, which, as he says, assist in establishing the period of local examples. We trust our readers will take these remarks to heart, and not fail to forward for publication any scraps of information of this character which they come across. Mr. Hayden's volume is the result of ten years' close study of the subject, and although popular in style, is sound and reliable, and should appeal to all who are interested in this branch of archæology. His chapter on "The Evolution of the Long Case Clock" should be read by all who desire to acquire sufficient knowledge to recognize local work of intrinsic value. Eds.

*See Vol. XI. p. 166, 144-*

19. JOHN HARGRAVE, described in the Barnstaple Parish Register as a limner, the old word for portrait painter, was buried in 1731. Can anyone give me any particulars of him or direct me to any examples of his work? J. F. C.

20. CELIA FIENNES.—She describes herself in the extract (p. 134) as a grand-daughter of "William, Lord Viscount Say and Seale," who formerly owned the Isle of Lundy. Her father was Lord Saye's second son, Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes, a parliamentarian officer, by his second wife, Frances, daughter of Richard Whitehead, of Tuderley, Hants. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Eliot, of Port Eliot, and by her he had a son William, who became third Viscount on the death of his uncle James. Colonel Nathaniel Fiennes had two younger brothers, viz., John, who also was a Colonel in the parliamentary army, and whose son became fifth Viscount; and Richard, who received the surrender of Lundy on behalf of his father in 1647 from the royalist

governor Thomas Bushell, and was the grandfather of the sixth and last Viscount. The present Barony descends from a daughter of James, the second Viscount. Nathaniel and John, as well as their father, appear in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Celia had several sisters, one of whom was apparently married to Sir Edmund Harrison, a London merchant and a director of the New East India Company, for she describes him in the extract (p. 136) as her "brother," and she elsewhere refers to her nephew, "Fiennes Harrison," but the name does not appear in the Fiennes genealogies. Another "relation" is referred to in the extract (p. 126), viz. Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan, whose first wife was Margaret, daughter of Theophilus Clinton (*alias* Fiennes), Earl of Lincoln and Lord Clinton, by his wife Bridget Fiennes, Celia's aunt, so that, as she says, "Lady Marget" was her "cousin german." Many other "relations" are mentioned in her book, but they are not connected with Devon or Cornwall. Lord Saye was a leader of the Independent party, a republican, and one of the first to take arms against the King. Later he changed his opinions, gaining the nickname "Old Subtlety." After the death of the King, he took no part in public affairs, and tradition represents him as living in retirement on Lundy. He was certainly there in 1651, and two years later Dorothy Osborne, in one of her charming letters to Sir William Temple, writes: "My Lord Saye, I am told, has writ a romance since his retirement in the Isle of Lundy." After the Restoration he was made Lord Chamberlain of the Household and Lord Privy Seal, but he did not long hold these offices, for he died on 14 April, 1662, and was buried at Broughton, Oxfordshire. Nathaniel Fiennes died on 16 Dec., 1669, and was buried at Newton Toney, Wilts, near his daughters Frances and Anne (or Elizabeth). Another daughter died of the smallpox at Reading, but I cannot find any record of the death of Celia, whose name, indeed, is not given anywhere in the family pedigrees.

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

21. ANCIENT CHURCHES IN EXETER.—Where can be found a copy *in extenso* of Bishop Simon de Apulia's act relating to the fixing of boundaries of the parishes of Exeter and its immediate suburbs? Isacke refers to the matter under

1222, giving a list of nineteen parishes, and Jenkins in his account of Exeter Churches, frequently refers to a list, probably Izacke's. Mr. Reichel, in *D. N. & Q.*, ii., p. 217, corrects Freeman's version of it, and Miss Cresswell, in *Exeter Churches*, p. 4, writes: "Oliver asserts that the act existed only in the imagination of Isaacke." But in his *Lives of the Bishops*, p. 34, Oliver appears to quote from the act the names of several churches, notably St. Cuthbert's and St. Radegunde's, that do not appear in Izacke's list. I do not find that Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph makes any reference to it, nor is it mentioned in the Historical MSS. Report on Exeter documents. F. ROSE-TROUP.

22. BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL (IX., p. 129, par. 112).

*Marriage Licences, Exeter*:—

- 1678. July 26, George May, of the City of Exeter, *Librario*, and Elizabeth Bracas, of the same, *spr.*
- 1727. May 13, Joseph Drew, of Exon, *Bookseller*, and Sarah Winter, of the same, *spr.*
- 1728. Feb. 1, Nathaniel Thorn, of Exon, *Bibliop.*, and Mary Sampson, of the same, *spr.*
- 1777. Aug. 25, Samuel Lott, of Honiton, *Bookseller*, and Elizabeth Baines, of the Holy Trinity, *spr.*
- 1681. Nov. 14, Charles Yeo, of Exeter, *Bookseller*, and Margery Hooper, daughter of Phillip Hooper, of the same.

Phillip Hooper, of Exeter, *Apothecary*, Will dated 22 Nov., 1692, prov. 17 Feb., 1693, mentions his son-in-law, Charles Yeo, *Bookseller*, and his children, Phillip, James and Jane Yeo; his son-in-law, Richard Eastwaye, *Clerk*, and his wife Elizabeth and their children; his son-in-law, Samuel Sampson, *Apothecary*, and his wife Grace and their children. A. J. P. S.

23. DEANS OF ST. BURYAN, WEST CORNWALL (IX., p. 19, par. 16).—In this list one of the holders of the above office is described as "Hon. Canon of Exeter Cathedral." Is this correct, and if so, when did the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral cease to elect Honorary Canons? Should it be Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral Church?

CURIOSUS II.



24. CURIOUS BAPTISMAL ENTRY.—I came across the following entry in an early Baptismal Register. Can any reader of the *D. & C. N. & Q.* give any explanation? The surname of Deborah is almost undecipherable, but I think it is Hext.

“1663. Elizabeth, the base child of Mary Phillips, was baptized the first day of October. And borne upon the attempt of Deborah Hext, the 3d of September, 1655.” *See p. 62.* E. C. G.

25. JOHN WENSCHOTT, ORGAN MAKER (IX., p. 243).—Since writing the note on the above I have been afforded an opportunity of examining the original Roll, and, with the help of Mr. Chick, I have come to the conclusion that the word printed as “jressens” should have been transcribed “pressens,” i.e. presence. The sentence therefore means that Master Martin was a witness of the payment of the sum due to Wenschott.  
H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

26. TRURO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Has any history been published of this institution? Is anything known locally about the famous scholar Dr. Cardew, who was Principal of the school about the year 1792? I am informed that many famous men in the West of England were under his tuition as boys. The late Joseph Hallet Batten, LL.D., F.R.S., who was Principal of the East India College at Haileybury, Herts, was one of Cardew's pupils.

*See Vol. XI. p. 79.*

WILLIAM MAXWELL BATTEN.

27. DICTIONARY OF DEVONSHIRE PLACE NAMES.—The absence of a volume on Devonshire Place Names has always been a much felt want; in fact it is by way of being something of a disgrace to the scholarship of the county that such a book has not been compiled. The editors have for some time been trying to persuade someone to undertake it, and are gratified to announce that Mr. Norman Treliving, of the Leeds Reference Library, has consented to collect the necessary material with a view to its eventual publication. Mr. Treliving will be glad to hear from anyone interested in the subject and will welcome contributions and suggestions.

*See p. 60*

EDS.







The late Miss Susan Elizabeth Gay.

281 SUSAN ELIZABETH GAY.—Miss Gay was the second daughter of the late William Gay of Cheltenham, Surveyor of the South Wales and Adjoining Counties District of the General Post Office, her mother being a descendant of the Danish family of Falck, which settled in Falmouth in the middle of the 18th century.

Among other pursuits, Miss Gay, from an early age, devoted herself to literary work, her chief published works being *Harry's Big Boots* issued in 1873; *Toxie*, a novel, in 1875; *Old Falmouth* in 1903, with 30 illustrations and a Preface by Sir Joseph Fayrer; and *The Prophet of Nazareth*, published in England in 1917. This last was a revised edition, with considerable additions, of an edition published in America in 1885, and is said to be her most important work.

Miss Gay was also a frequent contributor to periodical publications and to the Press in America, as well as in England, besides being the author of several pamphlets, some of which are of local interest, such as *Falmouth Parish Church*, printed in 1897, the proceeds of the sale of which were applied to augment the Restoration Fund of the old Church, and included among other interesting details, complete copies of all the monumental and memorial inscriptions on the walls and on the floor of the church. Another pamphlet, *Falmouth and Flushing 100 Years Ago*, which was sold for the benefit of the Falmouth Packet Memorial in 1898, gives a complete list of all the Commanders in the old Falmouth Packet Service, compiled from information collected from the General Post Office and the Record Office. A copy of this list is framed and hung in the Falmouth Public Library.

In 1915, was completed the publication, by the *Devon and Cornwall Record Society*, of a transcript of the Falmouth Parish Register from 1662 to 1812, made by Miss Gay, in collaboration with Mrs. Howard Fox and Miss Stella Fox, and at the time of her death, Miss Gay was engaged in transcribing, with Mrs. Howard Fox and Miss Fox, the Parish Register of St. Mary's, Truro. This work has been completed with the exception of Vol. I. When ready it will be published by the Devon and Cornwall Record Society.

Miss Gay became a member of the Theosophical Society in 1886, and was an ardent worker in that cult. In addition to arranging for the delivery of lectures by the Rev. C. W. Scott-Moncrieff, Lady Emily Lutyens and other exponents of the faith, an address by her on *Occult and Mystic Origins of the Early Christian Church* was published by the Theosophical Society.

Miss Gay was also an artist of considerable ability and held several bronze medals presented by the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, for her drawings, besides exhibiting pen and ink drawings in the Black and White Room of the Royal Academy in 1874 and 1876.

In politics Miss Gay was a Liberal, but relinquished active political work when the party declined to support the Women's Suffrage Movement.

Miss Gay also took an active part in the rescue of Barras Head, at Tintagel, from the hands of the builder in 1896. Miss Octavia Hill, who appealed in the press for the raising of a fund for the purchase of this headland, on behalf of the National Trust Society when it was put up for sale, gave Miss Gay a reprint of her letter for circulation and through the instrumentality of Miss Ivy Fox of Rosehill, Falmouth, a copy was placed in the hands of Sir Donald Currie, of the Castle Line of Steamers, who had decided to name one of his ships the *Tintagel Castle*, with the result, that he contributed £100 to the fund, which raised the total to the amount required for the purchase and thus this headland, with its natural beauties, was preserved for all time.

Miss Gay died at her residence, Crill, near Falmouth, on the 17th January, 1918, at the age of 73, and was buried at Budock, in Cornwall. M. A.

29. THOMAS BUSHELL AND THE COMBE MARTIN MINES.—The connection with Devon and Cornwall of that remarkable character, Thomas Bushell, pupil of Bacon and farmer of the royal mines, has been almost entirely overlooked by local historians. Mr. J. R. Chanter, indeed, in his monograph on "Lundy Island," gives some account of his governorship of the island for Charles I, and of his resolution to work the silver mines at Combe Martin, but he says nothing of the



circumstances under which he became governor, or of those under which he obtained a lease of the mines.

The latter point is somewhat obscure, but it appears that Bushell regarded the royal grants in 1637 and 1639, of the mines in Wales, as covering all "royal mines," i.e., mines containing gold or silver, for he says: "By vertue of which grants from his Majesty, I being interested in some of the Mynes Royall in Wales, Devon, and Cornwall, and being desirous to know what was a Myne Royall in the sence of Law, I obtained the opinion of divers learned men in the Law," who made the following pronouncement: "Although the Gold or Silver contained in the base Metals of a Mine in the Land of a Subject, be of less value than the baser Metall, yet if the Gold or Silver do countervail the charge of the refining it, or be of more worth than the base Metal spent in refining it, this is a Mine Royal, and as well the base Metal as the Gold and Silver in it belongs by Prerogative to the Crown." Among the long array of signatories it is interesting to find several Devonians, viz., Orlando Bridgeman, the Princes' Solicitor, John Glanvil, Serjeant, John Maynard, and George Peard. At a later date Bushell claimed that the King had granted him "a Patent for *all* the Mines Royal."

At any rate, Bushell seems to have been working the Combe Martin mines before he became governor of Lundy, for in reply to a friend's letter, written on 24 Sept., 1646, he says: "For my retirement to Lundy, it is well known the occasion was my affection to solitude, the pressing of my Miners at Commartin, as also to prevent an ill Inhabitant, which should have prejudiced the Kings cause, the Countries traffick, and surprize the honourable Owner from his purchased right." As a matter of fact, he was deeply in debt (Aubrey says, "he was master of the art of running in debt"); so it is not surprising to find among the articles of surrender of the island: "100 Tuns of his own Lead, and 100 Tuns of Potters Ore, to be brought from his Mines in Wales to Bydeford, for the better discharge of his debts in Devon, and recovering the deserted works of his Mines at Commartin, before he surrender the Isle of Lundy: with such priviledges for his Miners, and the said Parish of Commartin, where the Mines Royall is found, as the Laws of other Nations allow, in cases of like nature." Elsewhere he says that, "to preserve



himself from utter ruine, he was forced in the late Wars to indure a three years famine in Lundy Island," and, again: "In the unhappy difference betweene the King and Parliament I was forced by the power of the Parliament's Army, and necessitated to retire my selfe into the Island of Lundy, of which his Majesty made me Governour, where I remained peaceably, without doing prejudice to any, untill the Lord Generall [Fairfax] in his letter bearing date the 8 of April, 1646, sent me by a Drummer the following order:—

"Die Sabbati, 12 January, 1645 [-6].

At the Committee of both Kingdoms at Darby house.

It is Ordered, That a Proposition be made to Mr. Bushell, That, if he will deliver up the Isle of Lundy, this Committee will use their endeavors with the Parliament, that he may be restored to his Interest in the Silver Mynes."

The island was claimed by Lord Saye and Sele as "his inheritance," but Bushell was very anxious to retain possession, and on 19 Feb., 1645-6, he wrote to ask two friends to treat with his lordship for "this Isle of Lundy," offering in exchange "anything I have in Oxfordshire [where he had an estate called Enston] may better please him then this remote Rock, although it proves of a greater value." He says that Lundy "in itself is desolate and stormy, and hath nought to invite an Inhabitant, except one of my temper, who therefore loves it, because it seems of kin to the Isle I lived in before, as also in regard it lies convenient for our Mines at Commartin." This refers to an enforced retirement for three years, after the death of Bacon in 1626, to a hut constructed 470 feet above the sea in "the desolated isle called the Calf of Man, where, in obedience to my dead lord's philosophical advice, I resolved to make a perfect experiment upon myself for the obtaining of a long and healthy life, most necessary for such a repentance as my former debauchedness required, by a parsimonious diet of herbs, oil, mustard, and honey, with water sufficient, most like to that [of] our long-lived fathers before the flood."

Lord Saye had no desire for the proposed exchange of property, but he offered Bushell the island outright for £3,000—a sum which Bushell, of course, was quite unable to raise. After having obtained the King's consent to his

surrender of the island to Lord Saye, Bushell induced the chief inhabitants of Clovelly, Hartland and the neighbourhood to support his appeal to his lordship to allow him to remain. His letter was dated from "Commartin, 24 March, 1646-7," and was accompanied by the following remarkable petition addressed to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Saye and Sele:—"We the Inhabitants of the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, and neerest borderers upon the Island of Lundy, do in all humility certifie your Lordship that Mr. Bushell, since his abode in the said Isle in the times of the late war, hath been so far from oppressing us in any kinde, that he hath been a means of some advantage to us by keeping the said Island, and your Lordships inheritance out of the hands of some persons who (as we are credibly informed) would have made use of it to the prejudice of these and other parts of the Kingdom. And further, we are bold to certifie your Lordship that the said Mr. Bushell hath adventured great sums of money to recover the deserted and drowned mines of Commartin, which is strongly reported to be very hopeful by his means, and by his continued industry may prove very exceeding advantagious to the common good, and to these Western parts in particular: now in regard some of our neighbors, to whom he is indebted for certain sums lent to further him in his noble and great design, to recover the said Mines; having received the annexed Letter from the said Mr. Bushell, and fearing that they and we should be deprived of so good a neighbor, and so industrious for the publike good, do hereupon humbly intreat your Lordship (if it may stand with your convenience and good liking) still to admit of his continuance in the said Island, that so by his care and charge we may live secure, and by his knowledge, and active diligence, bring the great work of the said Mines, from hopes, to certainties. This is our humble request in his behalf, if it be not in the matter of it prejudiciall to the State, or disadvantageous to your Lordship.—William Cary [Clovelly Court], George Cary, Rector of Clovelly, William Greenway, Minister, Henry Prust, Rich. Kinsam [one of the garrison], John Pollard, John Sanders, William Lange [probably the notorious Vicar of Bradworthy], James Lile, Nic. Shapley, sen., Nic. Shapley, jun., Ruben Laurence, Ric. Tombe

Hugh Nicolas, Aughter Lyle, sen., Aughter Lyle, jun., Tho. Snow [Hartland], Peter Lyle, Jo. Shapley, Ric. Cleverton, George Mungoy, Curate [of Hartland], Jo. Crange [Hartland], Tho. Velly [Hartland], Hen. Iuell [Hartland], Jo. Bagilhole [Hartland], George Grigg [Hartland], Jo. Way [Hartland], Justinian Yeo [Hartland], Ric. Bagilhole [Hartland], Jo. Nicholl [Hartland], Jo. Cook [Hartland], Jo. Band [Hartland], Francis Rowe [Hescott, Hartland], Peter Rowe [Hartland], Tho. Rowe [Hartland], Will. Mugford [Hartland], Ric. Crange [Hartland], Ric. Smith [Hartland], Jo. Husband [Hartland], Ric. Yeo, Ric. Trick, Tho. Cooke [Hartland], Jo. Band, Antho. Luttrell [Hartland Abbey], Nic. Luttrell [Hartland Abbey], Will. Heardwick [Berry, Hartland], Jo. Bishop, Tho. Luttrell [Hartland], Jo. Lynthorne *alias* Loy [Kempthorne *alias* Ley, of Farford, Hartland], Nic. Pitton [Hartland], Jo. Skame [Hartland], Matthew Brooke, Ric. Leach, Abra. Bond [Hartland], Jo. Friend, Jo. Juell, Hugh Deymonde, Jo. Cooke, William Prideaux, Charles Yeo [Hartland], John Cocke—with many hundreds more.” As will be seen from my suggested identifications, a large proportion of these appear to have been Hartland men, and, judging from the names, probably some of the others were also. At any rate, the list of names is sufficient (without the addition of “with many hundreds more”) to justify Aubrey’s statement: “He had the strangest bewitching way to drawe-in people (yea, discreet and wary men) into his projects that ever I heard of. His tongue was a chaine and drewe in so many to be bound for him and to be ingaged in his designes that he ruined a number.” However, all his efforts were of no avail, and, in accordance with the order of Parliament of 10 July, 1647 (given in Mr. Chanter’s book, but, curiously enough, *after* the surrender, which he has attributed to the wrong year), he met Lord Saye’s son, Major Richard Fiennes, at “the Kay of Clovelly” on 24 Feb., 1647-8, and, after surrendering the island, he, with the garrison, “took shipping for Ilford Combe, where he purposeth to employ them in his chargeable adventures of recovering the distressed works of Commartyn Myne and his other minerals in Wales.”

Bushell himself says that, “having delivered the Island as aforesaid, I applyed my self to the carrying on of that great

worke of discovering the concealed Treasure of the Earth, since which time God hath bin so far pleased to blesse my endeavours, that I have recovered a Myne of Silver and Lead at Combmarten in Devon (mentioned by that famous Antiquary Camden, Clarentius King at Arms), example whereof I have lately presented to the Lord Generall, and Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons. Neither doe I doubt in a short time by new discoveries greatly to advance the Trade of the Nation (may I find any encouragement from publike authority) by the assistance of severall Merchants that are willing to adventure their estates in advancing the said Mineral works." His "strangest bewitching way" induced the merchants of Barnstable and Byddiford to offer to transport his "Lead and Oar" gratis, as appears by the following letter to him: "Sir, Since you have been pleased at your own great charge to discover those deserted works at Combmartin for the publick good of our Countrey; and whereas you are interested in the Mines of Wales, which furnish you both with Lead and Lead-Oar, These are to request you to be pleased to make this our Harbour partaker of the Benefits [which] may proceed therein, and what we buy not from you for ready moneys, we shall be ready to transport for you Frait-free instead of Ballast, you rendring it aboard, to all such Ports as our Vessels shall commerce withall. In so doing, we suppose the result thereof will more properly conduce to your hopeful proceedings in the said Works of Combmartin, which we wish all happy success, and remain Your Loving Friends, Richard Harris, William Leigh [probably of Northam,] George Shurt, Robert Dennis [Bideford,] John Tucker, Thomas Horwood, Anthony Benny, William Palmer, Lyonel Becher, Richard Harris, William Nottel, John Down, Walter Tucker, R. Flemming, Richard Medford, William Wood, Francis Newton, Edward Flemming, Tho. Cox, Nathaniel Fisherleigh, Robert Frayn. Barnstable, the 6 of Octob., 1648." King Charles, too, wrote to his "trusty and welbeloved subject, Lewis Incledon, of Branton, Esq.," from Newport in the Isle of Wight, on 26 Oct., 1648, saying that "haveing had a sight of the Oare, which we conceive lyes there in vast proportions according to the Testimony of Antient Records in that behalfe, we have thought Fitt to let you know that we shall esteem [it] an acceptable Service if by pursuance of your first principles



you add to his encouragements," etc. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, II, 195).

His schemes, alas, came to nothing, for soon after this he was apprehended as a traitor, his estates were confiscated, contrary to the articles of war on which he surrendered Lundy Island, and he was forced to live, for a second period of three years, in seclusion from all, except one person who gave him food. This time his place of hiding seems to have been a house in Lambeth Marsh, "to which retirement he was pursued by Cromwel's bloud-hounds," and where "he constantly lay in a long garret, hung with black baize; at one end was painted a skeleton, extended on a mattress; at the other, was a small bed; the walls were covered with various emblems of mortality." (Aubrey, *Antiquities of Surrey*, v, 278.)

In August, 1652, he gave securities to the council of state for his future good behaviour, and he afterwards obtained from the Protector a renewal of his lease of the mines royal, which was confirmed in Feb. 1658 by Richard Cromwell. He does not appear to have renewed his operations at Combe Martin, but seems rather to have turned his attention to Hingston Down in Cornwall, the consideration of which must be deferred to another note.

However, it is necessary to say that he was next imprisoned for debt, and "languished and groaned under a loathsome Sepulture for three years more in Newgate," during which he addressed an appeal to his fellow-prisoners for debt, "in mind or body," asking them to work in his "drowned and desperately deserted Mineral Works." His scheme, he tells them, is that "convicted men, and adventurous Volunteers, are to be chief instruments of the Mineral work, and are to be cloathed in good Canvas or Welsh Cottons, their food Bisket, Beef, Pease and Bacon thrice a week, the other days White-meat, Oyl and Roots; their Drink of allowance for the most part is to be Water, but they shall not be barr'd Beer or Ale in orderly proportion; they are to lie on Mats, unlesse they rather choose a clean Plank; Lots and Delves shall be assigned to them, in which if God bless their honest diligence, they shall comfortably participate, whereby at last they may make themselves free. I shall provide men excellency [excellently] qualified in Theology, Morality



and Humanity, whose examples as well as doctrines shall direct you in the waies of eternal life, and daily walk hand in hand with you towards Christ's paradise, the Saints' New Jerusalem. The dead in Law to search the dead and barren Mountains, and recover the dead and buried works. The experimenting Philosophers shall have a competent and comfortable subsistence during life, and after their change their respective Statues erected in the City of Wells, [for he was then interested also in the Mendip Lead Mines], and each shall hold a significant character of their peculiar Inventions in their well-proportion'd hands." He proposed, among other things, to pay out of the customs on lead, which he had previously rented at £6,000 per annum, £500 a year "to pursue Comb-Martyn-Mine in Devon," and there the story ends. *See p. 152, 127.* R. PEARSE CHOPE.

30. RALEIGH AND EXETER.—The item of the grant of the freedom of the city of Exeter to Walter Rawleigh ar. for the fee of £4, four times the usual fee, has lain too long neglected among my notes from the City Archives until such time as sufficient other matter should be found to enable me to write a small biography of this worthy Devonshire knight and great English statesman, soldier, admiral, author and coloniser. Now in this year of grace 1918, the tercentenary of his death, such an item calls for publicity, indicating as it does, together with the fact that the town house of the Raleighs in Exeter was in the parish of St. Mary Major, where Walter was taxed for the subsidy of 18 Elizabeth (1566) and his widow in 23 Elizabeth (1581), a very strong connection with Exeter from the time when the future Sir Walter was about two years old. So the indications are that though Budleigh was where he first saw the light, Exeter had a big share in his breeding and education. Sir Walter's reference to Exeter in the last letter to Lady Raleigh is very pathetic and interesting:—"I cannot write much. God, He knoweth, how hardly I steal this time while all others sleep; and it is also a time that I should separate my thoughts from this world. Beg my dead body, which living was denied thee; and either lay it at Sherbourne, if the land continue, or in Exeter church, by my father and mother. I can say no more, time

and death call me away." Plymouth led the way in the great Drake tercentenary. Now is Exeter's opportunity to remember Raleigh and his deeds for Empire on sea and land in a way that shall tell it to the generations following.

W. U. REYNELL-UPHAM.

31. SEPULCHRAL SLABS WITH CROSSES IN DEVON CHURCHES (X., p. 8, par. 1).—*Membury*.—The slab with incised cross in Membury Church, illustrated by Mr. Rogers in *Antient Sepulchral Effigies*, p. 255, and described on the following page:—"At Membury an elegant cross *clechée*, in each point a sexfoil, and in the centre a cross patée; a modern inscription has been cut on this stone," is not mentioned in the above article. The slab with the cross is still in Membury Church at the north side of the chancel step and near the pulpit. The modern inscription is:—

Here lyeth the bo  
dy of Ellen the wife  
of Richard Sampson  
who dyed  
the xx8 day of May  
A.D. 1613.

On the base of the cross is a shield of arms with the Sampson *cross moline*, the same as on the Sampson memorials in Colyton Church.

Adjoining the slab with the cross is another inscribed:—

Here lyeth the  
body of Richard  
Sampson of Ford  
Yeoman who dy  
ed the xxiii of Ja  
nuary A.D. 1605.

There are three other memorial stones remaining on the floor of the church.

A small one west of the nave:—

Here lieth the body of Walter Weston of Rokey gentleman who dyed the 5 day of July Añ Doñ 1621.

And two large stones close together under the tower:—

Here lyeth  
the bodye of Sampson the  
wife of John Sampson  
of Ford gentleman  
who died the 1 daye  
Januarye A.D. 1618.

The other, almost undecipherable, is to Edward Holwell of Louster, 1624.

Walter Sampson, of Membrie, yeoman, in his will dated 18 March, 1562, proved P.C.C. 25 May, 1563, mentions "Richard Sampson my son."

Elyn Sampson of Membÿe, widowe, in her will dated 8 Oct., 1569, proved P.C.C. 18 Aug., 1571, bequeaths "to Bridget Mathoe my daughter £10, etc., on condition that she and her husband William Mathoe make a release to Richard Sampson my son any right title or interest in tenements of ffourde etc. in Membÿe." To "reparacons of the church of Membury 6s. 8d."; to "prisoners of Exeter 12d." Residue to Richard Sampson, son, Exor.

Richard Sampson of Memburye, will dated 22 Jany., 1605, proved P.C.C. 3 July 1606; to be buried in the parish church of Membury; to the said parish church 10s.; residue to John Sampson my son, exor.; an overseer—my son-in-law, John Marwood.

John Sampson, of Membury, gentleman, will dated 6 Jan., 1618; proved P.C.C. 8 Feb., 1618, mentions "the new building of the High School of Exon"; his "deceased father, Richard Sampson."

His wife was Mary (see M.I. above), daughter of Gilbert Drake, of Littleham. He was apparently the last male Sampson of Membury, as he names no issue in his will, but a long list of nephews and nieces; amongst them, Edward Holwill, son of his sister, Anne Holwill; Thomas Marwood, son of his sister, Bridgett Marwood; and leaves his brother-in-law, John Marwood, gent., an overseer.

This John Marwood was son of Thomas Marwood, the Honiton physician, and was himself a physician of Blamphaine, Colyton. These wills are of interest as giving an unknown marriage of John Marwood.

Edward Holwill, of Membury, yeoman, will dated 3 April, 1624, proved P.C.C. 29 Jany., 1624, desires to be buried in the parish church of Membury "near my uncle Sampson." Wife, Ursula, exix.

Edward Holwill, of Louster, was buried at Membury, 13 March, 1624.\*

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\* Bishop's *Register Transcripts*.

His wife Ursula was a daughter of Drake, and married secondly (*Mar. Lic. Exeter*, 16 June, 1626), John Mitchell, of Branscombe, where she was buried 27 Nov., 1691,† at the age of 100 years.‡

Walter Weston, of the remaining M.I., was possibly the second son of John Weston, of Heathayne, Colyton. He married Jane, daughter of John Walrond, of Bovey. She was buried at Colyton, 8 Sept., 1592.

*See Vol. xviii. p. 66.*

A. J. P. SKINNER.

32. DE LA TOUR FAMILY (IX., p. 203, par. 170).—The following abstracts of Wills may be of interest to Mr. Berry:—

(i.) Peter de la Tour, of Bediford ["Mariner," per inventory] 27 Oct., 1746. Jane Seugnet to be my heiress. To my sister Voisin £20. To my sister Demie £20 (s<sup>d</sup>) Signum Piere de la Tour. (W.) Marg<sup>t</sup>. Birde, Jane Richards.

Certificate dated 12 March, 1746<sup>g</sup>, by Nath. Cock that he was with Mr. Peter de la Tour in his last sickness and heard him say that he would appoint his niece, the widow Sennett, his ex<sup>x</sup>.

Proved 14 March, 1746<sup>g</sup>, by Jane Sennett, niece.

Inventory (undated) exhibited by Jane Sennett, widow, at the promotion of Jane Demie, sister of s<sup>d</sup> Peter de la Tour. (Money in his house 43 guineas, one silver tankard, four silver spoons, one silver watch. No total). [Exeter, Barum Archd<sup>y</sup>.]

(ii.) James de la Tour, Gunner of H.M.S. *Pacific*, Smith Child, Esq<sup>r</sup>. Commander. In bodily health. All my estate to my dearly beloved wife Honor de la T., of Barnstaple, or in case of her death to my son William Lang de la T. My wife to be my ex<sup>x</sup>. Dated 20 April, 1780. (W.) Smith Child, Will<sup>m</sup>. Lovins, Sam. Jenkins.

Proved 28 March, 1783, by Honor de la Tour [P.C.C. 123, Cornwallis.]

I think the first testator was probably a son of the original Peter, as he mentions his sister Demie (marriage of David Demie and Jane de la Tour, Barnstaple, 27 April, 1707). Possibly he was the Peter whose daughter Elizabeth

†*Branscombe Registers*.

‡*Butcher's New Guide to Sidmouth*.



was baptized Barnstaple, 30 Nov., 1735, and whose wife Elizabeth was buried there 20 March, 1741<sup>o</sup>. The second testator was James, son of James Delatour and Dorothy (Williams), baptized Barnstaple, 23 Sept., 1733. He was the brother of Jane Delatour, who married William Berry, and probably a grandson of the original Peter.

If it would interest Mr. Berry, I can give the descent of this William Berry from John Berry, of Chittlehampton, who heads the pedigree in Vivian's *Visitations*.

Can he say whether the family of Seugnet, or Sennett, mentioned in the first of the two Wills is the same that has contributed several officers to the Navy in recent generations? A Sennett was Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet about thirty years ago.

O. A. R. M.

33. INSCRIPTION IN TOTNES CHURCH (X., p. 17, par 7).—Some years ago when staying at Taunton, I was much interested in the empty recess in Combe-Florey Church, with the inscription in Lombardic letters recording:—Le : Quer : Dame : Mavd : De : Merri : et : Nonayne : De : Cannyntune. Dame Maud de Merriete was wife of Sir John de Merriete of Hestercombe and Combe-Florey. For some reason she left her husband and took the veil in Cannington Priory. There she died and, most likely, was buried—her actual burying place is not certainly known. But her husband had the heart taken from her body, and buried at Combe-Florey. Through this act he got into trouble with the ecclesiastical authorities, and was excommunicated for violating his wife's body.

In the register of John de Drokenford, bishop of Bath and Wells, is the record of his absolution by the Pope's penitentiary, dated 28 March, 1314, from which the above story is gathered. A condition of the absolution was that the heart should be removed from Combe-Florey and buried with the lady's body.\*

So the recess at Combe-Florey has been empty since the 14th century, though the inscription was never removed. Below it are the recumbent effigies of Sir John de Merriete and his two wives, for he consoled himself with another,

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\*Rev. Thomas Hugo, "Canyngtone Priory," *Somerset Arch. Soc. Trans.*, 1861-62, p. 11.



perhaps a less pious lady. Nothing in the costume of either figure suggests that one of them was "nonayne de Cannyngtone."

I made a rubbing of the inscription. The length is 2 ft. 6 ins., the legend in two lines, the letters being about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high.

It seemed to me incredible that a second inscription relating to this curious story should be in Totnes Church. I looked up the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1812, and there found a very good representation of the Combe-Florey inscription. It was sent (with a letter about other matters) by a correspondent who signed himself "M." The letter begins "The enclosed inscription from a pew at Totness, Devon, is sent for explanation."

Still more convinced that "someone had blundered," I ventured to write to Mr. Watkin, asking him if he had actually seen the inscription "on a pew in Totnes Church," and if not, to make further enquiries. I gave him my reasons for scepticism, which he was kind enough to accept.

In course of time I heard from him to the following effect:—"I have received from Totnes something like a renunciation of the pretensions of a certain unknown pew end in the church, to acquaintance with a certain Dame Maud de Merriete. Mr. Windeatt has been consulted, and as far as the powers that be know, there never has been a pew end as described in 1812."

How the blunder arose at that date will remain an unsolved puzzle of no very great importance. I myself think that "M" had a drawing of an inscription, and forgot or did not know where it came from. The verbose elucidations of Mr. William Hamper, of Birmingham, are valueless, his "conjectures" being entirely erroneous (as conjectures are apt to be). It will be noted that he explains "quer" as "choir," and identifies Dame Maud as a Prioress called Merston. She was simply as the inscription tells, "nonayne de Cannyngtone." Of the connection between the Merrietes and Combe-Florey Mr. Hamper evidently knew nothing.

I trust that the cutting from the *Gentleman's Magazine* will be removed from Totnes Church and consigned to the oblivion it deserves. I also hope that the editors of *Devon*

and *Cornwall Notes and Queries* will pardon my contributing to their pages this romance of Somerset.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

34. CHURCH BANDS (IX., p. 253, par. 207, *et ante*).—The band at Heanton Punchardon Church comprised a fiddle, cornet and trombone. On special occasions a clarionet player came over from Braunton, and now and then there was also a flute. The band sat in the western gallery of the church, so did the choir of about twelve boys and girls, with an adult leader named Richard Clarke. During the early part of the service, band and choir sat in mystic seclusion behind two red curtains running on rods. When the time came for the hymn these curtains were noisily drawn back, and the congregation turned round in the pews, and, with backs to the altar, faced the performers.

From his box below the pulpit William Clogg, the parish clerk, gave out the hymn, with the usual preface: "Let us zeng to the praase and glary of Goad." Then might be heard from the gallery the word "Pitch," and the sound of a tuning-fork struck by the choir leader, with the remark "Doänt 'ee zeng till I do zeng." He marked the time of the hymn by stumping all through with his wooden leg. The artificial limb was also used as an instrument of correction on the boys of the choir, and the girls were rapped with the tuning-fork; sometimes the harmony was interrupted by the yell of a sufferer.

Meanwhile good Richard Clarke offered admonitions which could be heard all over the church. "Zeng oop, zeng oop, or I'll whack 'ee I 'ull. Zeng oop, there's visitors in rectory pew." All this was very interesting and exciting, but rather a strain on the decorum of the visitors, especially those of them who were children, and a little girl once disgraced herself by laughing outright.

The instrumentalists were Charlie Clogg, Ayres, and Tommy Clarke. They dropped off one by one, but it was not until 1868 that the band was finally given up and replaced by a harmonium. *See p. 93.* N. A-C.

35. TUCKER AND PETRE (X., p. 11, par. 3).—The papers referred to in Mr. Tapley-Soper's enquiry are in my possession; and I have a short pedigree of Tooker (or Tucker,

for the name is spelt both ways by them in the early sixteenth century) and Petre, compiled from the wills.

Curiously enough—for it is probably only a coincidence—the neighbourhood of Ashe House, near Axminster, my late residence, was closely connected with both these families. The Pinhay estate and other property west of it was sold not long ago by the then Lord Petre, and at least three branches of the Tuckers were territorially connected with the same east corner of Devon—The Tippetts Tuckers, first of Axminster and Musbury, afterwards of Angersleigh, Taunton; the Marwood Tuckers of Coryton; and the Exeter Tuckers of Stuart times, whose immediate ancestor was born at Membury. Just south of this, Bindon Manor, Axmouth, records the sister and co-heiress of Sir Giles Tooker, baronet, of Maddington, Wilts, who married Sir Walter Erle, one of whose manors and residences was Bindon.

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M. A. R. TUKER.

36. FURNITURE FROM BRADNINCH HOUSE.—Richard Sainthill's *Olla Podrida*, vol. i., gives an account of a visit to Bradninch House, the old house of the Sainthills (20 Sept., 1823), and mentions that the room in which King Charles I. slept (27 July, 1644), remained exactly in its original state. In the *Western Times*, 6 July, 1861, appears an advertisement of the sale at Bradninch House (on the death of Mr. George Pearse) by Messrs. Ware and Son, of Paris Street, Exeter.

To be sold on the second day's sale "the original carved oak furniture (period of Elizabeth) in *King Charles' bedroom*, library, and drawing-room, etc.," "together with about fifty rare and genuine paintings by the most eminent Masters."

These pictures do not include the family portraits referred to by Richard Sainthill, as these were left by George Pearse to his brother Edward, and are still with the Pearse family.

I should be grateful for any information as to the present whereabouts of any of the above mentioned furniture or pictures.

A. L. R.

37. THE SILVERTON MUMMERS (X., p. 9, par. 2, *et ante*)—My recollection of the mummers referred to is not very clear, but I have a hazy idea that we were told it had to do with the crusades, St. George was one of the characters. The costumes and make up were very primitive, cardboard

and tinsel helmets, etc., and wooden swords covered with silver paper. I forget if the Turkish knight had a scimitar, but St. George had a cross-handle sword. The Turkish knight came on alone, the rest of the troupe standing inside the door. The opening lines were: "Here be I, a Turkish knight come from the Turkish land to fight. And whether I win or whether I fall, I'll do my best to please you all." That is all the dialogue I remember except the Daddy bit, which was, I think, a sort of comic relief to the many fights; they were, owing to their inadequate weapons, very brief, a few feeble passes and one of the combatants fell dead, without apparent cause. After each fight the Turk said a few lines and when he was finally mortally wounded by St. George, I think he got off a dying moral speech.

I don't remember how the old woman is introduced, she was a boy, with thick nail boots and trousers under her skirt. I think the whole show must have been pretty slow, or it would have made more impression on my youthful mind, but perhaps it was nearly bed-time. I should think it was founded on the old mystery plays.

FRED G. CLARKE.

38. THE SILVERTON MUMMERS (X., p. 9., par. 2, *et ante*).—Miss Kate M. Clarke is in error in speaking of the uniform of the Royal Artillery as, "*of course*," scarlet. The uniform of the "Royal Regiment of Artillery" has always been *blue*,—certainly for 50 years. The "Corps of Royal *Engineers*" is clad in scarlet; as are of course certain regiments, Cavalry and Infantry, of the line, and most of the Household Troops.

R. H. C.

39. RATTERY PARISH CHURCH TENOR BELL.—This bell has the following inscription:—

PL + IC + CW<sup>S</sup> + + +

ROBERT SAVERY VICAR

PENNINGTON FECIT 1763.

The letters stand for Philip Luscombe and John Chaffe, churchwardens; the crosses indicate shells let into the bell. By the side of this inscription are three coins let into the bell. The first has a bust facing to the right with the inscription—JOANNES V D.G. PORT. ET. ALC. REX, and underneath the bust is R. 1741. The third is the reverse of the



first with the arms of Portugal. The second is slightly smaller than the others and has a bust of the King looking to the left, laureated, with long hair and neck bare. The inscription is—GEORGIUS II DEI GRATIA (probably a guinea piece of the first issue of George II.)

It would be interesting to know if there are other instances of coins being let into church bells.

In 1763 Spain declared war with Portugal. Portugal applied to England for help. England sent out a body of troops under Brigadier-General Burgoyne, and it was mainly owing to his brilliant services that the Spaniards were defeated. Peace was signed 10th February, 1763. 1763 was the date that this tenor bell was cast. It seems possible that some one in this expeditionary force had some connection with Rattery, perhaps through Robert Savery, the vicar, and that the Portuguese coins were inserted in the bell, then being cast, to commemorate peace and perhaps the safe return of some parishioner. At that date there were quite a number of residential families living in Rattery, and many of the farms were occupied by members of the Savery family.

E. C. G.

40. THE MURDER OF WILL PETRE (VII., p. 86, par. 61).—Worthy, in his *Suburbs of Exeter*, p. 12, in his account of the murder of Will Petre by Edward Drew, of Killerton, in 1611, says that Petre lived at Whipton House, and that his family was a branch of the Petre family of Tor Brian. Can any reader tell me the name of Will Petre's parents? The house, I take it, is the one now known as Whipton Barton, situated near the four cross roads at the east end of Whipton village, and now the property of Mr. A. G. Alford. On the gate post are the arms of Crossing and Banks, and the date 1697, which may be the year in which the property passed from the Petre family.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

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41. THE REV. THOMAS BEDFORD AND HIS DESCENDANTS (IX., p. 207, par. 173).—The following attempt to elucidate this family may perhaps enable others to improve upon it.

Thomas Bedford, Sizar of Queen's Coll., Cambridge, 1609; B.A., 161 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; M.A., 1616; B.D., 1633. Lecturer of Plymouth, also Vicar of Coldridge (19 Jan., 164 $\frac{2}{3}$ ), afterwards



Minister of St. Martin Outwich. Will dated 16 Feb., 165 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; prov. P.C.C. 15 June, 1653. Married Testance, who survived him, and had:

1, John; 2, James; 3, William, under age in 165 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 4, Mary, marr. (after 165 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) Chambers; 5, Phœbe, marr. (after 165 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) Muston.

He left £10 to the Minister and churchwardens of the New Church in Plymouth to be bestowed upon a font stone or "some other utensil" as a testimony of his thankfulness for the legacy bequeathed to him by his ever-honoured friend Mr. Robert Trelawny, and also bequests to the poor of "Aderstone" (? Atherstone) and Marivall." (I cannot interpret this, the registered copies in the P.C.C. were carelessly made at this period).

John Bedford, eldest son of Thomas, Sizar of Queen's Coll., Cambridge, 1638; B.A., 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rector of Gerrans, Cornwall, 6 Feb., 164 $\frac{4}{5}$ . Will dated 9 June, 1691; prov. Exeter, 15 Sept., 1692. Married Priscilla, dau. of Timothy Shute, Rector of Holy Trinity, Exeter (her will dated 12 Jan., 169 $\frac{7}{8}$ , proved Exeter, 21 July, 1698), and had:

1, John; 2, Timothy; 3, Francis; 4, Christopher; 5, William; 6, Thomas (bur. in the chancel at Gerrans before 1698); 7, Priscilla (unmarr., her will dated 29 Sept., 1719, prov. Exeter 11 Aug., 1730); 8, Mary (marr. Thomas Edwards); 9, Margaret (marr., 1691, Walter Hewgo, of St. Just, Rector of Holy Trinity, Exeter, 1713-1741).

John Bedford, eldest son of John of Gerrans, Sizar of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, 9 Dec., 1664; Scholar, 1668; B.A., 166 $\frac{8}{9}$ ; M.A., 1672; Head Master of Plymouth Grammar School, 1674-1738; Admōn. Exeter, 1738. Marr. (1) St. Andrew, Plymouth, 3 Sept., 1676, Prudence, widow of Robert Ashford, of Plymouth (she was bur. 14 Aug., 1678), and had:

Thomas, bur. St. Andrew, Plymouth, 7 March, 167 $\frac{7}{8}$ . Marr. (2), Alice, and had:

1, Mary, bapt. St. Andrew, 8 Feb., 168 $\frac{0}{1}$ ; and 2, Alice, both living, 1719.

Marr. (3) St. Andrew, 26 Feb., 168 $\frac{4}{5}$ , Wilmot, dau. of Thomas Yeabsley, of Plymouth, Merchant, and had:

1, Dorcas, bapt. 168 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; 2, John, bapt. 168 $\frac{6}{7}$ ; 3, Elizabeth, bapt. 168 $\frac{7}{8}$ ; 4, Wilmot, bapt. 1689, all of whom probably died young; 5, Timothy, bapt. St. Andrew, 27 May, 1691;

B.A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1710; M.A., 1714; Rector of St. Just, 1722; and admōn. Exeter, 1738; 6, Thomasin, bapt. St. Andrew, 2 June, 1692, living 1697; 7, Thomas, bapt. 1693, probably died young; 8, Priscilla, bur. 1694; 9, another Priscilla, living 1719.

Timothy Bedford, second son of John of Gerrans. Sizar of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, 18 April, 1674; Scholar, 1676; B.A., 1677; M.A., 1681; Fellow, 1681, and Tutor, 1682-1690. Died unmarried in his father's lifetime. Will dated 7 July, 1690, prov. P.C.C. 29 June, 1691.

Francis Bedford, third son of John of Gerrans. B.A., Queen's Coll., Cambridge, 1680; M.A., 1684; B.D., 1692; Fellow, Vicar of Barton, Cambridgeshire, 1700; and Rector of Hickling, Notts, 1716.

Christopher Bedford, fourth son of John of Gerrans. B.A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1684; M.A., 1688; and Fellow. Rector of Bideford, 9 Mar., 1700, and of Dolton, 27 Feb., 1701. Bur. Bideford, 1 April, 1723. Will dated 19 March, 1723, prov. Exeter 2 Aug., 1723. Married Dorothy (bur. Bideford, 31 March, 1708), and had:

1, Christopher, B.A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1719; M.A., 1723; admōn. Exeter, 1750, as of Lancells, clerk, and bur. St. Mary Arches, Exeter, 17 June, 1750; 2, Eme, or Amy, marr. Walter I'ans, of Ilfracombe, gent.; 3, Dorothy, unmarr., 1723; 4, Priscilla, unmarr., 1752.

William Bedford, fifth son of John of Gerrans. Matric. Exeter Coll., Oxford, 10 Dec., 1689, aet. 22; B.A., Hart Hall, 1693; M.A., Queen's Coll., Cambridge, 1711. Vicar of Tregony and Rector of Cuby, 1694; also Rector of Ashwater, 1706-1712, and of Gidleigh, 1712-26. Will dated 20 July, 1727, and prov. Exeter 10 Aug., 1727. Married Dorothy, dau. of Humphry Willyams, of Roseworthy, and had:

1, Francis; 2, Thomas; 3, John.

Francis Bedford, eldest son of William of Tregony. B.A., Queen's Coll., Cambridge, 1725; M.A., 1730. Vicar of Tregony and Rector of Cuby, 1727; also Rector of Philleigh, 14 Feb., 1734 (pres. by John Hughes, clerk). Will dated 14 Aug., 1750, prov. P.C.C. 12 Dec., 1755. Married Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of John Hughes, Rector of Creed, and had:

1, Thomas; 2, William.

Thomas Bedford, elder son of Francis, of Tregony. Matric. Exeter Coll., Oxford, 23 June, 1752, aet. 18; B.A., 1756; M.A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1760. Rector of Philleigh, 22 May, 1758 (pres. by Elizabeth Hughes, widow), and died 17 April, 1803. Will dated 14 July, 1801, codicil 8 Feb., 1802, prov. P.C.C. 28 June, 1806. Married Jenny, dau. of his uncle, John Bedford, Vicar of Charles, Plymouth (she died 12 Jan., 1783), and had with three other children who died young:

1, Thomas Francis, who succeeded his father as Rector of Philleigh, and died 26 Dec., 1817; marr. at Lifton, 23 Jan., 1794, Frances, dau. of Walter Burne, Rector of Lifton; 2, Charles; 3, Christopher; 4, Sophia, marr. Francis Willesford, of Tavistock.

[M.I.'s at Philleigh to Rev. Thomas Bedford, 46 years Rector, d. 17 April, 1803, aet. 70; Jenny, his wife, d. 12 Jan., 1783, aet. 55; their children Dorothea, d. 9 Sept., 1783, aet. 21; Lucretia Lucy, d. 16 Sept., 1783, aet. 17; and John, d. 17 Jan., 1789, aet. 20; also to Rev. Thomas Francis Bedford, their son, 15 years Rector, d. 26 Dec., 1817, aet. 54.]

William Bedford, younger son of Francis of Tregony. B.A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1759; M.A., 1776; Vicar of Whitchurch, 1769-1785, and Rector of Mary Tavy, 1775. Named in his brother's will, 1801, as the Rev. W. B., of Tavistock. Marr. a dau. of Nicholas Kempe of Roseteage.

Thomas Bedford, second son of William of Tregony. Living in 1750 when named in will of his brother Francis.

John Bedford, third son of William of Tregony. B.A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1731; M.A., 1735; Head Master of Plymouth Grammar School, 1738; Rector of Buckland Monachorum, 1745-1752; Rector of Philleigh, 1756-1758, while his nephew was unqualified by age; Vicar of Charles, Plymouth, 1758-1784. Will dated 11 March, 1780, codicil 25 Feb., 1782, prov. P.C.C. 9 June, 1784. Married Lucretia, d. of Jonathan Elford, of Bickham, Esq., and had:

1, Lucretia, marr. Reymundo Putt, of Gittisham, gent.; 2, Jenny, marr. her cousin Thomas Bedford, Rector of Philleigh; 3, Catherine, marr. Edward Stephens, of Plymouth; 4, Priscilla, marr. Thomas Woolcombe, surgeon.

In order to complete the identification of the many Bedfords who held livings in Devon and Cornwall, it is necessary

*sup. 176*

to add that Thomas Bedford, of St. Martin Outwich, had a brother living in 165 $\frac{1}{2}$  who was also in orders, and who had two sons, Francis and Thomas.

The will of the latter, dated 14 Aug., 1686, was proved Exeter 1 July, 1703. He describes himself as Thomas Bedford, of Bideford, gent., and names his "brother" Andrew Brookes, of Coton in the Elmes, co. Derby, yeoman.

The other son Francis matric. Lincoln Coll., Oxford, 13 July, 1660, as 'cler. fil.'; B.A., 166 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; M.A. from King's Coll., Cambridge, 1667. He became Vicar of Falmouth, 1664, and was buried there 22 March, 167 $\frac{5}{8}$ . Will dated 26 Feb., 167 $\frac{5}{8}$ . prov. Exeter, 8 June, 1676. Married Anne (bur. Falmouth, 15 Nov., 1707), and had with others who died young:

1, Bridget, marr., Falmouth, 29 July, 1703, Captain John Jones, R.N., of Falmouth; 2, William.

William Bedford, s. of Francis of Falmouth, and bapt. there 19 Oct., 1675. B.A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1696; M.A., 1710; Rector of St. Pinnock, 10 Sept., 1725, and Perpetual Curate of Launceston. Died 24 June, 1737. Will dated 7 May, 1737, prov. Exeter, 22 Sept., 1737. Married, St. Mary Magdalen, Launceston, 18 Feb., 170 $\frac{4}{5}$ , Mary, dau. of Charles Blight, of Launceston, gent. (she died 8 Dec., 1736), and had:

1, Charles; 2, John; 3, Anne; 4, Judith; 5, Mary; 6, Bridget. All four daughters died unmarried.

Charles Bedford, elder son of William of Launceston. B.A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1730; M.A., 1734, and Fellow; Vicar of Ilsington, 1749, and also Vicar of Lewannick and Curate of Launceston. Died, unmarr., 29 Oct., 1786, aet. 77. Will dated 7 June, 1786, prov. P.C.C. 19 March, 1788.

John Bedford, younger son of William, of Launceston. B.A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1743; M.A., 1747, and Fellow; Vicar of Morval, 1748; of St. Keverne, 1753-58; Rector of Landulph, 1767-1787; also Vicar of Werrington and Curate of Launceston. Died 17 Oct., 1787, aet. 64. Admōn. P.C.C. 24 May, 1788. Married Hannah, dau. and co-heir of Charles Kendall, D.C.L., of Exeter (she died 1788).

[M.I.'s at Launceston to Rev. William Bedford, died 24 June, 1737, aet. 63; Mary, his wife, died 8 Dec., 1736, aet.



55; Charles, their son, died 29 Oct., 1786, aet 77; John, their son, died 17 Oct., 1787, aet. 64. "The father and his two sons were Curates of this church successively 73 years."]

24 p. 123.

O. A. R. M.

42. LANDS IN REMINGES AND THE PRIOR OF LAUNCESTON.—The following extract from Bishop Lacy's *Register* [iii., fol. 283b] may be of interest:—

Omnibus Christifidelibus ad quorum noticiam presens scriptum pervenerit Edmundus miseracione divina Exoniensis Episcopus salutem in domino sempiternam. Cum quidam JOHANNES REM bullam transgressionis per WILLELINUM Priorem Prioratus sancti Stephani LAUNCESTONIE sibi illatam coram reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino JOHANNE STAFFORD Cantuariensis Archiepiscopo et Cancellario Anglie in Cancellaria domini Regis apud Westmonasterium nuper persecutus fuisset cuius tenor sequitur in hec verba:—Beseecheth fulmekely to your reverent paternitie in god JOHN REM that whereas oon JOHN GODECOTE Ayett to ye said JOHN REM had kepyng of diverse dedes and munimentes conteyning to diverse londes and tenementes in REMINGES put in diverse cofers that bith and hold of the PRIOR OF LAUNCESTON and of the house of LAUNCESTON for feud and socage by the provise of iiiis. yerely of the which londes and tenementes your saide suppliant and his auncestors have be seysed of time that no minde is howe be hit that Will Howe priour of the saide Church having the said obydence pretendeth title to the said londes and tenementes in Newchurche otherwise called Remmigs and hath ytake a Wryte of entry sine assensu capituli and so for defawte of the said obydence and munimentes the which he hath in keeping that the Ayett of your said supplyant lefte in the howse forsende when he dyed there the said supplyant may not plede in defence of his right ne be remedied by accion of defence afore for shorteness of tyme and delayes, please you graciouse lordeshippe to consider these premises and the povertie and the insufficiens of your saide suppliant to grarente a Wryt to be directed to the said Priour under a certain peyne to apere before you in the Chauncerie at a certayn day by your discrecion to be lymyed without delay to be examined of the matter foresaide consydering that your saide suppliant is like to be disheryt but he be remedied in this wise in grete haste.

C. GORDON BROWNE.

43. JOHN DAMERY.—I should like to obtain information through the medium of *Notes and Queries*, relating to John Damery of South Molton, who married . . . . Eyre, of Atherington,—his eldest son George Damery, whose third son was Anthony, a clergyman, whose son was Joseph Damer, of Chapel, Devon (which I believe is in the parish of Bishop's Nympton), who in 1570, married Jane St. Lo, having issue Robert Damer, of Chapel, born in 1571. J. ~~W. D.~~ DAMERY, Powell.

See p. 94.



44. HUMPHRY FAMILY, HONITON. (IX., p. 151, par. 124).—*Marriage Licences, Exeter* :—

1701, June 6, Henry Humphry, of Honiton, and Mary Upcott\*, of the same, *spr.*

1723, March 17, William Courtenay, of Honiton, *gen.*, and Sarah Humphry, of the same, *spr.*

1725, April 25, Thomas Dunster, of Sidbury, *gen.*, and Elizabeth Humphry, of Honiton, *spr.*

*Barnstaple Registers* :—

1664, June 28, married, Mr. Hosea Upcote, *Minister*, of Honiton, and Mrs. Elizabeth Collebeare.

*Mar. Lic., Exeter* :—

1671, Sept. 5, Ozias Upcott, of Honiton, *Clerk*, and Elizabeth Pulman, of Collompton.

*St. Mary Arches, Exeter* :—

1671, Sept. 6, Mr. Hosiah Upcott, and Mrs. Elizth. Pulman married.

Probably his son—*Mar. Lic., Exeter* :—

1696, Dec. 29, Ozias Upcott, of Axminster, and Sarah Swallow, of the same, *spr.*

1705, Dec. 21, Ozias Upcott, of Axminster, and Susan Hele, of Stokenham, *spr.*

*M.I., N. wall, Axminster Church* :—

Sarah, wife of Ozias Upcott, only child of Rev. Mathias Swallow, Rector of Hawkchurch, died 1 May, 1705.

A. J. P. S.

45. "TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN" (X., p. 12, par. 5, *et ante*).—The author gratefully desires to acknowledge the reference to the second volume and index of the above work contributed by the Rev. Oswald J. Reichel to the last number of *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*, and, in common with all students of the early history of our county, welcomes correction which may elucidate truth.

In Mr. Reichel's review two compositor's errors should be pointed out: On p. 12, Hendo should read Heudo; and on p. 14, Vallibris should read Vallibus.

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\*Ozias Upcott was Rector of Honiton 1663-1699. Query—whether his daughter and grandmother of Ozias Humphry, R.A., the portrait painter in miniature and crayons, and hence his name "Ozias," who was born at Honiton 8 Sept., 1742, the son of Mr. John Humphry.

1. As regards the relationship of Braiose and Tracy to the founder of Totnes Priory, the summary of information gleaned from all at present available sources on the subject, which is to be found in the chapters devoted to Iuhellus and his successors (pp. 654-695), the long litigation necessary to establish the de Braiose claim, the many points of negative evidence detailed, in the author's opinion render it more credible that Iuhellus of Totnes was in reality a celibate devoted to a soldier's life than that he was an actual forefather of Braiose or Tracy.

2. In the "tenement of Totnes" consideration of Woodhuish is only included under Brixham (Manor, No. 29, p. 799), because like Raddicombe and Brownstone, it is in the parish of Brixham, the churches of which were owned by Totnes Priory (see par. 7 on p. 800); that Woodhuish belonged to the Honour of Cardinan is fully shown in the chronological record of ownership on p. 801.

Similarly Washfield is only introduced on p. 889 to explain, by a detailed statement of its owners, how it came to be included in the Honour of Totton (see p. 889, last par. but one), and why the tenants held their fiefs of the lord of the castle of Great Totton in 1528 (see p. 891, last par. but two).

Both Washfield and Broadhempston (par. 884) are numbered respectively 132 and 130 among "Manors acquired by the successors of Iuhellus and subsequently found held directly or indirectly of the Honour of Totnes," a heading on p. 868 which Mr. Reichel has obviously overlooked.

Ashprington (p. 865) is under a separate heading, because, as stated, it was "added to the Tenement of Totnes during the tenancy of Iuhellus."

Broadclyst is not "entirely ignored" as suggested by Mr. Reichel, but is fully detailed in separate manors as they were then known, Nos. 114-121 (pp. 868-872), as shown in the index under the word Broadclyst.

3. For pointing out error on p. 780 the author is much obliged to Mr. Reichel. The names are misplaced and should read "the church of Sidenham refers not to *Sydenham Damarel* but to the church of *Marystow*." Similarly in the last line but two "*Sydenham Damarel*" should read

"*Marystow*." The correct ownership of Marystow Church is distinctly stated on pp. 776 and 777.

4. Whether in the case of Adelesia de Nunant, wife of Robert Fitz-Martin (p. 705) it is terminologically incorrect to speak of "de Nunant" as the "family title" of the then owners of the Tenement of Totnes may be left to the judgment of your readers, but there can be no doubt that someone in 1205 assigned "Harberton" as the name by which the second half of the original Tenement of Totnes was to be known. The half allotted to de Braiose, as it included the castle, continued to be known as the Honour of Totnes, and for reasons given on p. 887 it is concluded that Henry de Nonant chose the title of "Harberton" for his Honour or holding to distinguish his rights from those of the remaining Honour of Totnes.

5. The author offers sincere apology for the form in which some statements will be found which Mr. Reichel writes "might have been more clearly expressed." Very little of the first volume and no part of the second was submitted to anyone for revision, as the task was thought by the author to be too onerous and uninteresting to impose upon any friend.

6. Referring to the two difficulties encountered by Mr. Reichel:—

(a). Was it William de Cirencestre's ancestor or William Pippard's (*rectius* Pipard or Pypard) who first came from Gloucestershire into Devon? (p. 898).

For five paragraphs the text treats of the ownership of Little Totnes by the de Cyrencestre family. The suggestion that "between the years 1234-1239 the ancestor of this lord of Little Totnes first came from Gloucestershire to Devonshire" is made in the last words of the fifth paragraph, in the lower half of page 898, on which the name "Pipard" does not once occur, and is based on the reasonable assumption that the ancestor of William de Cyrencestre came from the township of Cirencester in Gloucestershire.

The Pipard family, or Pipardenses as they are described in 1205, were probably descendants of the Norman family Pipart, of which several members occur in the *Documents of France*.

(b). In 1199 Robert de Bikeleia held Little Totnes, Langdon, Larkbear and *Bikeleia* (see p. 895). In 1266-7 William Pipard held of Hamel de Boyllay, Little Totnes, Langdon, Larkbear and *Blakedon* (see pp. 896 and 900).

The inference as expressed on p. 900 is that the fourth manor in each case must either be identical or, as they are differently identified, perhaps are equivalent, namely, had been exchanged the one for the other some time in the period 1199-1266.

7. The suggestion that "the name variously written de Bolley, Bollei, Bollegh, Boleigh, Boley, Beley, Boullay, Boyllay, Beuley, or Bouley may possibly be the thirteenth century and later renderings of the title of the Domesday holder, William de Polleio," etc. (p. 901), is by no means so impossible as Mr. Reichel represents.

Just as Iuhellus in 1086 held 110 manors in one part of the county, all which were confiscated by William II., and in 1100, other manors of the Honour of Barnstaple were given him, in part recompense for his loss, by Henry I., so the fact that William de Polleio's manors held in 1086 do not correspond, as Mr. Reichel points out, to the holdings of the de Bollei family, may be explained by the probability that the Domesday tenant also lost his estate in the general confiscation, and as stated on p. 901, "it is quite possible" that Robert de Bickleigh, who held in 1199 the manors which in 1238 are recorded as held by Hugh de Boullay, was really of the family de Polleio or Bolleio.

We can only reiterate the hope expressed on p. 660 that the treasures of the French archives, so admirably displayed in part by Dr. Round in his *Calendar of Documents preserved in France*, may some day throw further light on the early history of the families in possession of this county during the rule of the Norman kings.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

*see p. 84.*

46. HERALDRY IN CHITTLEHAMPTON CHURCH (X., p. 5, par. 1).—Miss Cresswell asks for a solution of the arms on a slab in Chittlehampton Church. Unfortunately there are no tinctures given, but I know no coat that answers the rest of the blazon so well as *Azure a bend engrailed argent, cotised or* (Fortescue), the label denoting main line or eldest son.

F. WERE.



47. EXETER CATHEDRAL CHURCH LIBRARY AND ITS EARLIEST LIBRARIAN.—I have recently come across the following quotation from Merryweather's *Bibliomania in the Middle Ages*:—"In the tenth century the library of Exeter Church was sufficiently extensive to require the preserving care of an amenuensis; for according to Dr. Thomas, Bishop Oswald granted in the year 985 three hides of land at Bredicot, one yardland at Ginehofra, and seven acres of meadow at Tiberton to Godinge, a monk, on condition of his fulfilling the duties of a librarian to the see and transcribing the registers and writings of the church. It is said that the scribe Godinge wrote many choice books for the library."

Tiberton, I take it, is a misreading for Tiverton, but Bredicot and Ginehofra I am unable to identify. Is anything known of Godinge and what became of the "choice books" he is reputed to have written? Are there any records of the existence of a library at Exeter prior to the removal of the see from Crediton in 1050? CURIOSUS II.

48. <sup>See p. 86.</sup> DICTIONARY OF DEVON PLACE NAMES (X., p 32, par. 27).—Cannot a worker be found in Exeter patiently to index the field names in the tithe apportionments, together with the names of hamlets, etc.? It is time that names which do not appear in the Ordnance Map should be inserted in the copies preserved in public libraries. I have a dozen or so vanishing names here [Kentisbeare] of considerable interest.

EDWIN S. CHALK.

49. HENRY DE CICESTRIA'S MISSAL.—In 1391 Bishop Brantyngham presented to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter an Ordinale "according to the Use of Sarum," desiring that the Cathedral services should conform thereto, but the Chapter would accept it only on condition that the Saints' Day services of the Exeter Use were not given up and in so far as it was not contrary to the liberties and customs of their Church which the Canons had sworn to maintain. In view of their reluctance to accept the Sarum Use in place of that so recently arranged by Bishop Grandisson, it is interesting to note that there still exists a copy of the Sarum *Missal* which belonged to one who was a Canon of Exeter nearly a century and a half earlier.



In his volume on "The Sarum Missal," published in 1916, Dr. J. Wickham Legg (p. vi.) assigns the date of the copy which formerly belonged to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarras to the XIII Century on Sir E. Maunde Thompson's authority, and the latter quotes, as supporting this date, a note in the MS. "Memoriale Henrici de Cicestria Exon precii lx<sup>s</sup>," and points out that Cicestria resigned the Precentorship at Crediton in 1264. This, apparently, was the only item of information concerning him that had been discovered.

He was Canon of Exeter as early as 1249 when the Prior of St. James quitclaimed to him a house in St. Martin's Lane. (Oliver's *Monasticon*, p. 195). It is a curious fact that the Cathedral, at some date prior to 1278, possessed a Missal given by Cicestria—possibly the one of the Sarum Use mentioned above (Oliver's *Bishops*, p. 300). There is another note that may be worth recording; he gave a house to the Vicars Choral—probably that obtained from St. James's—the rent of which was to support his obit; from the names of the witnesses the date of this grant appears to be about 1263. Miss Lega-Weekes (see *Topography of the Close*, p. 58) seems to think that this house was on the east side of St. Martin's Lane, but in tracing its subsequent history we find that while the western bounds of one on that side would be the lane itself, Cicestria's "area" is described in 1403 as "inter domos Decani et Capituli antedicti et vicariorum ecclesie Criditone ex parte *occidentali*." In several references to this house its contiguity to a tenement belonging to Richard Pruet tends to confirm the theory that the site was on the west side of the lane between the tenement at the Close corner and the one at the High Street corner.

Henry de Cicestria's obit was kept on 16th June, when each Canon present received 2d and each Vicar 1d.

F. ROSE-TROUP.

50. ARMOUR, HELMETS, &C., IN DEVON AND CORNWALL CHURCHES.—The Editors of *D. & C. N. & Q.* wish to compile a list of Armour and Weapons which exists in Devon and Cornwall Churches. They will be grateful if readers will forward any information; a bare intimation that such things do exist in such and such a church or a descriptive list will be equally welcomed. See p. 86, 85, 84.

51. "HEBREW" THRESHING FLOOR IN DEVONSHIRE.—In a lecture at Plymouth Athenæum some time since, as reported in the *Western Morning News*, Sir Courtenay Bennett, C.I.E., came to the conclusion that the whole (of the Rude Stone Monuments all over the world) "owed their origin to the Finns"! In the report of the discussion it was mentioned that a speaker asserted that at Longstone, near Burrator, there was a "Hebrew Threshing Floor." I have never had the opportunity of seeing it, but I am told it consists of a flat space paved with cobble stones. What can have induced anyone to call it a "Hebrew threshing floor"? and are any similar relics of farming in pre-threshing-machine days to be found in Devonshire and bearing that designation? *See p. 91.* W. S. B. H.

52. CAPTAIN BAILEY, R.N.—My great-great grandfather, Capt. Bailey, was buried in Plymouth early last century; his pall bearers being the Earl of Devon, Earl Fortescue, Lords Morley, Graves, Exmouth (his cousin) and Mount Edgcumbe. The funeral was a torchlight one, the procession being over a mile in length. I have these particulars in family records, but I am not sure of the date, and I cannot discover where he was buried. His Christian name may have been Morris. Capt. Bailey married the widow of Bastard of Charlton Musgrove. If any reader can give me this information I shall be much obliged. N.

53. PITMAN FAMILY IN CORNWALL.—Can any reader state whether any member of the Pitman family ever resided in Cornwall, and if so, when and where? C. E. P.

54. MISER PITMAN.—The *Times* of August, 1797, mentions "Miser Pitman" as having recently died in Exeter worth £200,000. Can any reader identify this Pitman or state whether there is any connection between "Miser Pitman" and James Pitman, of Dunchideock, who died on April 9th of the same year, and was buried at Holcombe Burnell? *See p. 91,* C. E. P.

55. CURIOUS BAPTISMAL ENTRY (X., p. 32, par. 24).—I have little doubt but Deborah Hext was a violent but successful midwife. E. S. C.

56. 1665 COUNTY ASSIZES HELD AT BARNSTAPLE (IX., p. 32, par. 31).—No one appears to have answered the query signed "B." as to whether or not the above statement is correct. In view of the following extract from the diary of Philip Wyot, Town Clerk of Barnstaple, it is possible that some confusion exists. Under date July 8, 1590, Wyot says:—

"On account of plague of pestilence, assizes held at Honyton, before C. Justice Anderson and Gente—Gente went to Exeter, opend com<sup>n</sup> at Castle and adjourn to Honiton—xvii prisoners executed, the most part for murder."

221 p. 82.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

57. ENGRAVING OF MR. ARCHER.—Can any of your readers put me on the track of an engraving of an old Plymouthian (Mr. Archer) in prison, *circa* 1780, for horse-whipping a local Doctor and Mayor-designate and thus "accelerating the ruin of our Corporation." I believe he has a tankard and pipe in his cell. There is said to be a copy at Tamerton Folliott.

J. Y. A. MORSHEAD.

58. COPY OF A GRANT OF FREEDOM OF THE BOROUGH AND PARISH OF BARNSTAPLE, IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON, 1787. —(To witt) To all to whom these Presents shall come or anywise concern KNOW ye that the Bearer hereof JAMES BERRY of Barnstaple aforesaid Cordwainer is one of the free Burgesses of the Borough and Parish of Barnstaple aforesaid By VIRTUE whereof he the said JAMES BERRY not only by prescription but also by virtue of several Charters granted to the Burgesses of the Borough and Parish of BARNSTAPLE aforesaid by King Athelstan before the Conquest King Henry the first after the Conquest King Henry the Second King Richard the first King John King James the first and many more Kings and Queens of the Kingdom of England HATH a right to and is free of all Toll passage pentage Lustage Mallage Murage pannage Piccage Anchorage Keyage Standage and Seage of all his Goods Wares and Merchandizes as well in Fairs as Markets and of all Secular Services and Customs by our Laws as well on this side the seas as beyond And that the Burgesses of Barnstaple do enjoy all the customs of the City of London THIS at the request of the said James Berry we have thought fit to Certify under the Seal of our office of Mayoralty this Second day of

January in the Twenty seventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth And in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty seven.

A. E. HOPPER.

59. COLLINS (IX., p. 115, par. 76).—Musbury Churchyard, an upright stone against the east wall of the chancel:—

Jesus Saviour of Mankind  
have Mercy upon us.

Here rest the mortal remains of  
Elizabeth Nickleson  
wife of William Collins of this Parish  
Gent: And daughter of John Jeffery  
and Elizabeth his wife Merchant  
of Poole C<sup>o</sup>. Dorset  
who departed this life June 26th 1838  
in the 36th year of her age.

Edward Jeffery Collins son of  
the above died at Calcutta E.I.  
23rd March 1826 aged 19.

Here also rest the remains of  
William Collins Lieut: of Royal  
Marines Husband of the above and  
son of Major General  
Arthur Tooker Collins  
Colonel Commandant of the Plymouth  
Division of R.T. (?) and Harriet (?) his  
wife obiit Sept. 26th 1842 aetat 77.

From *St. Paul's Register, Exeter*:—

1769. Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Tooker and Henrietta Caroline Collins, bapt. 1 Nov.

1771. Arthur, son of ditto, bapt, 15 Apr.      A. J. P. S.  
p. 172.

60. FRENCH NAMES IN DEVON.—In Plymouth an old street is named *Vauxhall*! An old family cognomen is *Prideaux*! A neighbouring district (a village until comparatively recent times) is known as *St. Budeaux*! Are they relics of the Breton invasions of Plymouth, as the street-name Briton-side is considered to be, or how are we to account for the appearance of these French forms?

See p. 92.

W. S. B. H.







Sepulchral Slab from Hawkrigde Church, Somerset.

*Photo by Miss Mary Hare.*

61. SEPULCHRAL SLABS WITH CROSSES IN DEVON CHURCHES (X., p. 1, par 1).—I have been very much pleased at the interest shewn in my article on this subject.

Several correspondents have sent me very kind letters, the most important both as regards the communication and subsequent results being from Mr. James Sanders, of South Molton. He wrote to me early in January describing a slab which had been in his possession for many years, sending a drawing and some rubbings of an inscription, and later a photograph, which at once showed me that he had brought to notice the most important slab of this description as yet found in this county.

It did not originally belong to Devon, but came from Hawkridge Church, Somerset. On making enquiries regarding the stone, Mr. Sanders found an old man who could give him full details of its removal from Hawkridge Church, and he wrote to me as follows:—

"I have met an old man named Benjamin Haskings, who informed me that about 41 years ago he entered into a contract with Mr. John Cock to do certain work at Hawkridge Church, which was being restored. They were pulling down a wall behind the pulpit when they came upon a large stone walled in and on its side. Mr. Cock ordered the men to take it down carefully, and afterwards his man loaded it on a lumber wagon to take it to South Molton. Ford got it part of the way over the Moor and then had to leave it, as his horse could go no farther, and he had to get another horse the next day, when he brought it to Mr. Cock's field, where it lay for years. Some time after Mr. Cock's death (before 1894) it was purchased for a door step, but did not fit, and was eventually sold to my son, and has been in our yard ever since, and until I read the paper in *D. & C. N. & Q.* I did not take much notice of it. Haskings tells me that the old parson Jekyll did not make any fuss about its removal."

The slab is 6 ft. long, 2 ft. 4 ins. at the wide end, and 1 ft. 7 ins. at the base. Upon it is incised a cross flory on degrees, with a floriated circle carved in the centre of the head of the cross. Its arms enclose two incised cusped canopies, within which are the figures of a man and woman. These appear far more clearly on the stone than it is possible to show

them in a photograph; the woman's robe is, however, quite evident. Across the figures are two labels of invocation. The upper, lower and fore edges of the stone are bevelled, and on the fore edge and the two ends are two lines of inscription, unfortunately very much weathered. There is no inscription down one side; evidently the stone lay, with its foot to the east, on the north side of the church against the wall, so that there could be nothing legible on that side.

The clearest part of the inscription is on the lower edge of the bevel, where it is possible to make out that the words are Norman French. The upper line is, I think, Latin, and appears to begin at the head of the stone, where a cross is cut, the usual commencement of these inscriptions. The word that follows looks like the name "Wiliam," but I will not make assertions nor try to give the words, as I can only decipher a few of them. The words are clearly divided by three dots between each word.

The only stone belonging to Devon corresponding with this in style is the well-known monument to Sir William Tracy at Mortehoe, upon which is the incised figure of a priest, with a Norman French inscription at the edge. He was rector of Mortehoe and died in 1322, which helps to assign a date to this stone from Hawkridge. As to the period when it was used to repair the church wall, it may have been so utilized in the 15th or 16th century. We have plenty of examples of new walls patched with old stones, and grave stones are treated with less respect than any others. We can only be supremely thankful that the builders did not break up the stone when they built it into the wall, and that some further fortunate chance saved it when destined for a door step. Antiquaries will rejoice to know that Mr. Sanders has presented it to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, and that it will be added to the architectural collections gradually accumulating at St. Nicholas' Priory.

Turning to the *History of Hawkridge*, I find that in the 13th and 14th century the lords of the manor were de Placetis or Plessey, who also held the King's Bailiwick of the Forest of Exmoor. William de Plessiez died in 1274, his heir and successor Richard de Barbefleet, called Plessy, in 1289, when Nicholas Peche, who had married Richard's sister Sabina,



was admitted to the hereditary right of Forestership. Nicholas died 1295, Sabina in 1308.\* Some of these individuals may be those commemorated on this stone, but I make this remark as a mere suggestion. I should be very glad if someone with more knowledge than myself can decipher the inscription and identify the figures sculptured on the monument.

I must further acknowledge letters from the Revd. J. F. Chanter, sending me notes and a drawing of a cross slab at Parracombe; from Mr. R. Burnet Morris, who kindly looked up Lysons' drawing of the slab at Chittlehampton and tells me that the name is COBLE. This explains the armorial bearings, the bend being the last remains of the arms of Cobleigh, *gyronny of 8 gules and sable, a bend argent charged with 3 hurtes between 2 swans or*.

Mr. Chope has sent notes about the cross slab at Hartland, but I hope he will contribute some further information to a future number.

I am much obliged to A. J. P. S. for his notes on the incised cross at Membury, which I could not find. He does not say whether the slab dated 1605 has a cross on it, or is merely a floor slab of later date.

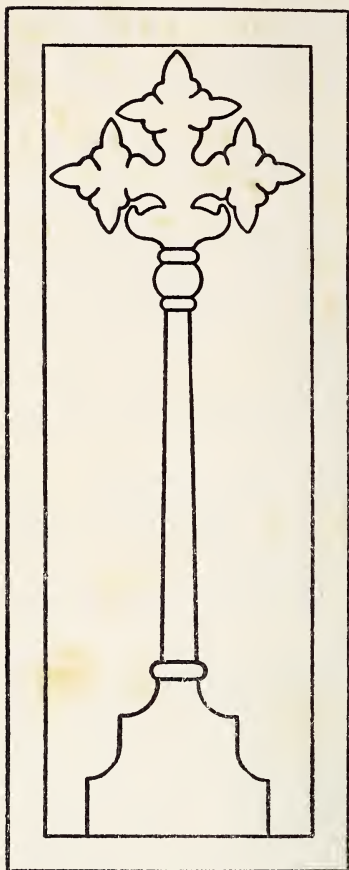
BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

62. SEPULCHRAL SLABS WITH CROSSES IN DEVON CHURCHES (X., p. 7, par. 1.)—*Hartland*.—I have to disclaim all previous knowledge of the article which Miss Cresswell attributes to me. As a matter of fact, there are *two* slabs with crosses in Hartland Church, viz., one in the chancel (as stated) and the other in the south transept. The former is a very handsome cross, as may be judged from the accompanying illustration, but the inscription around the border is much worn and seems to me to be quite illegible, though I have often attempted to decipher it. There seems to be a small cross in the border at the centre of the base, but I do not know whether this has any significance. I cannot make out the date, and I never heard the slab called "the Bishop's tomb." The dimensions of the stone are approximately 71 by 28½ ins., the border

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\* Macdermot's *Forest of Exmoor*.

being 3 ins. wide. The other stone is 57 by 24 ins., and the cross upon it is a perfectly plain one on an almost square base; there does not appear to have been any inscription.



In Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*, the following entry appears in the Cotton pedigree (p. 242): "John Cotton, a younger son of Thomas Cotton and Lucy Harvey of Hartland, Co. Devon, with whom he had several estates, bur. in the North side of Hartland Church *under a flat stone with a cross on it*," and his wife, "Johan, a dau. of . . . Cary of . . . , bur. with her husband in the Church of Hartland." Thomas Cotton was Sheriff of Hunts and Cambridge 1 Ed. VI., and his wife is described as "Lucy, dau. and co-h. of Thomas Harvey of Helmstoke, Co. Lincoln." Most of the stones on the floor of the church have been shifted from their original positions, so it seems not unlikely that one of the above-mentioned slabs, probably the second, originally

covered the bodies of John Cotton and his wife. There is no entry of their burial in the Parish Register, which starts in 1558, so they presumably died before that date. Their grand-daughter, Mary Cotton, was married to Anthony Luttrell of Hartland Abbey in 1636. Sir Robert Cotton, the antiquary, was their nephew, and the Bishop and Archdeacons of that name belonged to an elder branch of the family.

R. PEARSE CHOPE.



63. SEPULCHRAL SLABS WITH CROSSES IN DEVON AND CORNWALL (X., par 1, p. 1).—Miss Beatrix F. Cresswell commenced in the above quoted number of *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries* a very useful and interesting list of this particular form of tomb-cover, but it is to be regretted that in a journal published for both counties only Devon churches are mentioned. There are many interesting instances in Cornwall.

Miss Cresswell finds difficulty in classifying the slabs and the various forms of crosses found upon them, but in her description of several specimens entirely omits the most important feature—the nature of the stone used.

This qualification, certainly in the cases where Purbeck stone has been used, serves the purpose of segregation into class, and it was with special reference to Purbeck stone slabs that I drew attention to the subject when visiting Ashton Church with the Teign Naturalists' Field Club in 1916. This particular class of hard stone, brought with difficulty from the Portland district, as pointed out (vol. ix., p. 102), was generally used for tomb-covers only in the early half of the thirteenth century.

The crosses inscribed on the Purbeck covers, though varying somewhat in detail, form quite a type of their own, very different to the instances illustrated by Miss Cresswell, and from examples since encountered, I would confidently reiterate the suggestion that these particular tomb-covers marked the last resting-place of the widows of those knights who lost their lives on crusade with Bishop William Briwere between the years 1228-1233.

It would be well, therefore, to obtain particulars of these Purbeck slabs which are of an age and class to themselves, and of all covers bearing crosses of similar design, even if cut in stone other than Purbeck. Rather more than casual scrutiny is required sometimes to detect in the weathered stone the *paludina carinifera* or *unio* shells, the hallmark of Purbeck marble, and one instance of a mistake has, I believe, been made in identifying the font of St. Thomas' Church, Launceston. Mr. Edmund H. Sedding in his valuable handbook on *Norman Architecture in Cornwall* describes this almost unique font "the largest of its type in Cornwall" as being made of *Purbeck stone* (*op. cit.*,

p. 216). It is certainly worn, semi-polished and discoloured by use, but I believe after visiting over fifty churches in that district of Cornwall that the material is what is known as *Hicksmill stone*. A similar mistake has been made in the case of Altarnun Church font (*op. cit.*, p. 5).

Even when Purbeck stone is identified in a tomb-cover it is almost necessary to see both sides of the slab to ascertain the original purpose for which it was brought from Portland. The cover at Kingswear, I believe, has either been used a second time for sepulchral purpose, or for some reason the brasses, of which the matrices remain, were inserted at a later date. This stone has within recent years once again been moved to make room for the site of an organ extension, and when last seen was lying in the north-east corner of the churchyard. Such a unique monument should certainly be preserved within the church, placed upright against one of the walls, or it may easily succumb to ignorance as instanced by Miss Cresswell at Bratton Clovelly, Farway, Membury, Sydenham Damarel, etc., where the stones within recent years have disappeared.

With reference to the theory of the original use to which these Purbeck stone sepulchral slabs were put, it is much to be regretted that no record is known of the knights who accompanied Bps. W. Briwere of Exeter, and Peter de Rupibus of Winchester, in 1228, to the Holy Land. Indeed, almost all registry of the former's episcopate is lost. The first duty of the episcopal Crusaders on returning home would be to convey news to the widows of those of their knights and noble followers who had lost their lives in the sacred cause and some acknowledgment of service rendered, if not an act of special dispensation or fulfilment of promise or vow, may be recognized in the gift by the Bishop of this special form of monumental covering to mark, apart from all other interments, the last resting-place of those who, true to the memory of their husbands as they had been to their spiritual lord, spent the last days of their lives in *pura viduitate*.

Some such reason can alone account for the scattered series of Purbeck stone cross-inscribed coffin slabs; and the chief reasons for this theory, in order that it may meet with careful consideration, I enumerate as follows:—

1. The distribution of these monuments and the difficulty of transport to some of the places where they are found points to a special object or desire to use the Purbeck stone in preference to local material.

2. The uniformity and similarity in design of the incised crosses, the generally bevelled edge of the cover, and the difficulty of working such a hard stone suggest that they were fashioned at the quarries, and not unlikely at the same period and to the order of some one person.

3. As Mr. W. H. H. Rogers remarks (*Sepulchral Effigies*, p. 256), "Devonshire does not appear to be particularly rich in memorials of this form, large numbers having doubtless been destroyed." It is difficult to form any idea of the number of such tombstones produced during the period under consideration. Unless re-used either as tomb-covers, porch steps, or as paving stones in a neighbouring house (several pieces are to be found in the flooring of Totnes Guildhall), such durable material was not likely to be thrown away, and even a fragment of Purbeck stone can be readily recognized. The examples of which we have at present any knowledge seem limited to one or two in a district, Bodmin alone possessing as many as five. This fact seems almost conclusive that it was not customary thus to mark the burial places of priests as already pointed out (*D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. ix., p. 102); otherwise ancient sepulchral slabs with crosses would be much more numerous. The large Purbeck stone placed over Bp. Briwere himself in 1244 has no cross thereon.

4. The peculiarity of design, even though varied to the extent of the two at Crediton and one at Alwington depicted by Mr. Rogers, is most probably due to the same, and that a short period, especially when we find that the complete stone at Crediton is reproduced at Haccombe as well as in two instances at South Petherwin and one at Bodmin; and again, the broken fragment at Crediton appears to be a facsimile of the cross at Bytton, in Somerset, covering the remains of Emmota de Hastings; they were probably cut by the same craftsmen. The bevelled edges of the slab, the coffin shape, and the bases of the crosses with the three steps on each side (noticeable also on the fragment at Liskeard), rather distinguish this type from others, although every detail was not necessarily carried out to the full.

5. Of the examples known to me I can only suggest that two of them may be *in situ*, and even of those there is considerable doubt, i.e. at Ashton and Hacombe. Although stone coffins were used in the early part of the thirteenth century, the presence of a stone lid, as pointed out by Miss Cresswell, by no means necessitated a stone coffin, but the fact, that in spite of having covered important personages they have almost all been disturbed, witnesses to the remote period in history when they were brought into use. If the theory of their origin is correct, we should expect to find not a few of these exceptional covers in the precincts of nunneries. Polslo might be looked to from the early connection of that house with the Briwere family, and the known fact that the nuns were granted right of sepulture in 1195 (*D & C. N. & Q.*, vol. iii., p. 139), but probably owing to the proximity of Exeter, little of the nunnery survived the dissolution of religious houses.

6. With reference to the use of Purbeck stone at this period (1224-44, the episcopate of Bp. W. Briwere), it may be remembered that his great relative William Bruer, the founder of Torre and Dunkeswell Abbeys, died in 1227, the year before the bishop went on crusade, and was buried within the precincts of the latter religious house to which he had retired. Two coffins found in 1842 were unfortunately removed from their original positions, the site of the Chapter-house, and placed within the present cemetery wall of the modern Dunkeswell Abbey Church. The human remains were placed in one coffin and re-interred, and what from its size I believe to have been the sarcophagus of the great Devonian, is left above ground. The material is a sandstone, similar to Hamhill stone, but leaning against the coffin is part of a lid of Purbeck stone, but I could not detect any sign of cross or inscription upon it. It is unfortunate that no descriptive record of the other coffin was made, and still more to be regretted that the last resting-place of one who, perhaps, deserves to be known as the greatest Devonian in history, should ever have been disturbed.

Five years later, in 1232, probably before the bishop's return, William Bruer the younger was buried in the chancel of Torre Abbey Church. His coffin was made of two pieces, superimposed, of Purbeck stone, the one length



forming the base, the upper piece the shell or sides of the sarcophagus, as the thickness of strata only allows of cutting such sheets of stone. The top or upper piece, if there ever was one, is entirely missing, and from the level and nature of the rest of the flooring of the church it is more likely that the covering was formed of slate carrying decorated tiles and probably showing the effigy, arms, or an inscription recording the remains, every trace of which is lost. From these few examples it is obvious that Purbeck stone was used for purposes of interment only in part and in exceptional cases.

7. The interesting series at Bodmin of five sepulchral slabs with crosses lie at present outside the church on the south side. They are not of Purbeck stone, but of a grey grit which I cannot identify (will some reader kindly oblige?) Lake's *History of Cornwall* (p. 90) refers to only three out of the five (probably B, C and D, see below). They are described as "three priests' tombs" all bearing crosses. One was "recently" (i.e. *ante* 1867) dug up in sinking a grave near the ruins of Berry Tower; another was brought from the Friary (of Franciscan Brothers, a foundation of the thirteenth century); the third is described as "found in the watering-place in Brewery Lane" (see explanation to B). These five stones represent, as far as I know, all that have been found in Bodmin and neighbourhood, in which district Mr. Sedding (*op cit.*, p. 31) enumerates twelve religious establishments. Although varying somewhat in style, all five covers may well belong to the same period and have originated in the same idea—to honour in an exceptional manner those over whom the stones were placed.

Appended is a list of those sepulchral slabs with crosses, which I suggest may have been fashioned and utilized subsequent to the return of Bishop Briwere in 1233, and for the purpose above mentioned, with queries as to other stones mentioned in Miss Cresswell's list and elsewhere.

*Ashton.*—(*D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. ix., p. 101). As this stone remains where it was discovered it may be in the original position for which it was intended in the south wall of the chancel. A canopy may have been removed to allow of the insertion of a light in this wall, the sill of which temporarily obscured the coffin cover.



Purbeck stone. Length 6 ft. 4 in. Design considerably obliterated, but showing base of three steps.

*Alwington*.—This cross is certainly more elaborate, and, according to Mr. Rogers' drawing, has four steps to the base. Miss Cresswell records an inscription cut on a ledger line and bearing the date 1513.

Queries. Of what stone is this coffin-shaped cover? Is it not possible that the inscription marks a subsequent use to which the slab was put?

*Barnstaple*.—One very large slab of sandstone with two incised crosses stands against the wall at the west end of the north aisle of St. Peter's Church. This double cover is not given in Miss Cresswell's list. No one could give any information, at the meeting of the Devonshire Association in 1917, where the slab was found, and I cannot find any reference to it in Mr. J. R. Chanter's *Memorials of St. Peter's Church* or any other work. It is quite possible that these crosses come under the category of the covers considered in this list, but perhaps some reader can supply some record of their history.

The Rev. R. J. E. Boggis furnishes the following particulars: The slab, according to the opinion of Mr. William Bryant (builder and stonemason) is undoubtedly of North Molton stone, and measures about 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 3 in. wide at the top, narrowing to the foot end, and is 6 ins. thick. The edge of the upper surface is chamfered all round and is continued tapering from the lower end up the middle of the slab to a point where the adjoining arms of the two full-length crosses almost meet, thus dividing the stone superficially and giving the appearance of two coffin-shaped covers side by side. The crosses carry trefoils at all four ends of the arms which are of equal length, the base of the cross in each case being formed by a fifth trefoil and not by steps. Mr. Boggis writes that the monument "is evidently ancient, but I cannot learn anything about its history."

*Belstone*.—The upper part of a coffin-shaped cover of which the foot end is broken off and lost. Mr. Crossing gives the length of the piece as "a little over four feet," varying in width from 1 ft. to over 1 ft. 6 in.

Query. Is this monument of granite?

*Bere Ferrers.*—Of the two slabs with crosses given in Miss Cresswell's list, that now used as a doorstep may possibly belong to the series under consideration.

Query. Of what kind of stone does the doorstep consist? Surely in the present age of enlightenment the owner of the cottage would restore this old relic to the church from which it has obviously been taken!

*Bodmin.*—(See above par. numbered 7).

A. This cover of a grey grit is much decayed, but possibly bore a cross or some other embellishment incised on the surface. It measures 6 ft. 6 in. in length, 27 in. in width at the head.

Query. Where was this stone quarried and where was the cover found?

B. Coffin-shaped, this lid now lies with the head end to the east and foot to west. The stone has perished somewhat on the south side, whereby part of the inscription is lost most unfortunately, as it probably bore the name of the dedicatee. The remaining letters are in Lombardic capitals, which Mr. Sedding interprets (*op. cit.*, p. 29) as "git ici, Deu de sa alme ait me [rci Amen.]" I examined the lettering in 1916 before Mr. Sedding's description came to my notice; the record is certainly not improving from exposure to the weather, and it is to be regretted that such links with past history cannot be better cared for. I see no reason to doubt Mr. Sedding's reading.

Measurement, 6 ft. in length, 19 in. in width at the foot.

Query. Which of the twelve religious establishments at Bodmin was situated in the district of Brewery Lane where, according to the *History of Cornwall* (Lake, p. 90), this cover was found in the watering-place?

Mr. Sedding mentions similar slabs at St. Breock, St. Petroc-Minor, St. Merryn and St. Buryan, all which should perhaps be included in this list.

C. This cover is of superior work and beautifully shaped with pointed, not square, ends; the cross is ornamental with base and steps. Measurement, 5 ft. in length, 20 in. wide at the head, tapering to 14 in. at the foot.

Query. Was this brought from the Friary or from the cemetery of the Holy Rood at Bery? (See Lake, *History of Cornwall*, p. 90).

D. Part of a cover representing the head end, shows elaborate work in the same style as that depicted by Mr. Rogers (plate xix., No. 2), on the coffin-shaped stone at Cullompton, and as Miss Cresswell states, "not exactly a cross, but a representation of the Tree of Life." This interesting fragment is worthy of more care bestowed upon its preservation and careful comparison with other such work, which must be very rare.

Measurement, length 3 ft. 8 in.; width 17 in. at the head, tapering to 12 in. at the broken part. This width as compared with A (27 in.) is very narrow.

E. Two fragments of a cover, the length of which is unascertainable; the width at the head 21 in. The incised cross in this instance is of the same type as at Crediton (the complete cover), Hacombe, and the two at South Petherwyn.

*S. Breock in Pyder*.—What is described as "a fine old priest tomb; ornamented with the profile of a skull in relief; on the chamfer is the following inscription":—

"Toma P—e vicarie de nansetn git ici Deu sa alme eit m'ci," (Lake, *History of Cornwall*, p. 126).

Query. What is the stone, and having regard to the early French form of the inscription and the rendering "vicarie," is it possible that this is a cover put to a second use by parishioners desirous of honouring a much respected vicar?

*Brixham*.—The coffin-shaped Purbeck cover on the north side of the chancel is quite of the early thirteenth century type, and as Brixham was the burial centre for the neighbouring manors of Kingswear, Coleton, Raddicombe, Brownstone, Woodhuish, Lupton and Churston, this monument, and possibly the second slab with cross mentioned by Miss Cresswell as being on the south side of the chancel, may have covered a de Fissacre, de Restercombe, de Penilles, de Morcellis, or one of the Buzun family.

*St. Buryan*.—This tomb cover has a floriated cross in relief and the inscription:—

Clarice la femme Cheffrei de Bolleit git ici Deu de lalme eit merce Ke pur lealme punt di ior de pardun averund.

Clarice, the wife of Geoffrey de Bolleit lies here, God have mercy on her soul. Whoever will pray for her soul shall have ten days (dix jours) of pardon.

What a refutation of the theory that these cross-inscribed covers mark priests' tombs!

Query. Of what stone is this slab made?

*Bytton, Somersetshire.*—The beautiful example covering the remains of Emmota de Hastings, though not in the two counties, should be mentioned if only for comparison.

*Cardynham.*—On the north side of the chancel under a canopy is an ancient granite slab bearing two crosses. This is not noted by either Mr. Sedding or the *History of Cornwall*.

*Coleridge.*—Query. Of what stone is the coffin-shaped slab?

*Colebrooke.*—The type of this cross, although the slab is coffin-shaped, is so different to other examples that the period is probably later; like the Cowick Priory cover, the cross extends over the whole surface of the stone.

Query. Is this Purbeck?

*Colyton.*—Query. Of what stone is the coffin-shaped cover removed from position in front of the altar? Mr. A. J. P. Skinner gives an interesting description of this gravestone (*D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. iv., p. 141), and dimensions 6 ft. 6 in. long, 29 in. wide at head, tapering to 20 in. at feet (wider than usual), but omits to describe the nature of the stone.

*Crediton.*—Will some reader kindly send information of the dimensions and the stone of which these two typical coffin-shaped slabs are composed?

*Cullompton.*—The ancient cover placed against the south wall outside this church is, with slab D at Bodmin, of such a special class that a comparison of dimensions and nature of stone would be interesting.

*Farway.*—Cannot the incumbent furnish some information of the interesting relic mentioned by Mr. Rogers in 1888?

*Germansweek.*—Dimensions and nature of stone desired.

*Haccombe.*—In a paper read before the Teign Naturalists Field Club on 21st July last year I pointed out that Dr. Oliver in 1839 made the unfortunate guess that the Purbeck marble slab under the second window of the north aisle "not unlikely covers the remains of Robert de Pyl, clerk, one of the benefactors of the Arch-presbytery." This statement was repeated by Mr. William R. Crabbe in 1861 [*Trans. Ex. Dioc. A. & A. Soc.*, Series ii., vol. i., p. 68], and by Mr. W. H. H. Rogers in 1877 [*Sepulchral Effigies*, p. 256]. These



antiquaries overlooked the fact, not that the Rev. Robert Pyl is mentioned in the foundation ordnance of the first Arch-priest by Bp. Grandisson in 1337 (upon which the supposition is based), but that Robert Pyl, clericus, for whom, among others, prayers were to be said, *was then (in 1337) living*. Mr. Rogers himself points out that Purbeck stone was only used for the earliest monumental work, Bp. Simon de Apulia's effigy in 1224, and Bp. Briwere's slab in 1244 being the latest examples in Exeter Cathedral, approximately a century before Robert de Pyl, Rector of Torbrian, could have died. I do not doubt but that the tomb cover in Haccombe Church was placed over Isabella, widow of Jordan de Haccombe, father of Stephen de Haccombe, who built the church, and whose tomb and effigy lie on the south side of the chancel steps. Probably both Jordan and his son Stephen accompanied the bishop on crusade and that the younger alone returned to found the church in honour of St. Blaze, an exceptional dedication.

Dimension of slab is 6 ft. 2 in. long (two inches shorter than that at Ashton).

*Kingswear*.—This Purbeck stone coffin-shaped cover has already been referred to. It measures 5 ft. 6 in. in length. It still shows marks of the stem of the cross originally on the surface, but which has been defaced and damaged by the insertion of brasses, which, in their turn, have disappeared. Trace of lettering on bevelled edge observed by Miss Cresswell has certainly escaped my notice. As Kingswear was only a chapel of Brixham, right of sepulture would be retained by the mother church, and only a very exceptional occasion and special dispensation would account for an interment being found within the chapel dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. The connection of the family of "de Vascy" with Kingswear disappears in the person of Walter de Vascy, who occurs in 1201, and confirmed the division of the manor between Torre Abbey and Totnes Priory [*Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*, p. 96]. Is it not possible that this arrangement was preparatory to going on crusade from which he never returned, and that the Purbeck slab eventually covered his widow? I would further suggest that the witnesses to his deed [*ibidem*, p. 96, *Totnes Priory Deed*, xxvii.], were not only—as we know they were—his neighbours, lords of the



adjoining manors, but some of the six also accompanied Bp. Briwere, and that two of their widows were interred at Brixham (see above). The witnesses are (1) Martin de Fissacre (of Combe Fishacre, and who subsequently also held an interest in Coletun Farm, Kingswear [*ibidem*, p. 803]); (2) Robert de Morcelles (who held Brownstone, Lupton and Goodrington [*ibidem*, p. 798]); (3) Robert de Punchardun (of Galmpton, who is not recorded after this deed); (4) William de Winetun (*rectius* Winstun. This refers to Alston, near Lupton, once a manor [*ibidem*, p. 702]); (5) Osmond de Coletun (Coletun Farm, in Kingswear); (6) William the Soldier (not knight), of Uptun (the court manor of Totnes Priory in Brixham).

*Lezant*.—Against the north wall of the north aisle is a tomb-cover with cross. Will some reader kindly furnish particulars of dimensions and stone?

*Liskeard*.—Outside to the west of the organ transept by the foundation of the church are two parts of a tomb-cover of granite upon which was a cross with base and three steps. The width of the base measures 8 in.; from the bottom of the base to the stem of the cross,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; the stem of the cross is  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. wide.

*Paignton*.—This stone, formerly, as Miss Cresswell notes, in the south aisle, has for some reason been made to change place with the *memento mori* figure which Mr. Rogers mentions as “formerly existing,” but was under a canopy in the north wall, and is still to be seen now under the south wall. The material of the coffin-shaped cover with cross is the local Permian sand stone from Goodrington. It is much to be regretted that when the floor was relaid some five years ago the subsoil was not carefully examined for traces of the foundations of the early parish church of Paignton.

*South Petherwin*.—Against the south wall inside the tower are two Purbeck stone covers alike to one another, and bearing crosses exactly similar in type to that at Crediton, as depicted by Mr. Rogers [*Sepulchral Effigies*, plate xix., No. 1], trefoil ends, stem and base with three steps.

*S. Merryn*.—In the floor of the chancel of this church is what is described as “an inverted priest’s tomb.”

*S. Petrock Minor*.—“Under a special arch is an ancient priest’s tomb bearing a skull in profile and a cross flory.

*Sire Roger* only has been deciphered." (Lake, *History of Cornwall*, p. 60).

The above list only refers to those slabs mentioned by Miss Cresswell, which it is thought may have originated in the crusade undertaken by Bp. William Briwere of Exeter. Others, such as Barnstaple, are given because not included in Miss Cresswell's list.

If the above is carefully criticised, revised, and, where possible, additions made, with a view to including only those dating from the first half of the thirteenth century, not only will the theory of their origin be strengthened or disproved, but at least one interesting class of these monuments of the past will be established.

See Vol. XVIII. p. 66. HUGH R. WATKIN.

64. COPLESTON FAMILY (IX, p. 217, par. 182 and p. 254, par. 209).—John Coplestone, D.D., Provost of King's College, Cambridge, Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral and Vicar of Broadclyst, was not the son of John of Crewkerne, as supposed by Davidson. His parents were Thomas Coplestone of Upton Pyne, and Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Acland of Acland (Marr. Lic. 21 Sept., 1622). His mother and the first Duke of Albemarle's father were first cousins.

The will of John Coplestone, D.D., Provost of the King's College in Cambridge, dated 28 June, 1689 (codicils 13 and 24 July), was proved by his brother William in the P.C.C. 30 Sept., 1689. Besides his brother he mentions his nephew John and niece Katherine, and his sisters unnamed.

The will of William Coplestone of Tedburn St. Mary, Gent., "old and weak," dated 30 March, 1705, was proved in the P.C.C. 16 July, 1706. He desires to be buried in the Chancel, and mentions his son Mr. John C., Rector of Tedburn; his dau. Chilcott, with her children Elizabeth and Coplestone Chilcott under age; his dau. Gay with her three children, also his two sisters Phillip Mawry and Elizabeth Banckes who have done him many wrongs and injuries, and brought litigious expensive law-suits against him and thereby shortened his days.

The will of John Coplestone of Tedburn St. Mary, clerk, dated 21 Nov., 1729 (codicils 21 Nov. and 31 Dec.), was proved in the P.C.C. 10 Aug., 1731. He names his wife Judith; his eldest son William, with his dau. Mary and son

John; his younger son Edward, who is to be presented to the Rectory of Tedburn; his dau. Mary; and his brother-in-law Francis Manaton of Kellworthy, Esq.

The will of Edward Coplestone of Tedburn St. Mary, clerk, dated 29 May, 1765, was proved in the P.C.C. 13 Nov., 1767. He names his dau. Anne, wife of John Vye, clerk, and two children, John Bradford Coplestone and Catherine Coplestone under age, for whom John Bradford of Pinhoe, clerk, Mary Bradford his wife, and William Luscombe of Exon, Apothecary, are named Trustees.

As regards Coplestone of Bideford, the following may be of interest to Mr. Coplestone.—

The will of Lancelot Coplestone of Alverdiscot, Gent., was dated 1 Jan. 1669 but “admōn. cum Test.” was only granted 14 Dec., 1687 (Barum Archdy. Court) to his son Coriolanus C. of Bideford, mercer. The Will names his children by his first marriage (described rather curiously as “Christopher son of Lettice dau. of Edmund Hungerford Esq<sup>r</sup> and Lancelot his brother, and Elizabeth their sister);” also his three sons Cæsar, Abdolominus and Coriolanus, his daughters Panthea and Wilmot under 21, and his wife Wilmot whom he makes his ex<sup>a</sup>.

His descendants by the first marriage left Devonshire. The last of them whom I have traced were Lancelot C. of Nottingham, wine cooper (Will 1754) and his brother Hungerford C. of St. Ann’s, Middlesex, drysalter.

The eldest son by the second marriage, Cæsar C. of Bideford, Gent., was buried there 31 Dec., 1682. Will dated 15 Dec., 1682, “Admōn. cum Test.” (Barum Archdy.) 3 Nov., 1683. Names his wife Hannah, his brother Coriolanus and his sister Panthea Hall.

The second son, Abdolominus, was buried at Barnstaple 30 May, 1671, being described as the “servant of John Webber.”

The youngest son, Coriolanus C. of Bideford, mercer, married at Northam 15 July, 1680, Mary, dau. of John Bartlett, nonconformist Minister at Bideford, and himself became a nonconformist. He was buried at Bideford 7 Sept., 1722 (Admōn. Barum Archdy.), leaving at least five sons, viz: John, Christopher, Thomas, Coriolanus and George, and a daughter Mary, who married Berryman. All

these are named in the Will of Thomas Coplestone, alderman and grocer of Exeter, dated 16 April, 1748 (proved with codicil 11 July, 1754, P.C.C.) whose father was a first cousin of Coriolanus.

The extracts from Bideford Register in the Dymond MS. at Exeter City Library include "Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Coplestone," bur. 21 Feb., 172 $\frac{2}{3}$ , and "Thomas, son of Mr. John Copleston," bur. 20 Nov., 1723. May not these entries relate to the John C. about whom enquiry is made?

*See p. 182.*

O. A. R. M.

65. COUNTY ASSIZES HELD AT BARNSTAPLE: (X., p. 63, par. 31).—J. R. Chanter, in his introductory note to the "Journal of Philp Wyot, Town Clerk of Barnstaple 1586-1608," says George Wyot entertained the Judges who held Assizes in Barnstaple in 1588. This entry escaped me when I wrote the note published in the last issue. It would appear to be the information for which "B" inquired.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

66. EXETER PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY.—This Society was instituted on April 4th, 1798. It was not included in Mr. Henry Woolcombe's List of Devon Literary Institutions, 1835. I should be interested to hear more about the Society.

R. B. M.

67. DEVON ORGAN MAKERS, RICHARD CHAPENDON (IX., p. 241, par. 198).—Woodbury Churchwardens' Accounts have the following entries:—

- |       |                                                                                             |           |         |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1538. | Paid to the Organ Maker for the wings of the organ                                          | - - - - - | 8d.     |
| 1540. | A new pair of Organs and the old Organs given in exchange, £5 13s. 4d, of Richd. Chapendon. |           |         |
| 1546. | Paid the Organ Maker for 4 years past for his Fee and not paid for this year                | -         | 6s. 8d. |
| 1548. | To Chapendon, the Organ Maker, for this yere                                                | - - - - - | 20d.    |
| 1560. | Agreed with Chapendon of Melton for keeping the organ in repair yearly for his life         |           | 2s. 8d. |

Is anything known of Richard Chapendon?

A. J. P. S.

*See p. 110, 119*



68. ORGAN AND VIRGINAL MAKERS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL (IX., p. 243, par. 198):—

James Parsons, of Plymouth, Organ Builder, and Grace Drake of the same, spr., 16 Sep., 1734. *Exeter Marriage Licences.* A. J. P. S.

[We shall be pleased to receive notes on any early Devon and Cornwall Organ Builders.—Eds.]

*See p. 110.*

69. NEWTON ST. CYRES.—Lysons states that the manor of Norton and the small manor of Penson, or Painstone, in this parish, belong to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, to which Polwhele adds "Norton is mentioned in Bacon's *Liber Regis* as a chapel to Newton St. Cyrick demolished." Have these manors always been the property of the Dean and Chapter or in whose hands have they been? At what date was the chapel at Norton demolished, where can I find anything about it? G. WINDYER MORRIS.

*See p. 120.*

70. VOW OF A HERMIT TAKEN BY THOMAS CORNYSSHE BEFORE BP. LACY IN 1450.—I Thomas Cornysse not wedded promise and avowe to God and to our Lady St. Marie and to all the Seyntes of Heven in the presence of you reverend Father in God Edmund Bishop of Exeter to leve in perpetual castity after the Rule of St. Paul the first Hermit. In the name of the fader and of the sone and of the holy goste Amen.

Et fecit talem crucem +

C. GORDON BROWNE.

71. YEW TREES IN DEVON AND CORNWALL—TIVERTON (IX., p. 247, par. 201).—A yew tree was planted in St. Peter's Churchyard, Tiverton, on March 24th, 1703, by John Newte, Rector.

There is also one in St. George's Churchyard. I quote from Harding, vol. ii., bk. iv., p. 57: "There is also a handsome yew tree in the churchyard which was planted by Mr. Thomas Owen in 1796. It is a variety of the *taxus baccata* or common yew, the most beautiful specimen of which at present known is at Muckross Abbey, near the far-famed Lakes of Killarney, in the County of Kerry."

*See p. 306*

EMILY SKINNER.



72. GLASS KILNS AT COUNTESS WEAR.—The lane on the right-hand side of Countess Wear Bridge, when crossed from the Exminster side, leading to the hamlet of Lower Wear, is known as Glasshouse Lane. Glasshouse Cottage is indicated on the 25 in. Ordnance Map. A local tradition says that glass kilns formerly existed near this spot. Can any reader favour us with information about these kilns, and can any of the glass which they produced be identified?

*See p. 112. 110.*

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

73. TOTNES PRIORY AND MEDIEVAL TOWN (X., p. 56, par. 45).—Mr. Watkin's reply to the Rev. O. J. Reichel's criticisms concerning Judhel cannot be regarded as final or even satisfactory. Until it is proved otherwise, the Pipe Roll statement that Braiose and Tracey succeeded as heirs must be accepted. It will be admitted that there is a good deal to be said in favour of Mr. Watkin's arguments, but how does he propose to get rid of the *Official* Pipe Roll entry?

M. O. D.

74. ARMOUR, ETC., IN DEVON AND CORNWALL CHURCHES (X., p. 61, par. 50).—I have notes of the following helmets, etc., hung in Devon churches. There may be other pieces, but I cannot find any more references among my Church Notes:—

*Bickleigh (near Plympton).*—Thistleton Dyer (*Church Lore Gleanings*, p. 66.), mentions that over the monument of Nicholas Slanning, killed in a duel in 1599, hang "his visored helmet, gorget and gauntlets." Only a helmet now surmounts the monument. Mr. Winslow Jones considers that this is more likely to have belonged to his grandson Nicholas, the "fourth wheel of Charles Wain," killed at the siege of Bristol in 1643. See *Devon Assoc. Trans.*, 1887, Winslow Jones, on "Slanning, of Leye, Bickleigh and Maristow."

*Chulmleigh.*—Helmet placed in the north chancel aisle. This is said to have been found in a field in the parish. In 1830 Davidson saw it and described it as "a tilting helmet, with part of the crest, a ducal coronet, upon it. It belonged, the sexton told me, to General Molford, who lived in the time of King Athelstan!" There were Molfords of Cadbury in this parish, "a family of good alliance," according to Risdon, but, needless to say, long after Athelstan's

time. They bore as their crest a *demi swan with wings expanded rising from a ducal coronet*. There are no memorials of Molford in the church, but the helmet is very probably part of a funeral achievement placed above a monument in the fifteenth or seventeenth century.

*Crediton*.—In the Governor's room is a helmet, not improved by having been carefully painted with Brunswick black till it shines like a coal scuttle. There are also a rapier, stirrups, jack boots, and a leathern coat; these have all been noted by Miss E. K. Prideaux, *D. N. & Q.*, vol. vi., p. 241.

*Denbury*.—South transept. A helmet with a sword suspended below it. The latter is believed to have belonged to Captain Joseph Taylor, R.N., who died in 1733, and whose memorial is in this transept.

*Dunsford*.—A helmet and sword hang over the Fulford monument.

*Marystowe*.—In the north aisle are some remains of a funeral achievement belonging to the monument of Sir Thomas Wyse, who died 1629. There are a helmet and gauntlet high up, but both cut out of wood.

*Stowford*.—In the south-east corner, near the Hayne seat, in the chancel, are a gauntlet, coat of mail (?) and a banneret. When Miss Mohun-Harris shewed me this, I felt sure that the "armour" had been a funeral trophy for the tomb of Christopher Harris and Mary Buller his wife. He died 1718; she, 1726. The pennon was painted with the arms of Harris of Hayne and Buller. Family tradition, however, ascribed the gauntlet and coat of mail (? a buff coat) to the time of the Crusades! The gauntlet is of wood.

*Tawstock*. Accounts of this church all mention fragments of armour preserved in a chamber above the vestry where the "parish armour" was kept. I have not seen them.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

75. ARMOUR IN DEVON CHURCHES (X., p. 61, par. 51).—There is a helmet in Wembury Church, S. Devon. I do not know its history, but it may have belonged to the Calmady family, or, possibly to that of Hele.

CHARLES CALMADY.

76. ARMOUR, HELMETS, ETC., IN DEVON AND CORNWALL CHURCHES (X., p. 61, par. 50).—When Chardstock Church (the parish is now civilly in Devon) was restored in 1864, several relics of the Tytherleigh family were taken out of the Tytherleigh aisle (the south transept) and brought to our home at Panock Lodge, in the adjoining parish of Tatworth, in Somerset, my family being the owners of the Tytherleigh aisle as possessors of the Manor of Tytherleigh, my ancestor having purchased it of the last of the Tytherleighs in 1729.

With the exception of a helmet I believe my father gave them all to a well-known Devonshire antiquary, Peter Orlando Hutchinson, of Sidmouth. I think I have a recollection of a pair of boots which excited my attention as a small boy taken out of a coffin in the aisle. However that may be, the helmet has been restored by my family to the church, and I propose making a bracket for it out of some old oak in my possession so that it may be replaced in the aisle. At present it reposes in the chancel. I know nothing about helmets, but I have always understood that it is seventeenth century.

F. E. W. LANGDON.

77. ARMOUR, ETC., IN DEVON AND CORNWALL CHURCHES (X., p. 61, par. 50).—There is a helmet at Kingsnympton, and at Tawstock some armour in a room above the vestry.

*See*

FRED DAY.

78. ARMOUR, HELMETS, ETC., IN DEVON AND CORNWALL CHURCHES (X., p. 61, par. 50).—In reply to your request re helmets, armour, etc., in Devon and Cornwall Churches, there was, and probably is yet, a helmet on the wall of the church at Chulmleigh, inside the screen, I believe.

*See p. 124*

RICHARD WEBBER.

79. EXETER CATHEDRAL CHURCH LIBRARY (X., p. 60, par. 47).—Is not the explanation of the quotation that the word "Exeter" is a slip for "Worcester?" The same slip seems to have occurred again on p. 132 of the book.

*See p. 118,*

R. B. M.

80. "MARRIED BEFORE THE HERSI" (VII., p. 42, par. 15).—In this enquiry *nersi* is a misprint for *her*si. I suggest that by "*her*si" it is meant that Thomas Cowt, the Vicar,

was married before the "hercia or herse," i.e. a triangular frame for candles used in a church service; in fact the *candelabrum ecclesiasticum*, which every parish was bound to provide by the *Statute of the Synod of Exeter* in 1287.

The "hercia" is mentioned by the Visitors at their Visitations, Colyton Church, 14 July, 1330: "There is a good hercia."  
A. J. P. S.

81. THE MURDER OF WILL PETRE (X. p. 50, par. 40 *et ante*).—As a result of further research I am now able to answer my own question re the above, and as others may be interested I will do so. The Will Petre murdered in St. Sidwell's Street, Exeter, in 1611, by Edward Drew, was the son of Otho Peter, of Bowhay, near Shillingford. The latter was the son of John Peter, who was M.P. for Exeter in the reign of Philip and Mary, and several times Mayor of the City. I cannot give the exact dates of his mayoralty because all the published lists of Exeter's Mayors, including the official one issued by the Corporation, are inaccurate. Vivian, who can seldom be wholly trusted, does not mention this William, and Tucker and Howard say "he was killed by a fall from his horse" and was buried at Shillingford.

Mr. Elijah Chick in a pamphlet on Exeter Castle published in 1911, and referred to at p. 245 of Vol. 6. of "*D. & C. N. & Q.*" weaves an entertaining story around a skeleton dug up in the Castle precincts in 1891, and which, according to Mr. Chick, was identified as the remains of William Peter. The following entry from the Register of Exminster Church will render unnecessary any further guess work concerning the burial place of the unfortunate William Petrie: "1611. The first day of Feb was buried Mr. William Peter, Esquire."

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

82. LONGEVITY IN CORNWALL—EDMUND TURNER.—"COLWILL—PEARSE.—At St. Melor's, Linkinhorne, on May 24th, by the Rev. G. Rhys, John Colwill, of Nescott, North Petherwyn, to Ellen Augusta, only surviving daughter of Edmund Turner and the late Agnes Pearse, of Exwell, on her father's 103rd birthday."—*Western Morning News*, May 25th, 1918.  
DEVONIENSIS.



83. TOMKINS FAMILY.—Can any of your readers give any information of the Tomkins family who are said to have lived at or near Lostwithiel in the sixteenth century?

*see p. 116*

G. F. ADAMS.

84. BERRY FAMILY (IX., p. 203, par. 170.)—Can any of the readers of *D. & C.N. & Q.* inform me who was the Mr. Berry referred to in the playbill printed below?

What I really want to know is, was he one of the Berry (or de Berry) family at one period of Barnstaple, South Molton, or that neighbourhood?

It will be observed that the part of King Edward V. was taken by "Master" Simson. The other actors are described as "Mr." What does "Master" mean against "Mr."?

The well-known actor Berry, *circa* 1812, was always described as "Master Berry" and not "Mr." Why?

By His Majesty's Company of Comedians.

At the

Theatre Royal

in Drury Lane

This present Thursday being the 23rd of October

will be presented the TRAGEDY of

KING RICHARD THE THIRD.

King Richard, Mr. Garrick.

King Henry by Mr. Berry.

Buckingham by Mr. Davies.

Richmond by Mr. Havard.

Stanley by Mr. Bransby. Catesby by Mr. Usher.

Treffel by Mr. Blakes. Lieutenant by Mr. Jefferson.

King Edward the V. by Master Simson.

Duke of York by Master Cautherly.

Duchess of York by Mrs. Bennet.

Lady Anne by Mrs. Davies.

Q. Elizabeth by Mrs. Pritchard.

To which will be added a FARCE called, etc.

I should also be glad to know if William Berry, who kept a "Classical and Mathematical and Commercial Academy" in Guernsey, 1813, was the same "William Berry, late of the Royal College of Arms, London," who wrote *The History of the Island of Guernsey*, December, 1814, published by Longman in 1815. The Berry (de Berry) family previously came from South Molton or Barnstaple (where they were Freemen) and other parts of North Devon.

*see p. 97.*

OSCAR COHU BERRY.



85. STEPHENS FAMILY (Vol. V., p. 124, par. 75).—The following *Marriage Licence, Exeter*, will possibly supply the information asked for:—

1733. Dec. 18, William Stephens, of Stoke Damerel, Apothecary, and Mary Hawkins, of Egg Buckland, spinster.

This other may be interesting:—

1728. Jan. 13, Philemon Pownoll, of Stoke Damerel, and Sarah Acworth, of the same.

As also the following extracts from *Stoke Damerel Registers*:—

- 1763. Charles Pownoll, s. of Jacob Acworth and Mary Pownoll, bapt. 1 Sept.
- 1766. Sarah, dau. of Jacob and Mary Pownoll, bapt. 18 Jan.
- 1767. Catherine Beatrice Louisa, dau. of Jacob Acworth and Mary Pownoll, bapt. 1 Dec.
- 1776. Stephen Turtliff, son of Stephen Turtliff and Elizabeth Aylward, bapt. 11 Dec.
- 1791. Fanny Stephens, dau. of Foscarinus Turtliff and Elizabeth Dyer, bapt. 7 Nov.
- 1791. Mary, dau. of John and Sarah Knapman, born 4 June, 1791; bapt. 22 Nov.
- 1791. Charlotte, dau. of William and Maria Thomasin Pengelly, born 29 May, 1790; bapt. 15 April.
- 1792. Susanna, dau. of Captain Richard Williams and Gratiana his wife, born 18 April, 1791; bapt. 8 June.
- 1793. Henry, son of William and Maria Thomasin Pengelly, born 1 Nov., 1792; bapt. 18 Jan.
- 1793. Edward, son of John and Sarah Knapman, born 4 Dec., 1790; bapt. 5 April.
- 1794. Gratiana, dau. of Captain Richard Williams, of the Marines, and Gratiana his wife, born 19 Aug., 1793; bapt. 8 Jan.
- 1794. Gratiana Williams, buried 20 Sept., aged 1 year.
- 1794. Maria, dau. of John and Sarah Knapman, born 3 April, 1794; bapt. 10 Oct.
- 1795. Henry Stephens, son of Foscarinus Turtliff and Elizabeth Dyer, born 3 Aug., 1795; bapt. 4 Sept.
- 1795. Richard, son of Major Richard Williams, of the Marines, and Gratiana his wife, born 17 Nov., 1795; bapt. 28 Dec.

1796. Emma, dau. of John and Sarah Knapman, born 25 Feb., 1796; bapt. 30 June.  
 1797. Maria Boger, dau. of Foscarinus Turtliff and Elizabeth Dyer, born 3 June, 1797; bapt. 18 Sept.  
 1798. Frances, d. of John and Sarah Knapman, born 20 Feb., 1790; bapt. 3 Aug.  
 1791. Jacob Acworth Pownoll, Esq., aged 60, buried 15 Oct.

Query.—To whom do the issue, as per the pedigree belong, William Stephens or Jacob Acworth Pownoll? Presumably to the latter from the dates given.      A. J. P. SKINNER.

86. ALGERINES, GRECIANS.—What is the origin and meaning of these nicknames as applied respectively to residents on Exe Island and in St. Sidwell's parish in 1726?  
 R. B. M.

87. SAINTHILL FAMILY OF BRADNINCH.—The Sainthills of Bradninch in 1790 quartered Yarde, Nouant, Russell, Parker, Bozième, Matisford, de Fortisbras, Ferrers, Beauchamp, Challons, Helion, Cantilupe, Mauduit, Waterton Leigh, Charlnewood, Englisville, Ryme, Vyvon and Bulbeck. I think I can account for how 1, 4, 12 and 14 came into the family, but the others I have not so far succeeded in tracing and shall be most grateful if any of your readers can give me information.

I wonder why they omitted Wyke of Southteign, as John Seinthill married *circa* 1460 the daughter and co-heiress of Henry Wyke and his wife Julian (Lutterell). Also in a later generation Larder of Upton Pyne, as John Seinthill married *circa* 1530 Elizabeth, dau. of Edmund Larder of Upton Pyne and Cranford Pyne, and I think she was her father's sole heiress.      A. ST. HILL.

88. SAMUEL COUSINS.—Pycroft's *Art of Devonshire* tells us that Cousins, the "greatest mezzotint engraver of our time," was born in Exeter May 9th, 1801. I have been informed that the house was in Ewings Lane. Can any reader identify the actual house or supply information likely to assist in its identification?      H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

89. DERIVATION OF HACCOMBE.—Can anyone kindly help me over the derivation of the word "Haccombe"? Polwhele's suggestion of Høge=a hedge, or of Heccha a man's name, does not seem satisfactory. If it were not for the persistence of the H—and there are only two exceptions out of seventeen ways of spelling it—one would think that the first syllable was the A.S. *œc*=an oak; and thus Haccombe would mean "the valley of oaks."

*Su p. 171.*

A. W. SEARLEY.

90. MISER PITMAN (X., p. 62, par. 54).—In the list of the Rectors of Alphington, near Exeter, are three John Pitmans in 1712, 1742, and in 1757. The patron who gave the living to the first John Pitman in 1712 was Hugh Carew, of Barley; he is named as "Trustee of John Pitman, late of Kenton, yeoman" (Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, vol. i., p. 77).

This family of Pitman and the Newte family of Tiverton were connected. See the Rev. E. S. Chalk's *History of St. Peter's Church, Tiverton*.

EMILY SKINNER.

91. "HEBREW" THRESHING FLOOR IN DEVONSHIRE (X., p. 62, par. 51).—As the speaker in the discussion after Sir Courtenay Bennett's lecture at the Athenæum who mentioned the above, in reply to the questions put by W. S. B. H. in your issue for April, the following may be of interest:—

From *A Book of Dartmoor*, by S. Baring-Gould, page 220:

"The principal residence of the Elford's was at Longstone, in Sheep's Tor, where the old house remains little altered, and where the windstrew should be seen, a granite platform raised above the field, on which thrashing could be carried on by aid of winds that carried away the chaff."

From *Beautiful Dartmoor*, part i., by the Rev. H. Hugh Breton, M.A., Vicar of Sheepstor, page 39:

"There is a very beautiful walk beside Burrator Lake up Longstone Lane. Half a mile down the lane you come to the ruins of the fine old manor house of Longstone.

"As the ruins are approached, notice a large gate socket in the granite post on your right hand.

"On the north end of the ruins lie a cheese press, a cider press, and an old crazing mill which ground the corn

for the household. In the middle of the field on the north side of the house will be noticed a granite platform. This was the old 'windstrew,' a threshing floor belonging to the manor house.

"I don't know of another windstrew in England."

A photograph is given of the windstrew, Sheepstor.

Mr. G. Shillibeer, the bailiff for the Corporation, also states that the name of "Hebrew Threshing Floor" is the name of the granite platform paved, not with cobble stones, but granite.

An illustration of a Hebrew threshing floor was shown in the old Scripture history book for children called the *Peep-of-Day*. I saw it in the early sixties.

The Biblical command, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox which treadeth out the corn" applied to this, meaning that the ox, in return for his labour, was allowed to stop occasionally and take a mouthful of fodder for his own benefit. The cloven foot of the ox was well adapted for this operation.

The sheaves were put on cloths on the ground, the ox walked round and trod out the corn. It was then thrown on to the granite platform and the wind carried away the chaff.

I have never come across another such platform in Devon.

I had the name of Hebrew threshing floor from the tenant of Longstone Farm in 1886.      P. G. BOND.

92. GRANVILL FAMILY.—From the *Bishops' Transcripts of Parish Registers*:—

*Heavitree*. 1618. Mr. Beuill Grenfill and Mrs. Grace Smith married 22 November.

The place and date are not given in Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall*, p. 192.

There is also

1625. Susanna Grenfield, widowe, buried 18 January.  
A. J. P. S.

93. FRENCH NAMES IN DEVON (X., p. 64, par. 60).—There are two country houses in Washfield, near Tiverton, named Beauchamp.

I trace the origin of these names to Eudo de Beauchamp, who was Sheriff of Devon early in 1200.

I think the Beauchamp family must have been the



earlier holders of the land that now forms the Worth Estate, as they were patrons of the Washfield living in 1368 and in 1386; also of the Silverton living.

In 1363 Edward III. was patron of the Silverton living, and Oliver says, "Ratione Custodie terre et heradum Johannis de Beauchamp defuncti"; and again in 1382 the patroness was an Alice de Beauchamp. EMILY SKINNER.

94. SKIMMINGTON.—<sup>sup p. 97</sup>Skimmington processions, intended to ridicule henpecked husbands, seem to have been not uncommon in Devon and elsewhere.\*

Such a procession went from Woodbury to Exmouth on April 14th, 1789, with "two troops of horsemen and two battalions of pedestrians with their proper officers etc., drums beating, fifes playing, and colours flying."† John Cooke, "the loyal saddler," was visited in this way in 1817 at Waterloo Cottage, Pennsylvania, Exeter.‡ There was a similar procession at Lydford at the time of the visit of Miss Rachel Evans§ about 1845, and one at Rockbeare about 1878.¶ I should be interested to hear of other instances in Devon which have been recorded.

*See p. 300, 299, 264. See Vol. XI. p. 46.*

R. B. M.

95. BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL (IX., p. 129, par. 112):—

Edward Lee, of Exeter, Bookseller, & Christian Patey, of the same, sp., 16 May, 1736. *Exeter Marriage Licences*. William Shute, of Tiverton, Bibliopol., and Elizabeth Bailson, of the same, spinster, June 30, 1731. *Exeter Marriage Licences*. A. J. P. S.

[We shall be pleased to receive notes on any early Devon and Cornwall Booksellers and Printers.—Eps.] *See p. 174. Vol. XI. p. 156.*

96. CHURCH BANDS—WOODBURY PARISH (X., p. 47, par. 34, *et ante*).—Is anything known of the Woodbury Church Band? The following extract from the very interesting and almost complete accounts of this parish

\* Wright's *Dial. Dict.*; *Oxf. Eng. Dict.*

† R. Dymond: *Exeter and Neighbourhood*.

‡ *Ib.* Hone's *Table Book*, pp. 593-4.

§ *Home Scenes*, Second Edition, p. 121.

¶ Wright's *Dial. Dict.*

dating from 1535, is evidence of the existence of a band in this church:—

1768. For the Bass Viol

8s.

1769. String for y<sup>e</sup> Bass Viol and Reed for Heatboy 13s.

These extracts are from a transcript of the Woodbury Churchwardens' Accounts made by the late Dr. T. N. Brushfield, which is now in the Exeter City Library.

*See p. 271*

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

97. JOHN DAMERY (X., p. 55, par. 43.) The signature to this query should read "J. W. Damer Powell."—EDS.

98. JOHN DAMERY (X., p. 55, par. 43).—Mr. Damer Powell appears to be quoting from a highly suspicious pedigree in Hutchins' *History of Dorset*, purporting to identify the Dorsetshire family of Damer, ancestors of the Earls of Dorchester and of Portarlington, with an armigerous Devonshire family. This Devonshire family will be found in the Visitation of 1620 under the name of Amory, which is still well-known in the county. There is no evidence that the form "Damer" was ever used by any branch of it. According to the pedigree in the *Visitation*, John Damerie, of South Molton (whose wife's name is not stated), had three sons, George, Robert and Anthony. George, the eldest son, is stated to have married a daughter of Eyre of Atherington, and Robert, the second son, to have married the widow of Sir John Pollard, of Combmartin. The alleged marriage of Robert is probably a mistake, as in Benjamin Incledon's extracts from the early (and now lost) *Register of High Bickington*, appears the following marriage:—"1542, *Anthonius* Amorye, Gen., duxit Dominam Jacketam Pollard, viduam." This was Jacket, daughter of John Bury, of Colleton, and widow of Sir *Richard* Pollard, of Combmartin. She was buried at Berrynarbor 5th March, 1548, as "The Ladie Jacket Pollard." Sir John Pollard, whose wife's name was Katherine, did not die until 1575, when his will was proved in the P.C.C. George Amory, the eldest son of John, was a yeoman of Bishop's Nympton, not a clergyman as stated in the pedigree in Hutchins. The following is an abstract of his will:—

George Amerie of Bishoppes Nimett, Yeamon: 28 June, 1598: To be buried in the church of Bishops Nimet. To the reparations

of s<sup>d</sup> church 13<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. To poor of s<sup>d</sup> par., 20<sup>s</sup>. To my wife Margery A. £10. To my son Anthony A. £6 13<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. and a brasen pan. To my son William A. To my daughters Alice Sander and Agnes Morse each a cow or 40<sup>s</sup>. To my godson John A. £20, and to the rest of my son John A's children, and to my son William A's children, 20<sup>s</sup>. each. To my godson George Sander and to John and Joan Sander, and to the rest of my dau: Alice Sander's children. To my dau. Agnes Morse's children. If any of the children of my son John A. or my dau<sup>s</sup>. Alice Sander and Agnes Morse die under age, their share to go to their brothers and sisters. Residue to my son John A., whom I make my ex<sup>or</sup>. (W) Richard Coningham clerk, Vicar of the par: of Bishop's Nimet and John Thomas th'elder.

Proved 6 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1598 by procurator of John Amerie [P.C.C. 94 Lewyn].

As the will names his wife Margery, and he is stated to have married an Eyre (Ayre) of Atherington, it is a curious coincidence that there is a will of a Margery Amerye of Nymett Ep<sup>i</sup> widow, dated 31 July, 1611, admōn cum Test, 21 Sept., 1616, Bishop's Consistory Court, Exeter, which mentions no Amorys, but names her *son* John Eare or Ayre, as well as other kinsfolk of this surname. Did George Amory marry the widow of Ayre as his second wife?

John Amory, eldest son of George, is described in the *Visitation* as "de Chapell in p'ochia de Bishops Nimet." The following is an abstract of his will:—

John Amorie of Bishopp Nimett, Gen: 20 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1613. To be buried in the chauncell of Bishopp Nimett beside my wife. To Mr. Coningham, for me to be so buried x<sup>s</sup>. To poor of Bishopp Nimett xx<sup>s</sup> of North Molton x<sup>s</sup> of Twitchin x<sup>s</sup> of Luccomb x<sup>s</sup>. To my dau<sup>r</sup> Johane wife of Samuel Buttler scholemaster of Tiverton, my tenem<sup>t</sup> of Est Yeo in Bishopp Nimett for life: rem<sup>r</sup> to her son John Butler. To my s<sup>d</sup> dau<sup>r</sup> also my tenem<sup>t</sup> of West Yeo in s<sup>d</sup> par. for life in consideration of £40 bequeathed to her by the will of her grandfather John Thomas of Bishopp Nimett Yeoman dec<sup>d</sup>. rem<sup>r</sup> to her son Amery Buttler. To my dau<sup>r</sup> Ellyn 20<sup>s</sup>. to buy her a cloke to begg w<sup>th</sup>all, and to her husband George Partridge viii<sup>d</sup> to buy him a halter. To my dau<sup>r</sup> Alice Amorie £100 at 21 or marriage, also £60 bequeathed to her by her grandfather John Thomas, and the furniture in Westcott house and Lanwells house in Luccomb. To Samuel Buttler the younger £20. Residue to my son John Amorie, including my lease of Whitcott held of Sir Ames Bampffield, K<sup>t</sup> the houses and grounds in North Molton, and the lease I hold of Christopher Saverie Esq<sup>re</sup> called Whitchaple. My s<sup>d</sup> son to be my ex<sup>or</sup>. Overseers M<sup>r</sup> Robert Berrie, Vicar of Knowston, my brother M<sup>r</sup> Anthonie Amorie person of Asholt, M<sup>r</sup> Christopher Raishleigh, and my brother M<sup>r</sup> William Amorie. Proved 4 Feb<sup>y</sup> 161<sup>4</sup> by John Amorie. [P.C.C., 12 Rudd.]



I need not follow this line further, as it is given more or less correctly in Vivian's edition of the *Visitations*. I have quoted John Amory's will chiefly because it proves his brother Anthony to have been Rector of Aisholt in Somersetshire. I find that "Anthony Amerie" compounded for the first fruits of Aisholt 19 December 20, Q. Eliz. The early Register is missing, but there is (or was) a M.I. in the church to Anthony Amory, "deceased July 20, 1620, Parson here 42 yeres, who gave to the poor £30 for ever, and £15 to Bishop's Nympton, in Devon, where he was born." His will is not to be found either in the P.C.C. or at Taunton. The probability is that he died without issue, as his father, George Amory, names in his will the issue of all his other children, but no grandchild by his son Anthony. In any case, however, it seems clear that he cannot have been the father of a son Joseph, who married in 1570, as suggested by Mr. Damer Powell. For if so, Joseph must have been born about 1545, and his father Anthony about 1520, i.e. the latter must have been about one hundred years old at the date of his death, and not only so, but his eldest brother John and his father George must both also have been about one hundred when they died.

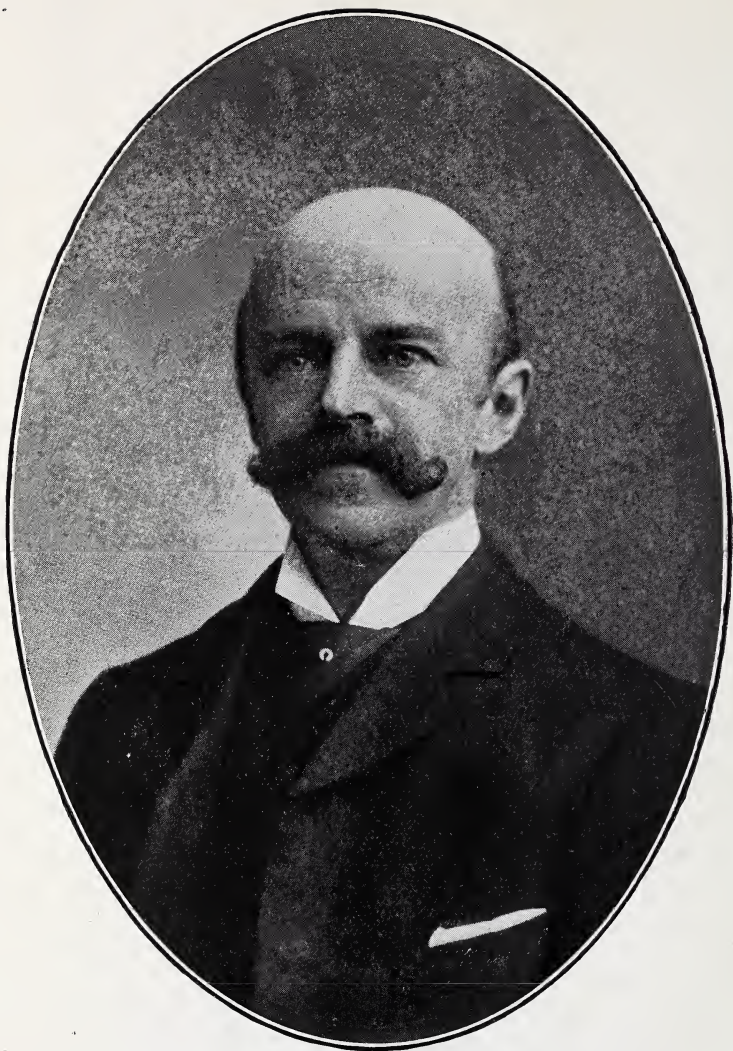
There is reason to believe that the St. Lo and Colmer marriages ascribed by Hutchins to Joseph Damer and his alleged son Robert are equally fictitious.

It is almost certain that the Damer family was really an old Dorsetshire yeoman family earlier known as Dammer, *alias* Blandmior or Blandymore. Hutchins mentions that in the Register of Godmanstone, where the family was living in the early part of the seventeenth century, the name is always written Dammer or Dañer. In the *Protestation Returns* for 1641-2, the return for Godmanstone includes John Dammer, Overseer, and Samuel Dammer, parishioner. The former, who is called John Dañer 'the younger' or 'junior' in the Register, was certainly the ancestor of the Earl of Dorchester. Admōn. of the estate of John Damer, *alias* Blandymore of Godmanstone was granted in the P.C.C. in April, 1658, to his son Samuel. I suspect him to have been the father of John the younger as well as of Samuel.

O. A. R. M.







JOHN STABB.

99. BERRY FAMILY (X., p. 88, par. 84 *et ante*).—William Berry, author of *The History of Guernsey*, held the position of writing clerk to the Registrar of the College of Arms from 1794-1809. In 1829, he published the first part of his "County Genealogies" which was reviewed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1829 (Part ii., xcix., pp. 99-101). William Berry objected to this criticism and brought an unsuccessful libel action against the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The proceedings were reported in *The Times* for Nov. 2nd, 1830. Mr. O. C. Berry may possibly find some connecting information from this report. E. C. G.

100. PENROSE FAMILY.—We shall be glad to hear from any one who possesses a pedigree of the branch of the Penrose family of which Admiral Penrose was a member. It appears that the only pedigree containing recent generations, which was available, was contained in a Family Bible owned by a Miss Penrose who died a few years ago. A copy of this record or such particulars as will enable us to compile such a record would be much appreciated. William Penrose, who was born at Redruth and during the latter part of his life lived at Swansea, was another member of this branch of the family. Eds.

101. FRENCH NAMES IN DEVON (X., p. 92, par. 93 *et ante*).—W.S.B.H. quotes Vauxhall, Prideaux and St. Budeaux as instances of old French names in Devon. Surely Vauxhall is the Devonshire pronunciation of Fawkes Hall, and not a French name at all. Prideaux or rather Pridias is the Devonshire form of the family name de Pratellis and St. Budeaux has nothing to do with the saint but is a perversion of the old name Budokeshide, which may be Saxon or may be Celtic like Languedoc. France or France's Court in Broadclyst began by being called Kildrington or Killerton. It bore that name in 1241 when it was held by William Geraund or Girard of Clyst (*Testa* 199, p. 177a). William Geraund sold it to John de Punchardon, whose heiress Mabel carried it to Henry de Raleigh of Charles, from whom it passed to John le Fraunceys. Le Fraunceys, like le Walleys the Welshman or foreigner, le Engleys or the Englishman, le Fleming, or le Ireys, or the Irishman, means the Frenchman, and the estate is now known as Killerton Fraunceys or simply as Francis

Court or France. It is difficult to see how a Sheriff of Devon in 1200 can have had anything to do with renaming places. *See p. 158*, OSWALD J. REICHEL.

102. VAUGHAN OF OTTERY ST. MARY (Arms: *Gules, three boars' heads erased, in pale, argent, armed or*).—Hugh Vaughan, of Exeter, Esquire, steward and Secretary to Francis, Earl of Bedford. Buried in St. Lawrence's, Exeter, 3 Feb., 1606, "out of the Earle of Bedford's house." M.I., St. Lawrence. (See Cresswell's *Exeter Churches*, p. 76.) Will dated 22 Dec., 1606; proved 13 Mar., 1606 (P.C.C. 24 Hudleston). He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Halse, of Kenedon. She re-married Leonard Yeo, Esquire. They had issue:—

1. Charles Vaughan, son and heir, of whom hereafter.
2. John Vaughan, who married Dorothy Vignes, of Bradworthy. Mar. Lic., 4 Oct., 1617.
3. Edward Vaughan, named as overseer in the Will of his brother Hugh, 1645. He married and had a son, Richard, bapt. in Exeter Cathedral, 25 Sept., 1610.
4. William Vaughan, named as executor in the Will of his brother Hugh, 1645.
5. Benjamin Vaughan, of Trinity Coll., Oxford, matriculated 20 Mar., 1606, aged 17; B.A., 28 Mar., 1610; M.A. from Broadgate Hall, 17 June, 1613; Rector of Charlinch, Somerset, 14 May, 1616; died 1639. He married Joane Pitt, of Taunton, and had a daughter, Mary, born 1620.
6. Hugh Vaughan, citizen and goldsmith, of London. Will dated 10 Jan., 1645; proved 8 Apr., 1648 (P.C.C. 57 Essex.)
7. \*Nicholas Vaughan, elected Muster Master of the

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\* On digging for a grave in Bartholomew Yard, in 1762 according to Jenkins, or 1764 as given by Polwhele, a large blue marble stone was found several feet below the ground, with the following inscription:—

An Epitaph vpon Captain  
 Nicholas Vaghan mvster  
 Master of the Trayned Bands  
 in the Covnty of Devon and  
 in the Citty of Exeter who  
 in the execvtion of a warrant  
 for takinge away malignants'  
 Armes designed for the As-  
 sistance of Rebelliovs  
 Forces against King and



Trayned Bands in the Co. of Devon and the City of Exeter, 1631, and had a pension of £6 per annum conferred on him. "Slayne by a shot out of a window at Dunsford, whilst on duty," 11 Dec., 1642; buried Bartholomew Yard, 15 Dec. M.I. He married and had a son, Thomas, bapt. at. St. Paul's, 16 Feb., 1639.

8. Joseph Vaughan.

9. Richard Vaughan, bapt. in Exeter Cathedral 6 May, 1604. Named in the Will of his brother Hugh, 1645.

10. Mary Vaughan.

11. Ann Vaughan, married, as his second wife, Richard Prouse, Mayor of Exeter, 1578 and 1589.

12. Elizabeth Vaughan, married John Tregosse, Esq., of Trewsthack.

13. Susan Vaughan.

14. Margaret Vaughan, youngest child, bapt. St. Lawrence, 29 Sept., 1606. She married — Tarbucke. Named in the Will of her brother Hugh, 1645.

Charles Vaughan, eldest son and heir, of Treasurersbeare, Honiton Clist, and of Ottery St. Mary; Member of the Inner Temple, 1607; Clerk of the Peace for Co. Devon, 13 Jan., 164 $\frac{2}{3}$  to 1648; Member of Parliament for Honiton, 1646-48. He subscribed £1000, as an Adventurer, to Cromwell's Land Settlement in Ireland. Will dated 8 April, 1661; proved 3 July, 1666 (P.C.C. 18 Mico). He married Frances, third daughter of Sir Thomas Reynell, of Ogwell; Mar. Lic.

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Parliament was treacher-  
ovsly slayne by a shot owt  
of a window at Dvnsford in  
Devon December the xi and  
here in terred December the xv

1642

[Shield with arms—*Three boars' heads erased in pale.*]

Vnder this stone good reader lyes  
The Man whose blood to Heaven cries  
Not like a foole or fettered slave  
Bvt Abner like he went to grave  
In loyalty to jvst commands  
He fell by base and wicked hands  
This stone shall lye a Monvment  
To Crye Avenge this Innocent

22 Aug., 1617. She was buried at Chudleigh 26 April, 1629. They had issue :—

1. John Vaughan, son and heir, of whom hereafter.
2. Elizabeth Vaughan, bapt. at Chudleigh 5 Sept., 1619; married in Exeter Cathedral 29 Sept., 1656, as of Ottery St. Mary, Nicholas Pidgeon, of St. Lawrence, Exeter. He was buried in the Church of St. Lawrence 11 Sept., 1670, and she died 10 May, 1669, and was buried there on the 19th. M.I. (see *Exeter Churches*, p. 78).
3. Frances Vaughan, bapt. Chudleigh 2 March, 1621; buried Ottery St. Mary, 13 Aug., 1640.
4. Charles Vaughan, bapt. Chudleigh 20 April, 1623.
5. Hugh Vaughan, bapt. Chudleigh 4 May, 1624. Died 7 Aug. 1631. M.I. Honiton Clist.
6. Jane Vaughan, bapt. Chudleigh 10 Oct., 1627.
7. Bridget Vaughan, bapt. Chudleigh 5 Mar., 1628.

John Vaughan, son and heir, matriculated at Exeter Coll., Oxford, 12 May, 1637, aged 18; Member of the Inner Temple, 1638. Buried at Ottery St. Mary 22 Feb., 1683. Will dated 2 Feb., 1683; proved 23 Sept., 1684 (P.C.C., 119 Hare). He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Upton, of Lupton, bapt. Brixham 22 Jan., 1614; married there 9 Oct., 1638; buried Ottery St. Mary 7 July, 1653. They had issue :—

1. Charles Vaughan, son and heir, of whom hereafter.
2. Hugh Vaughan, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 8 Dec., 1658; Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1668. Buried Ottery St. Mary 9 Dec., 1695, M.I. He married twice: (1) Bridget, daughter of Richard Duck, of Mount Radford and his wife Bridget, daughter of Sir Thomas Drewe, of Grange. Bapt. Broadhembury May, 1634; Mar. Lic. 5 May, 1673; buried Ottery St. Mary 5 Sept., 1678. (2) Anne, daughter of John Goodall, of Fowey, Cornwall. Bap. at Fowey 11 May, 1662. Mar. Lic., 15 Nov., 1679; died 30 Jan., buried 10 Feb., 1730, Ottery St. Mary. M.I. Will (as of Barley, co. Devon), dated 15 Aug., 1729; proved 25 Feb., 1730 (Archdy. of Exeter).
3. Mary Vaughan, buried Ottery St. Mary 13 April, 1717. Will, "spinster," dated 10 May, 1716; proved 3 Sept., 1717 (Archdy. of Exeter).

4. Elizabeth Vaughan. She married James Kestell, of Egloshayle, Cornwall, Mar. Lic., 1 Aug., 1677. He was bapt. at Egloshayle 16 July, 1643, and was buried there 13 Dec., 1719; she was buried there 10 Mar., 1683.

5. Dorothy Vaughan, bapt. Ottery St. Mary 16 June, 1640; buried there 16 Dec., 1640.

6. Jane Vaughan, bapt. Ottery St. Mary 11 April, 1652.

7. Frances Vaughan.

Charles Vaughan, son and heir, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 14 July, 1665, aged 17; Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1673; Clerk of the Peace for Co. Devon. Buried Ottery St. Mary — March, 1698. Will dated 25 Feb., 1698; proved 9 June, 1699 (P.C.C. 104 Pett). He married Margaret,\* fifth daughter of Francis Drewe, of Grange and his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Walrond, of Isle Brewers, Somerset; Mar. Lic., 22 Nov., 1679, married at Thorncombe 15 Jan., 1679-80; buried Ottery St. Mary 29 Oct., 1712. They had issue:

1. Charles Vaughan, son and heir, matriculated at Queen's Coll., Oxford, 24 Oct., 1699; Student of the Middle Temple, 1697. Buried Ottery St. Mary 3 Mar., 1736, aged 56. M.I.

2. Mary Vaughan, heiress to her brother Charles. She was bapt. at St. Lawrence, Exeter, 21 Sep., 1691; married at Ottery St. Mary 22 Oct., 1718, Richard Duck, of Doddiscombsleigh; bapt. at Heavitree 10 Oct., 1690; buried Doddiscombsleigh 30 Jan., 1755. She was buried there 16 May, 1752.

3. Margaret Vaughan, buried St. Lawrence, Exeter, 9 Aug., 1681.

4. Francis Vaughan, second son, bapt. St. Lawrence 6 Dec., 1684.

5. Hugh Vaughan, buried St. Lawrence 27 Sept., 1693.

6. Thomas Vaughan, youngest son, bapt. St. Lawrence 28 Oct., 1689; matriculated Exeter Coll., Oxford, 30 Oct., 1705; B.A., 13 March, 1709; M.A. from Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge, 1714. Vicar of Branscombe, 1713-35.

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\* Her sister Mary was wife of William Bragge, of Sadborough; her brother, Edward Drew, was Canon of Exeter and Archdeacon of Cornwall.

Memorial inscriptions in Ottery St. Mary Church. Mural monument west wall of "Dorset" aisle:—

In a vault near this place lye  
the bodies of Anne the relict or  
Hugh Vaughan late of this  
parish Esq<sup>r</sup>. (whose body lies in  
this church) and of Lætitia\* her  
sister relict of Richard Carew  
late of Barley (near Exeter) Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
daughters of John Goodall† of  
Fowye in the countye of Cornwall  
merchant who had one daughter  
more called Mary\* by Elizabeth  
his second wife marryed Malachy  
Pyne of Exeter merchant.

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Anne Vaughan dyed ye  | } 1730 |
| 30 Jan.               |        |
| Lætitia Carew dyed ye |        |
| 5 Feb.                |        |

and was buried together the  
10th of the same month  
by John Pyne their nephew.

Also lieth the body of Elizabeth Marker‡  
wife of Mr. Richard Marker of this town  
gent daughter of John Kestell of Kestell  
in the county of Cornwall M.D.  
who died June 22 1772, aged 69 years.

On the top of the monument are three shields :—1. *Carew* impaling *Goodall*. 2. *Vaughan* impaling dexter *Duck*, sinister *Goodall*. 3. *Vaughan* impaling *Goodall*. At the bottom a shield—*Pine* impaling *Goodall*.

Marble tablet on wall of "Dorset" aisle:—

Windsor Vaughan  
the descendant of two noble families  
but more enobled by a blameless conversation  
and a Christian death.  
Died June 17. 1786. aged 70.  
His widow  
the eldest daughter of James Kestell  
of Kestell in the county of Cornwall  
died June 25 1824  
aged 93.

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\* *Marriage Licences, Exeter*:—

1678. June 28, Malachi Pine, son of Malachi Pine, of the City of Exeter, Merchant, and Mary Goodall, of ffoy in Cornwall.  
1688. Sept. 4, Richard Carew and Letitia Goodall, of Ottery St. Mary, spinster.  
1701. Nov. 4, John Harris, of the City of Exon, Merchant, and Mary Pyne of the same, widow.

† Buried at Fowey, 2 Nov., 1684.

‡ Grand-niece of Hugh Vaughan.



Large gravestone on the floor of north ambulatory:—

Underneath this stone lieth the body of Mrs. Deborah Vaughan Widow of William Vaughan of London, gent who dyed the 9th of May 1769 in the 78th year of her age.\*

Also the body of Eleanor Vaughan† her daughter in law who died the third day of August 1775 aged 66.

And of Windsor Vaughan Esq. son of Mrs. Deborah Vaughan and husband to Mrs. Betty Vaughan who died June 17 1786 aged 70.

Also Betty‡ relict of Windsor Vaughan who died June 25 1824 aged 93.

Marble tablet on west wall of south tower:—

Shield. Arms—*Vaughan*.

H.S.E.

Carolus Vaughan armig

qui veterem, unde ortus est prosapiam

Suis insuper virtutibus

exornavit

Vir erat

Ingenio felici, probitate antiqua, humanitati singulari.

cum paucis

Intimiori consuetudine conjunctus

urbana interim officia præstabat

omnibus.

rei familiaris non aliam habuit rationem,

quam quæ suis ac suorum sumptibus,

quantum par erat

suppeteret

Religione, virtute et doctrina academica

probe institutus

ab academicorum moribus adeo non abhorruit.

ut viram cœlibum degere

otioq; frui literato constanter decrevit

Hydrope demum confectus

diem obiit supremum

Anno } Æræ x<sup>næ</sup> 1736  
 } Ætat: suæ 56.

Maria, Richardo Duck armig: conjux soror unicas uperstes et ex asse hæris amoris hoc munus extremum.

#### WILLS.

Hugh Vaughan, or Exeter Esqre: To my wife for life my estate in Barton of Morwell in Tavistock which I have on lives of myself and my eldest son Charles: Also my estate in Mansion house called

\* Ottery St. Mary Register:—"1769, May 13, Mrs. Vaughan buried."

† Stoke Damarell Register:—"1748. Windsor Vaughan and Eleanor Stapleton marr. by lic., Jan. 13."

‡ Ottery St. Mary Register:—"Windsor Vaughan, Esq., and Mrs. Betty Kestell, 7 June 1776."

Morwell House in Tavistock which I have on lives of Elizabeth my wife and Charles and Edward my sons for 80 years remainder to my son Charles for the residue of my term: To my son Charles Vaughan for 80 years my tenement of Shellamyll in Tavistock which I have on lives of my sons William and Edward and my daughter Elizabeth remainder to my sons Edward and Nicholas Vaughan: To my son Benjamin the moiety of my mills called Tawton mills and Newland mills in Bishop Tawton which I have on lives of my sons Nicholas and Joseph and my daughter Susan in lieu of two copyhold tenements called Catterbury and Wastney in Blackawton remainder to my sons Hugh and Joseph: The other moiety of said Mills to remain to my wife for the maintenance and education of my 6 youngest children viz<sup>t</sup> Hugh, Nicholas, Joseph, Susan and Margaret: To my daughter Anne Vaughan £300 at marriage the £180 owing to me by John D—— of Dodbrooke for an estate for one life in copyhold Tenement late the widow Courteys in Street in Blackawton to be part: To Mary Vaughan my daughter my woods in Trethewe in Menheniot the wood therein to be felled for her marriage portion but my son Charles Vaughan or such other person as shall inherit the Manor of Trethewe to have the option of paying her £200 in lieu: To my daughter Susan Vaughan the tenement where Peter Dingell dwells in the Manor of Trethewe or my son Charles Vaughan may pay £150 in lieu the money to be laid out for my said daughter by the advice of Mr. Richard Waltham: To my daughter Margaret Vaughan £100 or in default of payment an annuity of £16 out of the Manor of Trethewe: To my 4 sons Hugh, Nicholas, Joseph and Richard £50 each at 15, or in default of payment annuities of £6 13s. 4d. each out of the Manor of Trethewe: Touching the advancement of my sons John Vaughan, William Vaughan and Edward Vaughan I leave the care of them to my beloved wife and my son Charles who well know my mind touching their portions and where and how they shall be raised: Residue to my wife Elizabeth whom I make my executrix. Dated 22 Dec. 1606; (W.) Richard Waltham Esqre, Thomas Maurye, Proved 13 March 1608 by Elizabeth Vaughan. (P.C.C. 24 Huddleston).

Hugh Vaughan, Citizen and Goldsmith of London: weak in body: 10 Janry. 1645: To the children of my sister Margaret Tarbacke £100 each at 21: To my good friend Elizabeth Silvester £100: To Mr. Duckney £10: To my loving friend John Etherington £20: To my friend Moyses Sebright: Residue to my loving brother William Vaughan whom I make executor: Overseer my loving brother Edward Vaughan: To my brother Richard all my tools and implements belonging to my trade: To every of my brothers living at my decease 10/- apiece for rings: (W.) Jonathan Hall, Salomon Sebright, ser: Admoñ cum Test: 8 April, 1648, to John Etherington, legatee, William Vaughan the executor having renounced probate. (P.C.C. 57 Essex).

Charles Vaghan of Ottery St. Mary Esqre: in health yet growing weak in body: To my son John Vaughan and his heirs for ever all my lands, etc. in Ireland: To my grandchild Charles Vaghan £500: To my grandchild Frances Vaghan £500; To my grandchild Elizabeth Vaghan £450: To my grandchild Mary Vaghan £500: To my grandchild Jane Vaghan £450, all at 21 or marriage: To poor of Ottery St. Mary £3 to be distributed by my son John Vaghan. To my grandchild Hugh Vaghan all my lands etc. in England: Residue to my said grandson Hugh Vaghan whom I make my executor: Dated 8 April, 1661. (W.) George Taylor junr., William Searle, Phillip Searle. Proved 3 July, 1666, by Hugh Vaughan. (P.C.C. 68 Mico).

John Vaughan of Ottery St. Mary, Esq<sup>re</sup> : To (——) Vaughan the eldest and only son of John Vaughan late of ffoster Lane in London, goldsmith, deceased. £200 at age of 14 to bind him out apprentice, also £200 at end of his apprenticeship; To my daughter Jane Vaughan the house etc. in Ottery St. Mary wherein Mrs. Jane Collins now dwelleth: To my daughter Elizabeth now wife of James Kestell of Eglosshaile Esq<sup>re</sup> £200 to be paid James Kestell on security that it shall be employed for the benefit of his children by her. To John Sands that liveth with me £10 a year for life: To Thomas Upton, son of my nephew Arthur Upton late of Falmouth dec<sup>d</sup> £50 to bind him out apprentice with approval of his mother and grandmother Mrs Elizabeth Upton the care of it and him I recommend to my very trusty and well beloved kinsman Mr John Cooke of the City of Exon, Merchant: To Roger son of Roger Weare my servant and to his two daughters Mary and Elizabeth £5 each: To my servants 20/- each: To the son and daughter of William Braddon late of Ottery St. Mary deceased £5: To (——) Yard of Tresbeare in Honiton Clyst Esq<sup>re</sup> and to such as shall succeed him as heir to Tresbeare and to Melchisedeck Alford, Vicar of Ottery St. Mary and his successors the remainder of my term in Yarborne Meadow and that house in Ottery St. Mary being of the tenure of old Barton named ffinchers house (which I have heretofore surrendered to my son Charles Vaughan in trust for me) upon trust to provide new clothes once a year during their lives to George Harris, Edward Searle, Thomas Alsop and Benedict Farrents "being ideotts in the parish of Ottery St. Mary" and the overplus to the poor: To my trusty and well beloved friends Samuel Thomas Minister of Truro, John Cooke of City of Exon Merchant, Joseph Moorewood of the City of London grocer, and Charles Vaughan my son all my lands in Ottery St. Mary; in the Kingdom of Ireland upon trust for Charles Vaughan my grandson eldest son of Charles Vaughan my son and his heirs male for ever, remainder in tail male to every other son of Charles Vaughan my son, remainder to my daughters Elizabeth, Mary and Jane and their heirs for ever and I make my said trustees my exo<sup>rs</sup>: Whereas by the deed of settlement on the marriage of my son Hugh Vaughan with Bridget

Duck daughter of Nicholas Duck Esq<sup>re</sup> power is reserved to me in case my said son die without issue male to appoint a successor to the lands etc. comprised in the settlement, I appoint the sons of my son Charles Vaughan in order and their heirs male remainder to my three daughters Elizabeth, Mary and Jane and their heirs for ever: To my daughter Mary Vaughan £50. Dated 2 Feby. 1683; proved 23 Sept. 1684. (P.C.C. 119 Hare).

Charles Vaughan of City of Exon, Esq<sup>re</sup>, weak of body. To be privately and decently interred in parish church of Ottery St. Mary in the same grave where my late brother Hugh Vaughan Esq<sup>re</sup> deceased now lies: To 10 poor people of Ottery St. Mary "as go to church," £10: To poor of St. Lawrence in Exeter 20/-: To my dear and loving wife all the broad gold she hath by her, her diamond ring gold watch etc., and free use of all my plate until my son Charles Vaughan is 21 or be married and I heartily wish it were in my power to make her a larger provision than I have already done by my marriage settlement: To my second son Francis Vaughan and my youngest son Thomas Vaughan £450 at 23: To my daughter Mary Vaughan £750 at 21 or marriage: until these portions are due I give my said two sons £24 a year each until they go to the University and £40 a year afterwards and to my daughter Mary £20 a year: I charge these portions upon my tenement of Ashford in Cannington, Co. Somerset: Also that called the Minister's House in Ottery St. Mary late in possession of my brother Hugh Vaughan and now of his widow Anne Vaughan, and all those messuages etc. in Ottery St. Mary purchased of my said brother Hugh Vaughan, of ——— Tisser gent, or such parts as of right belong to me and my heirs after death of said Anne Vaughan, also my messuage in the College of Ottery St. Mary called the Warden's House and the lands purchased by my said brother Hugh Vaughan of one Pitt and one Thomas Hull, and the moiety of grounds purchased by me of Robert Ware of Ottery St. Mary for remainder of term of years on lives of said Robert Ware and Roger Ware of St. Anthony Menage, Co. Cornwall, yeoman: and all my manors etc. in St. Anthony Meneage and St. Keven in Cornwall: Whereas by my marriage settlement I may appoint any of my sons to tenement of Salveston in Ottery St. Mary, in case my son Charles Vaughan refuse to pay portions or the sums which my late father John Vaughan deceased his exo<sup>rs</sup> etc. were obliged to pay John Godolphin Doctor of Laws or Sidney Godolphin his son, or shall not release my ex<sup>ors</sup> of all claims to any of the personal estate of said John Vaughan by reason of my intermeddling therewith or of my selling a certain estate in Ireland for payments of debts of John Vaughan, I give said Tenement to my son Francis Vaughan and heirs of his body on condition he pays portions etc.: To my sisters Mary and Jane Vaughans rings: Residue to my trusty and well beloved friends Thomas Drew of Grange, Esq<sup>re</sup>, Edward Drew of City of Exon, Clerk and Archdeacon of Cornwall, Francis Drew,



of Middle Temple, Esq<sup>re</sup>. Isaac Were of Ottery St. Mary, gent, and Christopher Baker of City of Exon, gent, in trust for my eldest son Charles Vaughan under 21 and make said trustees my ex<sup>ors</sup>: Dated 25 Feb., 1698. (W.) Walt: Stephens, Sam: Sampson, Cha: Knolles, Rob: Skynner, Thomas Turner. Proved 9 June 1699 by Exo<sup>rs</sup> in trust. (P.C.C. 104 Pett).

Mary Vaughan of Ottery St. Mary, Co. Devon, spinster: My great desire is that I may lay as near to the place of the interment of my dear father and mother and sister: I give unto my nephew Charles Vaughan Esq. and nephew Thomas Vaughan a ring of twenty shillings apiece: dear niece Mary Vaughan £5: To nephew John Kestell and his Lady a ring apiece of 20/-: To nephew Vaughan Kestell a ring of the same: To brother in law James Kestell a ring of the same: To dear niece Mrs. Bridget Marker £10: To nephew Mr. Richard Marker a ring of 20/-: To my good friend Mr. William Huat a ring of the same: To nephew Richard, Bridgett, Mary and Elizabeth and Margaret my nephew and nieces £5 between them: dear niece Mrs. Elizabeth Kestell sole ex<sup>trix</sup> of this my last will except the £100 which is in the fund in London which my nephew Vaughan's life is on which I give unto Vaughan Kestell and John Kestell my two nephews equally: Dated 10 May 1716. (W.) Thomasine Stowford, Hum: Stowford. Proved 3 Sept., 1717. (Arch-deaconry of Exeter).

Ann Vaughan of Barley, Co. Devon, widow: body to be interred in the parish church of Ottery St. Mary Co. Devon in the vault which I lately made there and the bones of my husband to be taken out of the vault they now lye in and to be deposited in the said vault and my desire is that none of my relations would attend my Buriall except my nephew John Pyne to see it performed as I have directed: To the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Ottery St. Mary £5 and a further £5: 40/- to the poor of St. Thomas the Apostle, Co. Devon: To sister Mary Harris widow £500: To nephew John Pyne £500: To kinsman Peter Goodall Esq. £100 and for his life my Pearl necklace and string of diamonds, silver Bason and Ewer after the death of my sister Lætitia Carew my ex<sup>trix</sup> to whom I give the use of the said for her life and after their death to child or children of Peter Goodall and then to Malachy Pyne son of my nephew John Pyne: Kinswoman Elizabeth Goodall £100: To Malachy Pyne £100: Anna Maria Pyne daughter of nephew John Pyne: three sons of John Goodall Huller: Cousin Lætitia Castle: Clara Goodall: William Goodall: Philip Goodall: Dorothy Pennington: nephew Charles Vaughan Esq: niece Mary Duck: niece Bridget Marker: her son Richard Marker: cousin Alice Haydon of Cadhay: godson Nathaniel Showers: god-daughter Palfrey and god-daughter Mary Atkins: Agnes Hill servant: Residue to sister Carew said sister to be whole and sole ex<sup>trix</sup>: I doe hereby order and direct that a Monument in Remembrance of my said husband my selfe and such any other or

my Relations as shall lye in the said Vault shall be erected and sett upp over the said Vault as soon as possible may be and that the charge of the s<sup>d</sup> Monument\* shall not exceed ffour score pounds. Dated 15 August 1729. (W.) Sarah Coombe: E. Upham: Seal:—Arms and Crest of VAUGHAN. Proved 25 ffeb. 1730 by Mary Harris the Naturall and Lawfull sister and next of kin: Mr. John Pyne of Dartmouth, Nephew. (Archdeaconry Exeter.†)

The late Mr. James Davidson's Manuscript *Collections for East Devon Churches* (1829), now in the Exeter City Library, contains the following relating to this family:—

*Honiton Clist.* On a loose stone in the church:—

Hugh sonne of Charles Vaghan Es<sup>q</sup><sup>re</sup>  
borne 26 April 1624  
dyed 7 August 1631

Short though his life Eternal yet his rest  
God takes them soonest whome He loveth best.

*Ottery St. Mary.*

Marmor hoc a loco pabulum inferiore quo Johannis Vaughan a<sup>r</sup> uxorisq<sup>ue</sup> ejus natæ Johannis Upton de Lupton a<sup>r</sup> civi sui aviseq<sup>ue</sup> nunc restunt reliquæ ad hunc quo Pater suis Mater q<sup>ue</sup> Francisci Drewe de Grange a<sup>r</sup> filia cum pluribus domus suæ (de Penwyn in Cambria Boreali ortæ) fuere sepulti transferri curavit Carolus Vaughan hujus parochiæ a<sup>r</sup> anno æræ Christianæ M.D. ccxiv.

Against the walls of the choir are four stone shields, their armorial bearings:—

- see Vol XI.  
p. 40*
- I. Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Vaughan*; 2, *Gules, a man's head erased proper wreathed about the temples azure and sable*; 3, *Gules, three snakes fretted in triangle argent*. Crest—*Vaughan*.
  - II. *Vaughan*, impaling *Ermine, a lion passant gules*—*Drewe*.
  - III. *Vaughan*, impaling *Argent, a cross moline sable*—*Upton*.
  - IV. *Vaughan*, impaling dexter, *Or, on a fess wavy sable three lozenges of the field*—*Ducke*. Sinister, *Argent, a spread eagle gules debruised by a chevron or, on a canton of the last a chaplet vert*—*Goodall*.

A gallery over the south aisle fronted with square panels was "Erected by J.V., 1658," and a coat of arms in front:—*Gules, three boars' heads erased in pale argent armed or, a label*

\* A license for the erection of this monument was granted to John Pyne 29 Nov., 1731 (*vide* Bishop's Register).

† I have to thank Sir Oswyn Murray, K.C.B., for the extracts from the Chudleigh Register and for the Wills proved P.C.C.

of three points. Crest—On a wreath a man's head *affronté* erased proper wreathed about the temples *argent* and *sable*.

Underneath this lieth the body of Mrs. Deborah Vaughan widow of William Vaughan of London, gent. who dyed the 9th May 1769 in the 78th year of her age.\*

Also the body of Eleanor Vaughan† her daughter in law who died the third day of August 1775 aged 66. And of Windsor Vaughan Esq. son of Mrs. Deborah Vaughan and husband to Mrs. Betty Vaughan who died June 17 1786 aged 70. Also Betty relict of Windsor Vaughan who died June 25 1824 aged 93.

None of the above is now to be found in either of the churches.

A. J. P. SKINNER.

103. DEVON AND CORNWALL ORGAN MAKERS—PAUL MICHEAU (X., p. 82, par. 67 *et ante*).—In a series of articles on "Exeter Cathedral Organ" contributed by Dr. D. J. Wood to recent issues of the *Organists' Quarterly Record*, mention is made of Mr. Paul Micheau of Exeter, who, in 1768, undertook some repairs to the Cathedral organ. Is anything known of the life and work of Micheau?

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

104. DEVON AND CORNWALL ORGAN MAKERS—RICHARD CHAPENDON (X., p. 82, par. 67 *et ante*).—I gave an account of Richard Chappington, of South Molton, in vol. VI., pp. 31, 85, and in the same volume there are notes by Miss Saunders and R. P. Chope on the Chappington family which existed in South Molton from the early sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Since then I have notes of a Chappington repairing the Barnstaple Church organ in 1616, and the will of Ralph Chappington, of Netherbury, organist, dated 7 June, 1619, evidently a member of the same family, as he leaves a bequest to the Church of South Molton; there are also bequests to several other Churches. He left his son, Richard Chappington, residuary legatee and executor. It would be well if someone would write up the history of this talented South Molton family, and also of the Loosemores and Crangs from the same district, who carried on the art of organ building at a later period.

J. F. CHANTER.

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\* *Ottery St. Mary Registers* :—

1769. May 13. Mrs Vaughan buried

† *From Stoke Damarell Registers*—

1748. Windsor Vaughan and Eleanor Stapleton married by lic., January 13.

105. DEVON AND CORNWALL ORGAN MAKERS (X., p. 83, par. 68).—In a thin foolscap 8vo. volume published in 1847 by F. Masters, Aldersgate St., London (no author's name), entitled "A Short Account of Organs Built in England from the Reign of King Charles the Second to the Present Time," mention is made, in the Preface, to John Loosemore, the builder, in about 1660, of the organ in Exeter Cathedral, and gives the comments on it of the Hon. Roger North in vol. I., p. 246 of his *Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford*. It also quotes the agreement and specification Loosemore made with Sir George Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe Court, Somerset, in 1665, for the organ, still in the minstrel gallery of the hall at Nettlecombe, which was to cost £120. I see no reference in it to his predecessor, Chapendon, who would, of course, be outside the scope of this little book. C. H. Sp. P.

106. DEVON AND CORNWALL ORGAN MAKERS (X., ~~par.~~ 67, ~~par.~~ 82 *et ante*).—From *Exeter Marriage Licences*:—1726. Nov. 8. Joshua Mahoon, of Exon, Harpiscord Maker and Mary Hemer, of the same, spr.  
*See p. 164, 165, 162.* A. J. P. S.

107. DEVON ORGANISTS.—Besides the Chappington family already mentioned there are two names that occur to me that may not be generally known. They are to be found in the memorial of John Hanmer of Barnstaple begun in 1672 (*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. i., 3rd series, p. 199).

*John Jones*, son of — Jones by his marriage with Mary, d. of Thomas Lugg, of Barnstaple, and widow of Wm. Radcliffe. He was an organist at Exeter, and left a son, *Robert Jones*, described as "a cunning organist who went and lived beyond the sea."  
*See p. 164.* J. F. CHANTER.

108. GLASS KILNS AT COUNTESS WEAR, TOPSHAM (X., p. 84, par. 72).—The enquiry on this subject has drawn a good deal of information of an inconclusive character, but which we hope will stimulate further research into what is undoubtedly an interesting topic. The *Exeter Express and Echo* was good enough to repeat our query in its columns, and several correspondents took the matter up. It appears that "some time ago" a piece of glass was turned up in Mr. May's market garden at Topsham on which was stamped



"Richard Rundle, Topsham 1793." Rundle may, of course, have been an owner of the kilns, or on the other hand it is possible that this fragment was the portion of a bottle made for a trader of this name. In view of the large quantities of wine which were formerly imported into Exeter—generally in local ships which shipped woollens to the Continent—it is reasonable to conclude that the bottles which were required would be made at a local kiln. Miss E. Lega-Weekes has drawn attention to the "Map-Book of the Chamber of Exeter," surveyed and drawn by William Hayman (c. 1770-1785), in which is figured a conical building, no doubt representing a kiln, with an adjoining cottage which is labelled "Formerly a Glasshouse." Its situation appears to correspond to that of the ruined limekiln at the foot of Glasshouse Lane, close to which local tradition places the Glasshouse. This correspondent also points out that the position of this site in relation to "Sandiford meadow" and to remains of another limekiln—presumably answering to "Mr. Ashford's Limekilns" of the map both on the Exminster side, as well as to two islets between the river and canal—seems satisfactory; but "a plot of flags called Popplehay-hop" on the lower islet is no longer known under that extraordinary name by anyone whom Miss Lega-Weekes questioned. In an interesting chat with old Mrs. Pepperell, at the quaintly picturesque flower-embowered cottage on the bridge-end, Miss Lega-Weekes learnt that Mrs. Pepperell's aged husband had told her there used to be several manufactories along that bank, including glass works and nail works. In the map, the water-side group of now dilapidated limekilns at the upper end of the village does not appear, the only landmarks indicated on the left bank of the river below being "The remains of St. James' Priory, now called the Old Abbey," "Wear Mills," "Paper Mill," "Mr. Ivy's house," "County's Wear," the buildings "Formerly a Glasshouse" and a large house (six windows in width and three in height) marked "Formerly a sugar-house." Curiously enough this "sugar-house" "belonged to Dr. Thomas Glass' family," according to the late Mr. Dymond's MS. now in the City Library (volume iv., p. 149) who adds: "See his papers." What and where are these papers? All that can be found in the City Library

under his name is a "Letter from Dr. Glass to Dr. Baker" on certain "methods of treating the smallpox." On consulting the Calender of the Corporation Archives and noting "a law suit, 1776 (Thomas) Glass versus Haine, as to a nuisance arising from a manufactory" the documents were consulted only to find that they referred to curriers' works in St. Stephen's parish.

Another correspondent refers us to Llewellyn Jewett's "Half Hours among English Antiquities," in which it is stated that the only Glasshouse in Devon is at Topsham and that its product was bottles. From Chan. Proc. B.&A., ref. 1714. Bridges 2,113, Rennell v. Marshall, we learn that Richard Rennell of Exeter with his son William, Joseph Marshall, John Hoppyng, Rich. Hele, "Doctor in Phisick" and John Ridler, goldsmith, worked a glass factory at Countess Ware, in 1691-4.

The sugar-house referred to above is now the residence of A. K. Hamilton, Esq., known as "The Retreat." It was formerly a sugar refinery and was converted into a dwelling house by a Mr. Orme (c. 1790-1800). Whether it was originally built for sugar refining purposes appears to be doubtful. The Mitchell and Porter families of Topsham were interested in the West Indian and Jamacia sugar trade. Just below "The Retreat" in a bend of the river is Sugar House Pool which still has about 20 feet of water at low tide. Details of other extinct industries which were formerly carried on along the banks of the Exe would make an interesting contribution to this publication. In fact an Industrial and Commercial History of Exeter and the district is badly needed. Topsham alone, with its privateering, shipbuilding, rope making, nail and chain making industries, etc., would probably fill a volume. There were also mussel and oyster beds, salt pans, limekilns and various other small undertakings of interest which would revive old memories all worth recording for the information of future generations.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

109. GLASS KILNS AT COUNTESS WEAR, TOPSHAM (X., p. 84, par. 72).—The following advertisement from the *London Gazette* of June 22-25, 1702, probably refers to the glass-house in question:—"A Round Bottle-Glass-House,

94 foot high, and 60 foot broad . . . between Topson and Exon, near the River . . . for sale. Enquire of Elizabeth Rennell at the Glass-house near Exon."

See p. 257.

RHYS JENKINS.

110. FOOTBALL ON GOOD FRIDAY.—In most parts of England the great football festival used to be on Shrove Tuesday, but in Devonshire this custom, like other Shrove-tide customs, such as cock-kippiting or throwing at cocks and breaking cloam, seems to have been practised on Good Friday. On this day neighbouring parishes contested with each other in a very rough game of football across hedges and ditches and often with church towers as goals. Mr. F. A. Perry informs me that his father as a young man, some 70 years ago, played in the annual contest which took place between the parishes of Washfield and Loxbear, on one side, and the parish of Calverleigh and the village of Lurley in the parish of Tiverton, on the other side. This match always excited considerable parochial rivalry, and afforded much enjoyment to the spectators, especially as a portion of the course was along or across a stream of water. The Rev. J. F. Chanter also tells me that football was usual on Good Friday at Parracombe when he went there in 1886, but that he induced the players to change the day to Easter Monday by offering to provide refreshments free. He was told that there used to be an annual match with Martinhoe when there was common all the way, and the course extended from Parracombe Churchyard to Martinhoe Church, a distance of at least three miles up hill and down dale. Football was also played on Good Friday at Newton Abbot and Rackenford. In Chapple's *Review of Risdon's Survey*, published in 1785, it is stated that "Football is not wholly discontinued, and within our Remembrance was a frequent Exercise among the *common* People in divers Parts of this County, not only on the principal Holidays, but sometimes (tho' seldom) Two Parishes have engaged with each other, on a Day fix'd on by mutual Appointment, at a Football-Match; in which Game (if I mistake not) there is usually somewhat like the *Cornish Hurling* introduced, whenever any of the Players can catch up the ball, and hurl it towards the Gole aim'd at by those of his own Party" (p. 38). In spite of this statement that inter-parochial matches were

seldom played, I think the custom was at one time fairly general throughout the county, and I should be glad to know of other instances than those I have here given.

*See Vol. XVII. p. 61 No. 33.*

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

111. TWYNEY.—Can any one inform me in what parish Twyney is to be found? In Bishop Lacy's register it appears in the lists of benefices excused from paying tenths on the ground that its value was under 12 marks. It is there given as being a chapel in the old deanery of Ken and follows immediately after East Ogwell and West Ogwell. No such chapel is enumerated in the Taxation of Pope Nicolas in 1288, which suggests that the chapel was subsequent to that date. But in 1303 John de Twynya is returned as holding  $\frac{1}{8}$  fee in Twynya in Teignbridge hundred (*Feudal Aids*, 347) and the estate appears in Domesday (*Vict. Hist.*, 532a) as Betunia or Betweenland held by an English thane; which suggests that it had been carved out of some royal estate, perhaps Kingsteignton in Teignbridge hundred. It is not unusual to find the first syllable Be dropped. Thus Be Neadona is now Neadon and Tweeney-maid is a contraction for Between maid. I cannot however find Twyney in Kingsteignton on any map to which I have access nor any other notice of a chapel there.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

*See p. 165*

112. JACOB OR JAMES.—Can any reader furnish definite proof at what period the name James came into use in this country? The Latin form *Jacobus* or any other possible form of the name James was never used by the Normans—not a single example occurs in the *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, vol. I. for the years 1066-1100. I believe the introduction to general use in this country of the Christian name *Jacobus* to be due to the cult of the Saint known to us to-day as S. James the Greater, whose relics were translated to Compostelle in Spain and who thus became the patron saint of Sant-iago. Perhaps one of the earliest records we possess of a pilgrimage from this country to the shrine of St. Jacobus is that of the departure from Totnes of Roger (ii) de Nonant (*Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*, Vol. I., pp. 43-45) probably about the year 1148 (*ibidem* Vol. II., p. 703).

The Latin form *Jacobus*, invariably used in early deeds, is to-day generally translated "James," but James is purely



an English—or perhaps should more correctly be described as a Scotch—adaptation of the name Jacob, an adaptation which finds no equivalent, as far as I am aware, in other languages: *Jacobus* is rendered in Russian and German “Jakob,” in Spanish “Iago,” in French “Jacques.”

Although of Hebrew origin the Scriptural name *Jacobus* must have been familiar in this country from the middle of the 12th century owing to the popularity which the pilgrimage enjoyed. The Biblical use of the name, rendered into the vulgar tongue in the 16th century as “James” is of course due to the translators of that period. I cannot find even the Latin form *Jacobus* used as a Christian name in this part of England until the 14th century and then not frequently. The almost isolated instances of *Jacobus* de Oxtou (1301, *Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*, p. 202); *Jacobus* de Cockington (1348, *Torre Abbey Cartulary*, p. 97b. and 1346, *Feudal Aids*, p. 385), and *Jacobus* de Audelegh (1346, *Feudal Aids*, p. 392), will occur readily to the student of the early history of the western counties. In 1348, a *Jacobus* de Conca, brother, and *Jacobus* de Spina, nephew of the then Prior of Totnes occur (*Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*, p. 266), but these are the earliest instances in the Totnes records which contain perhaps the largest compendium of early Devonian names yet put together.

If we search for the name in other connections, *Jacobstowe* has never been known as *Jamestowe* and the few dedications of early churches which bear the name of S. James were probably known before the Reformation as S. Jacob, just as *Jacobstowe* is known only ecclesiastically and in comparatively recent years as *Stow St. James*. *Michaelstow* and *Marystow* have never undergone alteration: why *Jacobstow*? Similarly the Prior of “S. *Jacobus juxta Exoniam*” is mentioned in the report on alien priories rendered in the 11 Edward III., and I very much doubt if the religious foundation was ever known to the monks by the title conferred by Dr. Oliver as the “Priory of S. James, Exeter.”

My contention is that the Christian name “James” was not known in the early centuries from the Conquest and perhaps was not rendered familiar until after the Reformation or even not before the days of the first Stuart; that

the proper translation of *Jacobus* found in early deeds should be Jacob, pronounced Yahkob, and not James as generally rendered.

*See p. 161, 160.*      HUGH R. WATKIN.

113. TOMKINS FAMILY OF LOSTWITHIEL.—(X., p. 88, par. 83).—Letter from the Rev. G. Hill, Vicar of St. Winnow, Lostwithiel, 10 Dec., 1868:—"The Rev. Chichester Tomkyns or Tomkins succeeded as Vicar of St. Winnow, Lostwithiel, his predecessor, John Cary who died in May 1759. He died in 1781 and was buried at St. Winnow on 21 Feb. in that year. A slab within the chancel attached to the south wall is as follows:—"M.S. Chichester Tomkyns hujus Parochiæ Vic Ob. Feb. 18., 1781." His age is not given in the Register. In the Burial Register for the 3rd March, 1830, appears the Register of probably a son of the above. It stands thus "Buried William Tomkins, Exeter." No age is given. The following note is adjoined:—"N.B. No more of this family are to be buried in this parish, Mrs. Wilkinson excepted, for whom a grave is prepared." Accordingly, there afterwards appears the following entry:—"Aug. 1, 1850, Mary Wilkinson, Exeter, buried, 88 yrs." This was the lady who presented the plate to this parish. The flagon has the following inscription:—"Presented to the Church of St. Winnow's by Mrs. Wilkinson, the daughter of the late Rev. Chichester Tomkins [*sic*] three pieces of silver plate for the Communion Service, viz., one Flagon, one Chalice and one Paten; in the year of our Lord 1836." No inscription to the family occurs in the Church except that (above given) to the Vicar, nor any coat of arms. I imagine the family were well known in Exeter. I have heard it said that they always retained much attachment to this parish. Colonel John Tomkins, Win. and Elizabeth may have been the children of the same C. T."

Marble Tablet in St. Paul's Church, Exeter:—

Sacred to the memory of Henry Tomkins of this parish Gentleman  
3rd son of the late Rev. Chichester Tomkins of St. Winnow in the  
county of Cornwall who died Sep 6. 1811.

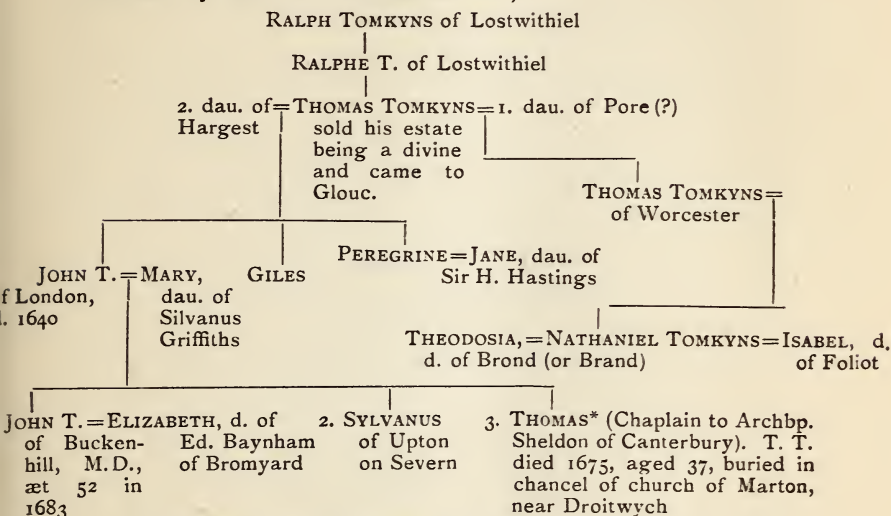
and of

Ann Eleanor daughter of the late Rev. C. Tomkins, also of this  
parish who died Jan'y 17. 1826.

Likewise to the memory of Col. John Tomkyns [*sic*] 2nd son of the above Rev. C. Tomkins [*sic*] who died Jany. 20, 1830. He was at the storming of Seringapatam, was highly respected as a brave officer, and universally esteemed and regretted by his family and friends.

In a vault beneath are interred the remains of William Tomkyns [*sic*] M.B. Cantab grandson of the above named Col. John Tomkyns [*sic*] who died on the 22nd Dec. 1846 aged 34 yrs.

From Visitation of Worcester, 1683 (sent to H. G. Tomkins by Rev. C. Robinson, 1882).



I have also a much fuller pedigree beginning from John Tomkins of Buckenhill = dau. of Eyre which I can copy if needed. Also extracts from Duncomb, ii., 73, re Buckenhill and the Tomkinses of that place.

*See p. 148.*

H. A. COLTHURST TOMKINS.

114. J. F. KINGSTON.—I should be glad of some information about J. F. Kingston, who, in connection with the Rev. J. P. Jones, brought out *Flora Devoniensis* in 1829.

*See p. 182.*

J. S. A.

\* See *Dict. of Nat. Biography* and Masson's edition of John Milton for much information as to Thos. Tomkins—also as to other Tomkinses (of Worcestershire) musicians and artists (see Bliss *Atheniæ Oxonienses* (Wood) 1815 edn., III., 1046 and other places and *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

115. TREVELYAN, JOHN, OF BASIL, ST. CLETHER.—It would be interesting if someone living in that neighbourhood would collect and send to *D. & C. Notes & Queries* any anecdotes connected with "Old Trevelyan," as he is termed, who lived there in the 17th century and died in 1671, having married in 1608, Maria, d. of George Arundell of Lanherne. He was quite a character of his time, and there are several stories about him, known only locally, and a few only of them are in print. It would be a pity that they should be lost to memory. Some anecdotes relating to him are published in Part III. of the *Trevelyan Papers* (pub. in 1872 by the Camden Society), at p. xxi. of the Introduction to that volume. The window at Basil is pointed out from which "Old Trevelyan" interviewed the deputy sheriff, who, as he failed to answer to some civil suit, had come with a *posse* to arrest him. He threatened the deputy that if he and his officers did not leave his court yard, he would turn out his javelin men, who would drive him and his men out. As the deputy would not leave, he upset some beehives which soon had the desired effect. Another anecdote, not mentioned in this book, is connected with "Trevillian's Gate," about two miles or so west of Basil. "Old Trevelyan" sent his son to a neighbouring town, who was to bring him back some money. Anxious to know what sort of stuff his son was made of, he disguised himself, and, on his return, waylaid him somewhere near "Trevillian's Gate." His son defended himself with such success that his father had for safety's sake to quickly disclose his identity.

Can I persuade someone living in those parts to collect from old people some more of these anecdotes about "Old Trevelyan" ?

C. H. Sp. P.

116. EXETER CATHEDRAL CHURCH LIBRARY (X., p. 86, par. 79 *et ante*.—I have been making some enquiries about the question asked by Curiousus II. and Mr. E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., to whom I applied sends me the following from Mr. Oswald Knapp :—"It is rather a mix up, but I think I see daylight. If you read Worcester for Exeter in the extract from Merryweather the thing is quite intelligible. If this seems a violent emendation, please consider that there never was an Oswald at Exeter, only an Osbern (in 1072) and that Dr. Thomas is the historian of Worcester



not of Exeter. How Merryweather came to make the mistake one can only conjecture. It may be a mere misprint, or due to a badly written note. The contributor to *D. & C.N. & Q.*, probably did not recognise the places which are unmistakable, at least Bredicot and Tiberton are. Ginehofra beats me. It isn't in the Bishop's lands in Domesday, and I cannot find it in any book I have. It is barely possible that it might be recognisable in a modern farm name, somewhere near Worcester, on a large scale Ordnance Map, though it has probably travelled a long way from its original form. It is curious that Heming should omit it, but such discrepancies are common enough." Both Tibberton and Bredicot are near Worcester.

G. F. ADAMS.

117. THE ANNIVELLARS OR ANNUELLERS OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.—These priests are mentioned by Grandisson in his list of the members of the Cathedral body, but he does not say anything in regard to their office. This appears to have been to act as the priests of the various chantries or chapels of the Cathedral and to say masses and the office for the dead for their respective founders. By Bishop Lacy's time the funds allotted for the maintenance of these chapels seem to have fallen off considerably, and several of them to such an extent that no priests could be found to accept the office or undertake the duties, and in many cases those that were not actually vacant were neglected by their holders. Some of them were worth five marks a year, others fifty shillings, and yet others only four marks or even forty shillings. Bishop Lacy fixed their number at 18 and regulated their duties and stipends so that the duties could be performed and the stipends sufficient to live on now that the times had become harder and the purchasing power of money had decreased.

C. GORDON BROWNE.

118. SORE SPARROW-HAWK.—At the Torquay meeting of the Devonshire Association the question was asked "What is a Sore Sparrow-Hawk" which is so frequently mentioned in old deeds as a fine or heriot paid to a lord. I ventured the opinion that it was a *young* sparrow-hawk. *The Oxford Dictionary* says that in Falconry it is applied to a hawk of the first year that has not moulted and still has its

red plumage, *now* called a red hawk. It is mentioned in *Domesday*. It would be interesting to know something of the history and origin of this custom. In the days when falconry was the principal amusement of the aristocracy the training of a hawk was a highly scientific procedure, and from the old treatises which have survived we learn that it was the custom of the Saxon falconer, to save the trouble and expense of keeping his hawks throughout the summer, to let them fly in spring to breed in the woods, subsequently catching their young in the autumn. From this it would appear that the stipulation concerning the payment of a sore sparrowhawk was not quite such a useless custom as one may think, but actually a subtle way of securing young birds for the lord's sport.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

*See Vol. XI. p. 143*

119. NEWTON ST. CYRES (X., p. 83, par. 69).—The late Mr. Davidson at the Paignton meeting of the Devon Association in 1878 (*Trans. X.*, 242, 253) gave in full five documents relating to Crediton minster. The fourth of these runs:

“I, Eadnoth bishop make known by this writing that I borrowed 30 mancuses of gold by lead-weight for the redemption of my land from Beorhtnoð; and I delivered to him one yard of land by the Creedy as security upon terms that he should hold it for his day and after his day bequeath the money outstanding on the land to whomsoever he pleased.”

The boundaries are then given which enabled Mr. Davidson to identify the mortgaged land with the estate of Little or Lower Creedy in the parish of Newton St. Cyres. From the names of the witnesses Mr. Davidson fixed the date of the deed as 1018, which would shew that long before *Domesday*, part of Newton St. Cyres formed part of the Bishop's demesne land of Crediton, the rest of Newton St. Cyres being then held by Donne under the Bishop.

To the writer Mr. Davidson's identification with Pomeroy's Creda seems erroneous, because Creda was in *Domesday* Pomeray's estate, and neither the Bishop's nor the Chapter's. Besides, as all Pomeray's estates from No. 669 to 678 are in Budleigh hundred (*Vict. Hist.*, p. 483 a) Creda is more likely to be Upper Creedy or Merrifield in Upton Helions. The

estate which the Bishop pledged was, it is suggested, Norton and Painston, described in the taxation of Pope Nicolas in 1288 as *apud Northtone (Bronescombe*, p. 473) the estate of the Chapter. Whether Norton and Painston are identical with Little Creedy, I do not know. At any rate it is probable that the Chapter assisted the Bishop to redeem it, and so it was allotted to them at the division of the estates.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

120. SIR NATHANIEL HERN AND "DIWIMYS CONDUIT" IN ST. PETROCK, DARTMOUTH (IX., p. 159, par. 132).—This conduit is mentioned as having been supplied with "a pipe of water" at the cost of "Sir Nathaniel Hern, in A.D. 1677. I take it for granted that the name in this paragraph has been the subject of a misprint! But what is the correct version? And is the locality of this conduit now known? Finding in White's *Devon*, 1850 ed., that *Downing* was the name of one of those to whom Queen Elizabeth granted the Manor of Dartmouth, I was led to think that this name should be substituted. In writing the two exactly the same number of strokes are required. But the Vicar of St. Petrox has at my request very kindly verified the inscription and tells me it is written "Dinings" with the mark of abbreviation over the first "n." I am not skilled in abbreviation marks, but on the supposition that it only means that the n should be duplicated, it would read in full "Dinnings," and as there are persons in Dartmouth named *Dunning* it is possible this name is meant. White also mentions a local manor designated Norton Dawnay. In the second half of this we have a possible alternative. Perhaps some native of Dartmouth can settle the matter for us.

W. S. B. H.

121. ENTRY IN OTTERY ST. MARY REGISTER.—On the 6th May, <sup>1658</sup>~~1660~~, is entered the burial of "William Gandy a *Instm<sup>t</sup> holder*." Can any reader say what occupation or vocation the scribe intended to record by the term *a Instm<sup>t</sup> holder*? It is possible for it to be read *a Justm<sup>t</sup> holder* or the second word may be intended for two words, i.e., a *Ins [or Jus] tm<sup>t</sup> holder*. The apparent division of the word may, however, be due to use of a long "s." There are no abbreviation marks. *Tm<sup>t</sup>* is of course a common form for *Tenement*.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

*See p. 159.*

122. DERIVATION OF HACCOMBE (X., p. 91, par. 89).—Mr. Searley has no need to shy at the presence of an H in what seems otherwise to be a correct derivation from *Æc*, Anglo-Saxon for Oak and Combe, a valley. There is evidence that even in Domesday times folk were as fond of unnecessarily aspiring words as many are now. On fol. 204*b* of the Cornish Domesday you meet with *Ecglos tudie*=Church Tudie, now St. Tudy, but the same place is written on fol. 507*b* *Hecglostudie*. On fol. 203 St. Enoder appears as *Hecglos Enuda*=Church Enoda. On fol. 264 we have *Hermineu* which appears in the Exchequer as *Ermenheu*. In the Devonshire Domesday we have *Aleslant* (*Vict. Hist.*, 529*a*) which is now known as Hasland; (*Ibid.* 493<sup>a</sup>) *Hatch* appears as *Achia*; (*Ibid.* 481*a*) *Aunk* appears as *Hanc*. A century later in the Black Book, p. 84, *Harptree* appears as *Epetreu*.  
OSWALD J. REICHEL.

123. DERIVATION OF HACCOMBE (X., p. 91, par. 89).—The etymology of these compound names is sometimes obscure, and one wonders, for instance, why *Restercumbe* in Brixham parish, which gave name to the early family of “*de Restercumbe*” has become *Raddicombe* of the present day.

Hacombe is in a district of “combes:” *Dacombe*, *Rocombe*, *Watcombe*, *Maidencombe*, *Babbacombe* as well as *Combe* in *Teign* “hide” all being in the neighbourhood. When our ancestors wished to signify ownership, we find the family name suffixed rather than prefixed to the valley; thus *Combe Pafford* in St. Marychurch, *Combe Martin*, *Combe Fishacre*, *Combe Raleigh*, *Combe Pyne* all signify the owner’s name. Prefixes therefore in the case of these early Saxon place-names are mostly descriptive adjectives. *Hacombe* and *Dacombe* adjoining have been spelt with little variation since the Domesday *Hacoma*. In the cartulary of Torre Abbey, early 13th century, and in *Testa de Nevill*, 1244, the manor is spelt *Haccumb*.

C and G appear to be very much interchanged in early orthography and both the kindred words *Haggeville* and *Daggeville* occur in early documents. Derivation of the word *Hackney* is given in a recent work (*London Town Past and Present*) as the ey, eyot or island belonging to a Danish chief *Hacon* (name of the present King of Norway *Haakon VII.*),



but London has not a monopoly of the place-name Hackney. On the north side of the old course of the Teign, opposite Buckland Barton, is a site called Hackney which gives name to Hackney channel as distinguished from Newton channel and Hackney-lane forms part of the direct route from Haccombe through Higher Netherton to reach the site of the ancient ford over the Teign. The name Hackney also occurs on the Dart and the word had no connection with a Danish name.

Hackney and Haccombe are doubtless, as regards the first syllable, of kindred derivation. Haga, plural Hagan, means a hay or hedge and in the adjectival use—something enclosed. The enclosed, hedged in or staked, island or valley, I believe to be the meaning of Hackney and Haccombe respectively.

Dacombe may possibly be the valley of the doe or deer just as Ro-combe to-day only spelt with one "c" would refer to the haunt of the ra, reh or roe-buck. Watcombe or Wadcombe, the straggling or scattered valley.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

124. "LEGENDS OF DEVON."—Who was the author of this little demy 16mo. book, "printed" in 1848 at Dawlish, by Leonard Aust Westcott? It contains no author's name, but the poetic introduction ends with a reference to Luscombe, and the book ends with a poem on Luscombe, so I think the author must have been in some way connected with Luscombe. *See p. 182.*

C. H. Sp. P.

125. SEPULCHRAL SLABS WITH CROSSES IN DEVON CHURCHES (X., p. 67, par. 61).—*Chittlehampton*.—Although the heraldic charge of the Cobleigh family is generally given as "*swans*," the correct blazon is "*cobs*," in allusion to the name. A "*cob*" is a male swan, but, by calling it a "*swan*," without qualification, the charge loses its significance.

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

126. SEPULCHRAL SLABS WITH CROSSES IN DEVON CHURCHES: KINGSWEAR (X., p. 65, par. 61 *et ante*).—When at Dartmouth lately I mentioned the cross to the Vicar of Kingswear. He states that the inscription being wholly illegible, it is not, in his opinion, worth while to remove

the cross from where it now lies. And besides that it could not suffer further harm lying where it does.

R. H. C.

[From the Vicar's view of his responsibility as custodian of historical monuments we strongly dissent and trust that our correspondent's appeal will receive more favourable consideration.—EDS.]

127. SEPULCHRAL SLABS WITH CROSSES IN DEVON CHURCHES (X., p. 4).—The Rector of Bere Ferrers tells me he is negotiating for the return as Church property of the stone referred to. *See Vol XVIII, p 66*

R. H. C.

128. ARMOUR, &C., IN DEVON AND CORNWALL CHURCHES: PAUL, CORNWALL (X., p. 84, par. 74, *et ante*).—Behind the Organ on the north side of the chancel a cuirass and two swords belonging to Wm. Godolphin of Trewarveneth, Squire of the parish who died in 1689. One of the swords is inscribed with the name of "Nicholas Godolphin armiger Sepultus est Feb. 16th, 1633."

WM. MAXWELL BATTEN.

129. ARMOUR, &C., IN DEVON AND CORNWALL CHURCHES (X., ~~par~~ 74, ~~par.~~ 85 *et ante*).—In Mr. H. R. Coulthard's *Story of an Ancient Parish: Breage with Germoe* is illustrated "a Godolphin Helmet in Breage Church." On p. 102, the author says, "The helmets of these Godolphins still hang in the south-east corner of the Church."

CURIOSUS II.

130. ARMOUR, &C., IN DEVON AND CORNWALL CHURCHES (X., p. 84, par. 74 *et ante*).—*Cockington*. A well preserved helmet with movable visor rests on a bracket fixed to the south wall of the chancel of Cockington Church. The visor still shows signs of decoration. The sheet metal is very thin and would not have afforded much protection to the wearer. The purpose of the helmet was probably decorative, and from its position may have always surmounted the tomb of Sir George Cary, who willed "that my bodye be buried in the Chapell of Cockington in a vault there, wherein two of my children doe lye interred." On the 23rd October, 1914, under the stones and very poor mortar with which the ancient squint from the parvise into the church was blocked, lying on the sill was found a single spur with straps and rowel complete. The spur is light, of good workmanship and in the

opinion of an expert to whom I sent particulars, possibly dates from the Civil War. The strap was broken, which signifies the reason it lay, alone, on the window-sill. It was doubtless broken in climbing up into the parvise which, with no staircase or entrance, was difficult of access. The hastily closed squint further suggests a temporary hiding place. Perhaps Sir Henry Cary, who owned Cockington and assisted in the defence of Dartmouth for the King, found shelter under the porch roof; he died about the year 1660. The porch was re-roofed in 1720, but evidence showed that the squint had been blocked previous to this alteration.

*Dunsford.* Over a large monument to one of the Fulfords is a helmet reputed, for some reason, to date from the days of Richard III., more likely it was also a funeral decoration.

*St. Marystow.* At the west end of the north aisle are a helmet and pair of gloves, which upon examination plainly revealed their purpose as merely ornamental, for they are of *wood*, and I do not doubt that such insignia were specially made to adorn the tombs of Knights: in this case the helmet and gloves are not over the monument erected to Sir Thomas Wise in 1627, a conspicuous feature of the church, but probably adorned the site of an earlier interment.

see p. 175

HUGH R. WATKIN.

131. HEADSTONES (VIII., p. 59, par. 61).—The inquiry for an instance of a headstone in Devon of earlier date than that at Otterton of 1650 remained unanswered until the recent publication of Mr. Dwelly's *Devon M. I.*, vol. 1. Under Lynton (No. 448) he records "a low, broad headstone" on which are inscribed two M. I., one dated 1645 and the other 1814. Mr. Dwelly adds: "The first inscription is contemporary, the latter modern." There are still a good many 17th century headstones in Devon. Possibly the most common type of that period is the low narrow stone with rounded or pointed top, somewhat resembling a modern footstone. The stone at Otterton measures about 17 x 21 x 4½ inches. Among other 17th century headstones in Devon are South Tawton (1655), Bovey Tracey (1663, 1666), South Tawton (1668), Kilminster (1678), Axminster (1682, 1687), Tor (1690), Crediton (1691), Tor (1696), Morebath (1696), Tor (1697)

R. B. M.

132. RATTERY—"THE BARBERY" AND "THE PLAISTRY."—In a Terrier for the Parish of Rattery of 1617 there is mentioned "a Common planted with Ash trees about 40 perch called the Barbery bounded with the Parish land called the Plaistry adjoining to the Church House." This Common is now a part of the Vicarage garden and there are some steps leading from it to the Churchyard. On enquiry, one of the oldest inhabitants told me that in his young days these steps were always called the Barbery steps, and that the green in front of the Church House was called the Plaistering (obviously a later corruption of Plaistry). The word Plaistry probably comes from the French Plaisance—hence a Pleasure ground. Skittles and other games were played in front of the Church House within the living memory of man and a small Fair was held annually at Whitsuntide. I shall be glad if anyone can suggest some derivation of the word "Barbery." \*      E. C. G.

133. ROWLANDSON AND "A VIEW IN DEVONSHIRE."—In the window of a dealer in antiques and curios, in Plymouth, there has recently been on view a small framed engraving to which the above title is attached. I was informed that it was the work of Rowlandson, the celebrated caricaturist. It is about 8 inches by 5, in my recollection, and depicted a small country house, closely abutting on a road and a number of trees fill up the adjoining space. I do not myself recognize the scene, which seems to me to be situated at some cross-road. Is it known that Rowlandson did work of this kind, and can the "View" be identified from this meagre description? *See p 169*      AN OLD DEVONIAN.

134. COLLINS (X., p. 64, par. 59 *et ante*).—A brother of Arthur Collins the genealogist, was the Rev. John Collins, perpetual curate of Stoke Canon, near Exeter, who died in 1729. Other members of the family were Lieut. Collins who was killed at the siege of Badajos in 1812, and Capt. David Collins, who took part in the battle of Bunker's Hill in 1775. General Arthur Tooker Collins of the same family had a distinguished career. At one time he joined the Royal Marines, and was present at the siege of Louisberg. He died in 1793. He was the grandfather of Dr. Trelawney-Ross.

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\* ? The common shrub Barberrry or Berberry.—EDS.



Can any of your readers say where General Collins is buried. A search of the registers of Stoke Canon might give further information of earlier members of the family.

J. W.

135. LOW SIDE WINDOWS IN DEVON CHURCHES.—Where can I find a list of low side windows in Devon Churches? There appears to be such a window at S. Nicholas (near Teignmouth), and possibly one at South Pool. Experts tell us that the low side window was provided in order that the villager in his home or in the field might be able to hear the Altar Sance Bell and Sacring Bell when, at a Low Mass, there was no one available for the ringing of the belfry bell. If this be the true explanation we should expect that traces of many of these windows would be found throughout the county. R. B. M.

136. EXETER MERCHANTS AND TRADE WITH MOROCCO.—In Budgett Meakin's *The Moorish Empire*, p. 401, it is stated that a special Charter was granted to an "Exeter Company of Barbary Adventurers." Can any reader refer me to the original or a copy of this Charter, and is anything known about the merchants to whom it was granted.

CURIOSUS II.

137. COMB MARTIN SILVER MINES (X., p. 34, par. 29).—The following is from *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post*, March 31st, 1836:—"The adventurers in this mine are likely to reap a golden harvest, everything looking prosperous. The shares are greedily sought after, but the holders do not seem disposed to part with them." VERITAS.

138. FAMILY OF TREVELECK OF CORNWALL.—Could any reader state the coat of arms borne by this family in past days? The name is spelt as Treveylacke in Ralph Brookes' (*Herald of Arms* in 1530) list of arms bearing families of the West, but he does not *describe* the coat. There were two branches of the family, one at Treveleck in Creed, and the other at Treveleck in Michaelstow, both in Cornwall.

de Trévélec.

139. BRUDENELL (IX., p. 92, par. 82).—*Marriage Licence, Exeter*:—1743. Aug. 10, William Barter of Sandford, Clerk, and Frances Brudenell of Exeter, spinster. A. J. P. S.

140. ALWINGTON MANOR ROLLS.—I learn that the Alwington Manor rolls were sold by auction in Exeter in 1801. I should be very much obliged if any reader of *D. & C. N. & Q.* can inform me of their present whereabouts or supply any information which will enable me to trace them.

JOHN H. M. KIRKWOOD.

141. MOON, E., OF PLYMOUTH.—Will some reader be so kind as to send a short biographical note of Mr. E. Moon, of Plymouth, with a list of his musical compositions? Among his works was a setting to music of "A Hymn for Christmas Day," by William Mann, of Ashburton. Was Mr. Moon related to Miss Moon (afterwards Tavernor), the subject of a biography by J.H.W. in 1826, or to Miss Eleanor Moon (1808-1880), writer of Wesleyan tracts for children?

R. B. M.

142. SCHEDULE OF EXETER CITY PROPERTIES.—Copy of a loose document found in Hooker Manuscript "History of Exeter" in the Guildhall, Exeter, dated 23 Feb., 172 $\frac{6}{7}$ . It gives some place-names and genealogical information which may be of use.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

#### EXX: BRIDGE.

1. Pope's Tenement one life W<sup>m</sup> Spiller, Jun<sup>r</sup>.
2. Q. Yelland's Estate.
3. Dwelling house next to Loyd's Estate Q. who Leased.
4. Q. [?] Potbury's Tenement near Horse pool bridge.
5. Q. when Rich<sup>d</sup> Torr Lott [?] of Lethbridge's lives died, Q. of Mr. Mayor.
6. Arnold's house in Preston Street one life viz Geo: Arnold
7. Q. Daw's Tenement on Bull hill.
8. Hesscot's Estate near the Lamb one life.
9. Late, Keen's Estate on Exxbridge in hand.
10. Q. to whom John Raphael's 2 Tenements are granted.
11. Q. what lives on King's Estate.
12. Cave's 4 Tenements on one life.
13. Nic: Cornish's a Tenement one life Nic. Munckley.  
Nic: Cornish a Tenement one life Peter Payne.  
Nic: Cornish another Tenement. Q. who leased to.
14. Q. Peter Carter's lives.

#### MAUDLIN LANDS.

1. Roger Pyne a close 2 acres one life Ann Southerland.
2. to perfect on the survey book Cose's Tenements.
3. Q. Hull's Estate—what lives.
4. Yeo's estate to be placed to the Survey book.

ALSCOMB MAN<sup>R</sup>

1. Prin's Estate called Cotespace supposed but one life.
  2. Harding's Estate called Breaches. Q. if Judith Bamfield is living.
- Duryard John Mungwell \*Stat<sup>r</sup> Harwood lane 3 lives. Edm<sup>d</sup>  
Richards, Butcher, Mat: Brognow Martha Burrow, now Pyle  
2<sup>s</sup> 8 p annum.  
Tho: Jones.  
Q. Mary the wife of J. Coles *if living* in S<sup>t</sup> Davids.

## DURYARD. 23 Feb. 1726/7.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Wilmot Bartlet, daughter of Dan: Bartlet weaver only life on  
Dan: Bartlet 3 houses &c.  
Q. if living and what now called.
2. Robt. Tristram merch<sup>t</sup> holds a Tenement & Garden only on  
one life viz: Geo: Gird.
3. Sam Bully, only life on one of West's Cottages.
4. Nehemiah Burton's Cottage in hand.
5. Nic. Cornish's Court before his house in hand.
6. Frances Evans house one life viz his wife.
7. Cornelius Matthew's field one life—Ed: Peny.
8. Michael Holl's Field one life (old Copstone to buy).
9. Antho Gay's Penthouse & Chamber over, one life.

## EXX ISLAND.

1. Robt Tristram's mills...one life.
2. Pyle's Mills...2 lives.
3. Head Ware Mills...in hand.
4. The Two Shilleys . . . one life, W<sup>m</sup> Lanerton.
5. Coke's Tenement . . . in hand after 4 years.
6. Peter Roberts's Garden one life—P. Roberts.
7. S<sup>r</sup> Thos. Gifford's house—one life—Tho: Cowling.
8. W<sup>m</sup> Tedder's house one life—(ho: Burnt)—Templar's Widow.
9. Smiths ho: over the Mill Leat—in hand p Sum<sup>d</sup>.

S<sup>r</sup>. NICHOLAS.

1. Char. Orchard Gentlem<sup>a</sup> a Tenem<sup>t</sup> over Eastgate 1 Life.
2. Jn<sup>o</sup> Palmer, Malster a Tenem<sup>t</sup> (adjoining to ye above) 2 Lives.
3. Q. 2 poles of ground & 2 gardens adjoining to St. David's Hill.
4. Q. Nic. Cornish's Plot of Ground St. David's & Lease dated  
1655, in [?] if it is in hand or noe.
5. Rob<sup>t</sup> Trystram's 2 plots of Ground in St. David's, Rent 9<sup>s</sup> 1  
life 2 Gardens, & 1 close 2 acres and one little Garden.
6. Peter Parr a close near Taddiford Bridge—one life Q. Davie.
7. Crocker's Estate 2 lives.
8. Geo. Stepcot, one life on Culver Park. Jos: Bradshaw—2 on  
the Cottages.
9. Nic. Cornish's Cottages on pt of Culver park—2 lives.
10. Rob. Tristram's Close & Garden—one life.

11. Q. Cott & Garden adjoining to Tristram's field, now in hand, if the trees lately cut down don't belong to us.
12. Q. Late Burrows' Estate granted in 1642 under St. David's Hill.
13. Q. Chas. Bartlet's Estate if the lives are living.
14. Q. Martin Hill's Lease.
15. Q. Nehemiah Burton's Lease.

MAN<sup>R</sup> ST. NICHOS<sup>S</sup>.

Orchard's Tenem's neare East gate in possession of Wills, Chair Maker.

143. SKIMMINGTON (X., p. 93, par. 94).—This custom is by no means confined to the object stated, but may be practised whenever it is desired "to bring ridicule or odium upon a woman or her husband where the one was unfaithful to, or ill-treated, the other" (*New Eng. Dict.*). It assumes several different forms, and is known by several different names, but the essential features remain the same. Mr. J. R. Chanter, writing in 1867 (*Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, ii. 41), states that "the procession usally consists of two *stuffed* figures of a man and woman on horseback, back to back, preceded by a man carrying a pair of rams' horns on a pole, or on his head, and followed by noisy music of ladles, pots, frying-pans and cleavers, all the other persons in the procession smacking whips; and in this manner are paraded through the parish into the next, where the horns are nailed up sometimes to the Church porch. Such a procession is even yet not unfrequently seen in the [Barnstaple] district, and is intended as a warning and punishment to unruly wives and tame husbands, and to hold them up to public scorn." At Tiverton the custom of skimmington riding came to an end in 1820, but there was also a modification known as "cold staving," in which the faithless husband was placed astride a long pole held across the Mill Leat, and attempts were made to shake him off into the stream; this custom was confined to the combers and weavers and existed long before the establishment of the lace industry (Snell, *Chron. of Twyford*, 232-3). In one of the examples quoted by the querist (viz. Miss Evans, *Home Scenes*), the custom is called "riding to water" because the procession ended at the river when the *real* figures, representing the man and his wife, jumped off their donkey and commenced to splash the bystanders by means of a broom and a ladle. In this case the reason given for the ride was that a young couple had



quarrelled and fought within the first year of their marriage. In a modification, known as a "stag hunt," which occurs on the wedding night of a couple who have caused some talk, the procession ends by spilling a bladder of blood on the doorstep of the offenders; the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, in his *Book of Folk-Lore*, published without date in 1913, says this has happened in his own immediate neighbourhood at least seven times in the last twenty years. Another modification, known as a "hare hunt," was used to ridicule the man who submitted to a rough woman's tongue, but is now extinct; it is described in the same author's novel, *Red Spider* (chap. xxiii *et seq.*). There is still another variant of the custom recorded from Buckland Brewer in 1889; in this a man who publicly thrashes his wife is elected "Mayor," and is himself strapped in a cart and made the chief object in the mock procession (*Western Antiquary*, ix. 39).

At Hartland about twenty years ago it took the comparatively mild form of parading before the house of the offenders a donkey decked to imitate a stallion.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance on record of skimmington riding took place at Lynton on June 12th, 1854, when the object appears to have been not so much the punishment of a delinquent husband as the establishment of a local cattle fair! A writer in *Notes and Queries* of Aug. 26th, 1854, states: "There is a notion, that if a man beats his wife from jealousy, and the mob take it up by what they term 'skiverton riding' (or, as it is termed in Yorkshire, 'riding the stang,') *i.e.* a man dressed as a women seated on a donkey, escorted by a man carrying or wearing a pair of rams' horns, and a number making discordant noises with rams' and cows' horns, or, as we should term it, rough music, they have the right, after three times riding and affixing the ram's horns for an hour in three adjoining parishes on three separate days, after giving written notice of their intention of so doing, of remaining in the parishes, and cannot be turned out by force; and can keep the horns nailed up in the other parishes an hour: and further, that the parish so riding *skiverton* has established the right to hold an annual fair for cattle; a meeting of the sellers in the first fair agreeing to the tolls to be paid, and first offering them to the delinquent husband, and, upon his refusal of the tolls, then

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to the lord of the manor. Such, as it is stated, was the way they established fairs at Bratton Fleming and Chittlehampton, and now at Lynton. The *skiverton* riding duly took place three times about two months ago. The man has refused the tolls, and the lord of the manor has accepted them." The Rev. J. F. Chanter informs me that Parracombe fair also was founded on a skimmington ride, and he believes the large majority of fairs established since 1740, as well as some of the parish revels, have been started in the same way.

The following account of Lynton fair was drawn up and preserved in the "Fair Book with List of Tolls" by the organizers. (Rev. J. F. Chanter, *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* (1906), xxxviii., 136; *Lynton and Countisbury* (1907), xxxix. 35.

"MANOR OF LYNTON IN THE CO. OF DEVON.

June 26th, 1854.

Whereas the inhabitants of Lynton in the County of Devon did send on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, public notice to the inhabitants of the parish of Countisbury in the Co. of Devon that they intended to ride Skibbiton on Monday, June 12th, 1854, and that they would bring, and nail, and leave the Ram's horns in the parish of Countisbury aforesaid for the purpose of establishing an annual cattle fair in the parish of Lynton aforesaid. And the inhabitants of Lynton did ride Skibbiton on Monday, June 12th, 1854, and have carried the horns and having nailed and left the horns in the parish of Countisbury in the Co. of Devon without let or hindrance, and having sent notice to the Churchwardens of the parish of Countisbury on the nineteenth day of June, 1854, that they should bring the Ram's horns and nail and leave the same in the parish of Countisbury on Monday, June 26th, 1854, for the purpose of holding and establishing an annual cattle fair in the parish of Lynton in the Co. of Devon, and the inhabitants of Countisbury having received the horns without let or hindrance, a Cattle Fair was held at Lynbridge on the said Manor of Lynton on Monday, June 26th, 1854."

It will be seen that the actual practice was somewhat less elaborate than that described in *Notes and Queries*, but there is no doubt that the tolls were first offered to, and refused by, the delinquent husband, for Mr. Chanter's father, who was visiting at the Manor House at the time, records a similar document to the above, which was produced by a deputation to the lord of the manor and contained the precise statement that "the tolls having been refused by Mr. . . ., the majority [of the inhabitants of Lynton] have voted the same to the Lord of the Manor of Lynton, and that the same be sent to him accordingly." The fair thus started was

afterwards held annually on August 16th, and was still held in 1905. Parracombe Fair also continued until about 1900, but both have been killed by auctioneers' cattle sales at Lynbridge.

The belief that a fair could be thus legally founded is a very curious example of local credulity, comparable, as Mr. J. R. Chanter says, to the widely-spread notion that, if a funeral passes though any private property, it establishes for ever after a public right of way; or the equally general idea that a wife can be legally divorced by exposing her for sale in open market with a halter round her neck. In olden times a fair could only be legally established by a charter or other direct grant from the Crown, or, later, by Act of Parliament, so it is difficult to see what connection there could be with skimmington riding. Mr. Chanter calls attention to the well-known Horn Fair at Charlton in Kent, which used to be opened with a procession similar to that of skimmington, but this was on St. Luke's day (Oct. 18), and the horns in this case are supposed to be derived from St. Luke's symbol, a horned ox (*Book of Days*, i., 645). An example might have been given nearer home, viz. at Newton Poppleford, where a similar custom existed until 1880, in connection with a fair on the Wednesday after St. Luke's day.

The following description of the latter was given in 1847 by Mrs. James Whittle (*Bentley's Miscellany*, xxi., 305), but without naming the place:—"The fair begins on a Wednesday, and lasts two days: very early on Monday morning, long before dawn, a troop of boys and men make the tour of the neighbouring villages, armed with cows' horns, through which they blow sounds that

‘Startle the dull cold ear of night,’

and banish sleep from all who are unhappy enough to come within their influence. I had never heard of the custom, and when the long blast assailed my sleeping senses, I started up, believing that the hell-hounds were indeed come, and that it was the horn of the demon huntsman that I heard. Soon, however, I recognised merry, laughing voices, which issued from no phantom forms, but from living, breathing mortals, singing beneath our windows some doggerel verses, summoning all who were not sluggards to rise from their

beds. The object of this nocturnal visitation is to arouse the inhabitants of the farmhouses, that the washing, and baking, and usual business of the week may be despatched betimes, in order to allow the maidens leisure to enjoy the fair. For this kind office they are rewarded with potations of cider, which the awakened sleepers rise to offer them. They stop before every house to wind their horn and shout their most unmusical song." Mr. Harry Hems (*Western Antiquary*, i., 116) states that the custom was omitted in 1381, for the first time within living memory; perhaps some reader will be able to say whether it has since been revived. According to Lysons (*Devon*, 27), this fair for three days at the festival of St. Luke was granted in or about 1252 to the Courtenays, together with a market on Monday, but a Tuesday market had been previously granted to William Brewer in 1226 (*Close Rolls*).

But this was not the only fair in Devon which was connected with something of the nature of skimmington riding, for we find that, until 1867, it was the custom at Torre every Easter Tuesday for the young fellows to elect one of their order as "Lord Mayor," and to chair him through the town, levying contributions at every public house, after which they visited Torre Abbey, where they never failed to receive a hospitable reception. The day's perambulation invariably concluded by depositing the civic dignitary in the horse-pond at the bottom of the Avenues. (J. T. White, *Hist. of Torquay*, 269). Mr. Hugh R. Watkin suggests a connection with the celebration of "Hoke-tyde" (*Torre Abbey*, 5), but it seems to me to be much more likely to be connected with skimmington, especially in view of the custom at Buckland Brewer. There were, of course, "mock mayors" at several other places, e.g. Bideford (where he was called "Mayor of Shamwickshire"), and Mylor, St. Germans, and Halgaver Moor, in Cornwall (Chope, *Dial. of Hartland*, 19; Hunt, *Popular Romances*, 3rd ed., 401), but the only one of these connected with a fair was the Mayor of St. Germans. It might be noted as having some possible connection with the custom, that Torre Manor was famous for a curious extension of the custom of "free-bench," by which a widow who had not remained "sole and chaste," could regain her estate in her husband's land by riding into the manor court backwards

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on a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and repeating a certain formula. (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

The variant of skimmington described as "riding to water" is interesting because it appears to connect the custom with others of a different character, such as the Hobby-Horse at Padstow, Hunting the Earl of Rone at Combe Martin, Ducking Day at Exeter, etc. In the case of Ducking Day on May 1st, Mr. Elworthy suggests that the custom is a survival of the invocation of the rain spirit of ancient times (*The Evil Eye*, 62), but this explanation can hardly apply to skimmington.

Mr. J. R. Chanter calls attention to a curious entry in the Churchwardens' accounts at Pilton: "1797, July 10th. Paid for crying down the Whips and Horns, 3d." He imagines this must have some reference to skimmington riding, which was considered to confer some legal rights, and possibly the churchwardens thought it necessary to prevent any assumed rights being acquired in their parish, by having the removal of the horns cried down.

It will be seen that the subject is of great interest but bristles with difficulties. In particular, the following points require elucidation: (1) the origin of the belief in the legal right to establish fairs by skimmington riding; (2) the connection of skimmington with mock mayors and other ludicrous processions; (3) the object of the splashing with, or ducking in, water. *See p. 219, 155.* R. PEARSE CHOPE.

144. CHARTER OF CREATION OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL, 11 EDWARD III, [1337].—Amongst the Records of the Court of Chancery preserved in the Tower of London to wit on the Charter Roll of the 11th year of the Reign of King Edward the 3rd m. 28. No. 60 is thus contained.

For Edward Duke  
of Cornwall.

The King to the  
Archbishops &c. greeting.

We deem it amongst other things to be one of the chiefest insignia of a Kingdom that it be sustained and upheld by sound councils and the power of many and great men and this should be effected by a suitable distribution of orders dignities and Offices Seeing therefore that many hereditary ranks in our Kindgom have come into the Royal hands as well by the descent of heritages

according to the law of the same realm among coheirs and coparceners as by failures of issue as also from other events and so the said Kingdom for some time past has suffered a great falling off in the names and honours and the dignity of Rank We therefore looking with anxious care at those things by which our Kingdom may be adorned, and the same Kingdom and the Holy Church thereof and also other lands subjected to our dominion may more securely and more fitly be defended against attempts from enemies and adversaries and our peace be preserved inviolate amongst our subjects in all parts and desiring that places of repute in the same Kingdom be made notorious in their prestine honours And turning our more intimate regard and consideration towards the person of our beloved and faithful first begotton son Edward Earl of Chester whose person we will to honor We have by and with the Common advice and assent of the Prelates Earls Barons and others of our Council assembled in our present Parliament convened at Westminster on the Monday next after the Feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle last past given to the same our son the name and honour of Duke of Cornwall and have created him to be Duke of Cornwall and have girded him with the sword as is meet And to the intent that it may not hereafter in any way become matter of doubt what or how much the same Duke or other Dukes of the said place for the time being should have in name of the Duchy aforesaid We have deemed it fit to cause every thing to be specified and inserted in this our Charter and we will them to pertain to the same Duchy Therefore we have given and granted for us and our heirs and by this our present Charter have confirmed to the same our son under the name and honor of Duke of the said place the Castles Manors lands and tenements and other things underwritten that he may be enabled according to the nobility of his race to support the state and honor of Duke aforesaid and more easily support the Charges incumbent in that behalf that is to say the Vicecomitatus Cornubie Sheriffalty of Cornwall with the appurtenances so that the aforesaid Duke and other Dukes of the same place for the time being shall and may be able at their will and pleasure as heretofore hath been accustomed to be done the Sheriff of the aforesaid County of Cornwall

to perform and exercise the Office of Sheriff there without let or hindrance of us or our heirs for ever

And also the Castle Manor Borough and Honor of Launceneton with the Park there and other the appurtenances in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon the Castle and Manor of Tremeton with the Town of Saltessh and the Park there and other their appurtenances in the Counties aforesaid the Castle Borough and Manor of Tyntagee with the appurtenances in the said County of Cornwall the Castle and Manor of Rostormel with the Park there and other their appurtenances in the same County and the Manors of Clymmeslonde with the Park of Kerry Cullok and other their appurtenances Tybest with the Bailiweek of Poudershire and other their appurtenances Tewington with its appurtances Helleston in Kerier with its appurtenances Moresh with its appurtenances Tewarnayle with its appurtenances Pengkneth with its appurtenances Penlyn with the Park their and other their appurtenances Rellaton with the Bedleship of Estwyvelshire and other their appurtenances Helleston in Trigshire with the Park of Hellesbury and other appurtenances Lyshyret with the Park there and other their appurtenances Calistok with the fishery there and other their appurtenances and Talskydi with the appurtenances in the same County of Cornwall and the Town of Løstwythill in the same County with the Mills there and other appurtenances and our presages and Customs of Wines in the same County of Cornwall Also all the profits of our ports within the same County of Cornwall to us belonging together with wreck of the sea as well of whale and sturgeon as of other fishes which to us belong by reason of our prerogative as other things whatsoever to such wreck of the sea in any wise pertaining in all the aforesaid County of Cornwall and the profits and emoluments of the County Courts holden the aforesaid County of Cornwall and of Hundreds and the Courts thereof in that County to us belonging Also our Stannary in the same County of Cornwall together with the coinage of the same Stannary and with all issues and profits therefrom arising and also with the explees profits and perquisites of the Courts of the Stannary and Mine in the same County (except only one thousand Marks which we have granted for us and our heirs to our beloved and faithful

William de Monte Acuto Earl of Salisbury to be received by him and the heirs Male of his body lawfully begotton from the issues and profits of the coinage aforesaid until the Castle and Manor of Tonbridge with the appurtenances in the County of Wilts and the Manors of Aldeburn Aumbresbury and Wynterboine with their appurtenances in the same County and the Manor of Caneford with the appurtenances in the County of Dorset and the Manors of Henstugg and Charleton with their appurtenances in the County of Somerset which our beloved and faithful John de Warren Earl of Surry and Joan his Wife hold for the term of their lives and which after their death ought to revert to us and our heirs we have granted to remain after the decease of the same Earl and Joan to the aforesaid Earl of Salisbury and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotton to the value of 800 Marks yearly and 200 Marks of land and rent which we have granted to provide for the said Earl of Salisbury to be holden in the form aforesaid shall come to their hands And also our Stannary in the aforesaid County of Devon with the coinage and all issues and profits thereof and also with the explees profits perquisites of the Courts of the same Stannary and the water of Dertemouth in the same County and the yearly farm of twenty pounds of our City of Exeter and our presages and Customs of Wines in the Water of Sutton in the same County of Devon

Also the Castle of Walyngford with its hamlets and members and the yearly farm of the Town of Walyngford with the Honors of Walyngford and of Saint Walery with the appurtenances in the County of Oxford and other Counties wheresoever those Honors may be And the Castle Manor and Town of Berkhamsted with the Park there together with the Honor of Berkhamsted in the Counties of Hertford Bucks and Northampton and other their appurtenances And the Manor of Byflet with the Park there and other their appurtenances in the County of Surrey To have and to hold to the said Duke and to the first begotten sons of him and his heirs Kings of England and Dukes of the same place in the Kingdom of England hereditarily to succeed together with the Knights fees advowsons of Churches abbies Priories Hospitals Chapels and with the hundreds fisheries forests chases parks warrens Woods fairs markets liberties free



customs wards reliefs escheats and services of tenants as well free as bond tenants, and all other things to the aforesaid Castles Boroughs Towns Manors Honors Stannaries and coinages lands and tenements howsoever and wheresoever belonging or pertaining of us and our heirs for ever together with fourscore pounds of the yearly farm which our beloved and faithful John de Meere is bound yearly to pay unto us during his whole life for the Castle and Manor of Meere with the appurtenances in the County of Wilts granted to him by us to hold for the term of his life to be received every year by the hands of the same John during his whole life and with the aforesaid one thousand Marks yearly so granted by us to the aforesaid Earl of Salisbury out of the issues of the coinage aforesaid after seisin had by him or his said heirs male of his body begotten of the said Castle and Manor of Tonbrigg'e and of the Manors of Aldeburne Aumbresbury Wyterborne Caneford Hengstrigg Charleton after the death of the said Earl of Surry and Joan and of the said two hundred marks of land and rent so to be provided for the said Earl of Salisbury and his said heirs Male of his body begotten according to the rate of the portion of the same Castle Manors lands and tenements when they shall wholly or partly come to the hands of the same Earl of Salisbury or of his said heirs Male of his body begotton

Moreover We have granted for us and our heirs and by this our Charter have confirmed that the Castle and Manor of Knaresburgh with its hamlets and Members and the Honor of Knaresburgh in the County of York and other Counties wheresoever That Honor shall extend the Manor of Istleworth with the appurtenances in the County of Middlesex which Philippa Queen of England our most dear Consort holds of our grant for term of her life And the Castle and Manor of Lydeford with the appurtenances and with the chase of Dartmore with the appurtenances in the said County of Devon and the Manor of Bradenash with the appurtenances in the same County our beloved and faithful Hugh D'andle Earl of Gloucester and Margaret his wife hold of our grant for term of the life of the said Margaret And the said Castle and Manor of Meere with the appurtenances which the aforesaid John so holds of our grant for his life

and which after the death of the same Queen Margaret and John ought to revert to us and our heirs that is to say the Castle and Manor of Knaresburgh with the Honor hamlets and their Members aforesaid and other their appurtenances and the Manor of Istleworth with the appurtenances and after the death of the aforesaid Margaret the said Castle and Manor of Lydeford with the said Chace of Dertmore and other their appurtenances and the Manor of Bradenash with the appurtenances, and after the death of the aforesaid John the said Castle and Manor of Meere with the appurtenances shall remain to the aforesaid Duke and to the first begotten sons of him and his heirs Kings of England and Dukes of the said place in the Kingdom of England hereditarily to succeed as is aforesaid TO HAVE AND TO HOLD together with the Knights fees advowsons of Churches Abbies Priories Hospitals Chapels and with the Hundreds Wapentakes Fisheries Forests Chaces Parks Woods Fairs Markets liberties free Customs Wards reliefs escheats and services of tenants as well free as bond tenants and all other things to the same Castles Manors and Honor howsoever and wheresoever belonging or pertaining of us likewise and of our heirs for ever All which said Castles Boroughs Towns Manors Honors Stannaries Coinages farms of Exeter and Walyngford lands and tenements as are above specified together with the fees advowsons and all other things aforesaid We do by this our present Charter for us and our heirs annex and unite to the aforesaid Duchy to remain to the same for ever So that from the same Duchy they may at no time in any wise be separated, nor can be in any way whatsoever given or granted by us or our heirs to any other or any others than to the Duke of the said place so also that the aforesaid Duke or any others Dukes of the same place being deceased, and the Son or Sons to whom the said Duchy by pretence of our aforesaid grants is known to belong not then appearing the same Duchy with the Castles Boroughs Towns and all other things abovesaid shall revert to us and our heirs Kings of England to be retained in our hands and of the same our heirs Kings of England until such son or sons hereditarily to succeed in the said Kingdom of England shall appear as is aforesaid to whom then for us and our heirs We will and grant the

the said Duchy with the appurtenances to be delivered successively to be holden as is above expressed MORE-OVER We have granted for us and our heirs and by this our Charter have confirmed to the aforesaid Duke and the said first begotton sons of him and of his heirs Dukes of the said place shall for ever have free Warren in all the demesne lands of the Castles and Manors and other places aforesaid so that nevertheless those lands be not within the metes of our forest so that no one snall enter those lands to hunt in them or take any thing which to free Warren pertains within the licence and will of the said Duke and of others Dukes of the same place under forfeiture to us of ten pounds Wherefore we will and firmly command for us and our heirs that the said Duke shall have and hold to himself and to the first begotton sons of him and of his heirs Kings of England and Dukes of the same place in the said Kingdom of England hereditarily to succeed as is aforesaid the aforesaid Sheriffalty of Cornwall with the appurtenances So that he and others Dukes aforesaid shall make and appoint and shall and may be able to make and appoint the Sheriff of the aforesaid County of Cornwall at their pleasure to exercise and perform the Office of Sheriff there in manner as hath hitherto been accustomed to be done without let or impediment of us or our heirs for ever Also the aforesaid Castle Borough Manor and Honor of Launcelon, the Castle and Manor of Tremeton with the Town of Saltessh of the Castle Borough and Manor of Tyntagel the Castle and Manor of Rostormel and the Manors of Clymeslond Tybest Tewyngton Helleston in Kerries Moresh Tewarnayl Penkneth Penlyn Rellaton Helleston in Trishire Lyskyret Calistok Talskydy and the Town of Lostwythiel with their appurtenances together with the Parks bailiwick bedelry fishery and other things abovesaid in the aforesaid County of Cornwall And the aforesaid prisages Customs and profits of the Ports aforesaid together with the said wreck of the sea and the said profits and emoluments of Counties Hundreds and Courts aforesaid to us belonging and the said Stannary in the same County of Cornwall together with the Coinage of the same Stannary and with all issues and profits arising therefrom and also with the explees profits and perquisites of the said Courts Except

only the said One Thousand Marks which we have granted for us and our heirs to our beloved and faithful William de Monte Acuto Earl of Salisbury to be received by him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten from the issues and profits of the Coinage aforesaid until the said Castle and Manor of Tonbrigg with the appurtenances and the said Manors of Aldebourne Aumbresbury and Wynterboune with their appurtenances and the said Manors of Henstrigg and Charleton with their appurtenances which the aforesaid Earl of Surrey Joan his Wife hold for term of their lives and which after their death ought to revert to us and our heirs We have granted to remain after the death of the same Earl and Joan to the aforesaid Earl of Salisbury and to the heirs Male of his body lawfully begotten to the Value of Eight hundred Marks by the year, and of Two hundred marks of land and Rent which we have granted to provide for the said Earl of Salisbury in the form aforesaid shall come into our hands as aforesaid And the said Stannary in the aforesaid County with the Coinage and all issues and profits thereof And also the explees profits and perquisites of the Courts of the same Stannary the Water of Dertemuth and the said yearly farm of twenty pounds of the said City of Exeter and the said prisages and Customs of wines in the Water of Sutton in the same County of Devon and also the aforesaid Castle of Walyngford with its hamlets and members the yearly farm of the Town of Walyngford with the said Honors of Walyngford and Saint Walery, the Castle Manor and Town of Berkhamsted with the said Honor of Berkhamsted and the Manor of Byflet with the Parks and other their appurtenances aforesaid together with the Knights fees advowsons of Churches Abbies Priories Hospitals Chapels and with Hundreds Fisheries Forest Chases parks woods warrens fairs Markets liberties free Customs Wards reliefs escheats and services of tenants as well free as bond tenants and all other things to the aforesaid Castles Boroughs Towns Manors Honors Stannaries and Coinages lands and tenements howsoever and wheresoever belonging or appertaining of us and our heirs for ever together with the aforesaid four-score pounds of yearly farm which the aforesaid John de Meere is bound to pay us yearly during his whole life



for the said Castle and Manor of Meere by us granted to him to hold for the term of his life to be received yearly by the hands of the said John for his whole life And also with the aforesaid One thousand Marks yearly so by us granted to the aforesaid Earl of Salisbury from the issues of the Coinage aforesaid after seizin had by him or his said heirs Male of his body lawfully begotten of the said Castle and Manor of Tonbrigg and the Manors of Aldeburne Aumbresbury Wynterburne Caneford Hengstregg and Charleton after the death of the same Earl of Surrey and Joan And of the same two hundred Marks of land and rent so to be provided to the said Earl of Salisbury and to the heirs male of his body begotten for the rate of the portion of the same Castle Manors lands and tenements when they shall wholly or in part come to the hands of the same Earl or of his said heirs male of his body lawfully begotten as is aforesaid And that the aforesaid Castle and Manor of Knaresburgh with its hamlets and members and the Honor of Knaresburgh and the Manor of Istilworth with the appurtenances after the death of our aforesaid Consort the Castle and Manor of Lideford with the appurtenances and with the said Chace of Dertemore with the appurtenances and the Manor of Bradenesh with the appurtenances after the decease of the aforesaid Margaret and the Castle and Manor of Meere with the appurtenances after the death of the aforesaid John de Meere shall remain to the aforesaid Duke TO HAVE AND TO HOLD to him and the first begotten sons of him and of his heirs Kings of England and Dukes of the same place in the said Kingdom of England hereditarily to succeed as is aforesaid together with the Knights fees Advowsons of Churches Abbeys Priories Hospitals Chapels and with the hundreds wapentakes fisheries forests chaces parks woods warrens fairs Markets liberties free Customs wardships reliefs escheats and services of tenants as well free as native tenants and with all other things to the same Castles Manors and Honors whatsoever and wheresoever belonging or appertaining of us likewise and our heirs for ever as is aforesaid All which same Castles Boroughs Towns Manors and Honors Stannaries and Coinages farms of Exeter and Walyngford lands and tenements as are above specified together with the Knights fees Advowsons and

all other the things abovesaid We do by our present Charter for us and our heirs annex and unite to the aforesaid Duchy to remain to the same for ever so that from the same Duchy they may at no time be in anywise separated nor be in any way so ever given and granted by us or our heirs to any other person or persons than to the Dukes of the said place so that upon the decease of the aforesaid Duke or other Dukes of the same place and of the Son or Sons to whom the said Duchy by pretext of our aforesaid grants is known to belong not then appearing the same Duchy with the Castles Boroughs Towns and all the other things aforesaid shall revert to us and our heirs Kings of England to be retained in the hands of us and the same our heirs Kings of England until such son or sons hereditarily to succeed in the same Kingdom of England shall appear as is aforesaid to whom then for us and our heirs We do grant and will the same Duchy with the appurtenances successively to be delivered and to be holden as is above expressed And that said and the said first begotten sons of him and of his heirs Dukes of the same place shall for ever have free warren in all the demesne lands aforesaid so that such land be not within the metes of our Forest so that no one shall enter those lands to hunt there or take any thing which to warren pertains without the licence and will of the same Duke and others Dukes of the same place upon forfeiture to us of ten pounds as is aforesaid These being Witnesses the Venerable Fathers and Archbishop of Canterbury Primate of all England our Chancellor Henry Bishop of Lincoln our Treasury Richard Bishop of Durham John de Warren Earl of Surrey Thomas de Bellocampo Earl of Warwick Thomas Wake of Lydel John de Moubray John Darcy the Nephew Steward of our household and others

Given by our hand at

Westminster the 17th day of March

By the King himself and the whole

Council in Parliament

Translated from the Latin Office Copy, having first been examined with the Original Roll in Chancery by Charles Devon, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury. February, 1857.

E. WINDEATT.







*Photo by*

**Stone at Torre Abbey.**

*Hugh R. Watkin.*



145. CURIOUS STONE AT TORRE ABBEY.—In the south transept of Torre Abbey there lies a block of granite measuring 3 feet by 2 feet 2 inches and 10 inches thick. On the upper surface are incised three circles,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches respectively in diameter. The weight of such a block suggests that it has not been moved far from the site where it was originally used, and the object of the three circles has been the cause of much conjecture by thousands who have visited the Abbey ruins.

Granite was not used in the early masonry of Torre Abbey, the walls being built of the local Permian conglomerate from the neighbourhood of Corbyn Head, the ashlar work being derived from the quarries of Beer and the Portland district. The late Mr. A. R. Hunt, for whom, with Colonel Cary's permission, I obtained a small chip of the stone in 1907, kindly had a microscopical section made. Dr. Adye called the material "muscovite granite" as distinguished from the "biotite granite" of Dartmoor. Hence the possibility that the block is not of local origin.

Many suggestions have been made as to the purpose for which the stone was thus inscribed, and although in the description given by me in *A Short Description of Torre Abbey* the idea is rather discounted owing to the weather worn angles of the block, I incline to the opinion that it was most probably the corner or foundation stone of the Abbey Church—the masonry of the north side and east end of the chancel is entirely removed—and that for that purpose it was very likely brought from a distance, perhaps across the water from France. Can any reader give information as to similar stones in connection with other monastical establishments in this country or elsewhere? *Sup. 22.* HUGH R. WATKIN.

146. COLONEL HAMILTON SMITH MSS.—Amongst the manuscripts bequeathed to the Exeter City Library by Mr. Brooking-Rowe is a small folio manuscript book, the principal contents of which consists of architectural and heraldic notes and drawings, the majority of the latter being in colour, relating to Devon and Cornwall churches and antiquities. Amongst them are drawings and sketches of wayside and church crosses, fonts, monuments and windows; a plan and drawing of Lidford Castle; a sketch of Gidley Castle; some

Dartmoor huts, stone rows, &c. Several of the Dartmoor sketches are stated to be copies of originals by "Miss Dixon" made by "C.H.S., Junr." It would appear that the book at one time belonged to a lawyer, because at one end is what appears to be counsel's opinions on certain actions at law, and also some wills or drafts of wills. The earliest of these opinions has at the foot the name Tho: Lutwych and the date June 6, 1726; others have the following names, &c., attached:—"Thomas Carter," "Thomas Pengelly 30 June, 1726," "Sam Mead 3 June, 1728," "J. Andrew 18 June, 1731," "W. Chapple," "Robert Woodford Nov. 1, 1746." They appear to have been copied into the book in several hands.

I am anxious to ascertain some particulars of Colonel Hamilton Smith in order to fix the date of his sketches and his reputation as an antiquary. Apart from the dates attached to the legal documents mentioned above, the only other dates which I have come across are the years "1828" at the top of the pages containing drawings of tombs, figures and heraldry from Beer Ferrers Church and the following inscription inside the front cover "E.H.S. 1855, for my nephew Hamilton Whiteford 1880." This inscription surrounds the letters "C.H.S.," which are printed in monogram form from an engraved die. Below the initials "E.H.S." Mr. Brooking-Rowe has written in pencil "Emma Hamilton Smith," and on the first page, in a hand which I am unable to identify, is written "Devonshire Tombs, Arms, &c., &c. Sketched and coloured by L<sup>t</sup> Col. Hamilton Smith."

Manuscript records of this character, providing their compilers were careful workers, are of immense value to present-day students of local antiquities and genealogy and should be jealously preserved and guarded. The volume under consideration was compiled nearly one hundred years ago. In the meantime the "restorer" has indulged in many a field-day and destroyed, and "renovated" out of knowledge, many objects of interest. For instance, I was glad to come across, in the volume under discussion, a coloured drawing of the interesting "Prouse" hatchment in Chagford Church which was illustrated and described by Mrs. Lega-Weekes at p. 81 of Vol. 9 of *D. & C. N. & Q.* In the manuscript before us this memorial is described as a "brass." Mrs. Lega-Weekes speaks of it as "a small oaken shield." I

examined it two years ago, and I think Mrs. Lega-Weekes' description of it as an oaken shield is correct, but it is very high up on the wall of the church and cannot be clearly seen. It appeared to me to have been re-painted by someone more accustomed to house decoration than to heraldry. In her remarks Mrs. Lega-Weekes, in writing of the Lippingcott coat, says "but in this shield the charges in chief (if any) have disappeared." Now it is exactly at this point where we appreciate at its full value our newly discovered manuscript made about 90 years ago, probably before the Prouse memorial was "restored."

It is evident from Mrs. Lega-Weekes' observations concerning the Lippingcott coat and the many alternatives and suggestions in her numerous footnotes that she was far from happy about her blazoning and a little uneasy as to several of the families' alliances, &c. This should have made her equally suspicious of other coats. No. 2 for instance, which in her original notes she had noted as *or, a lion ramp. az.* and about which she entered into correspondence with several people and which she ultimately blazoned as Redvers, which accords with Vivian. In the Hamilton Smith MS. the lion bears no tincture and is identified as Novant, which according to Burke is *ar. a lion ramp. tail fourchée gu.* No authority is given for this identification and I am unable to find a Prowse-Novant marriage. On the other hand can the Prouse-Redvers (or Courtenay) marriage be proved. If not, the Novant suggestion may be worth following up in view of the absence of any tincture on the lion. Hamilton Smith's MS. opens up several points of this nature which may perhaps be worth attention, for if the Chagford Church shield has not been actually repainted since his date it was certainly fresher and more easily read when he examined it. This appears to be especially the case as regards shield No. 6 which is distinctly drawn by Col. Hamilton Smith and identified as Rugeway. Burke, &c., give Ridgeway *two wings conjoined argent.* At the present day the drawing on the shield has but little resemblance to wings, but what does remain is certainly insufficient to justify Mrs. Lega-Weekes' claim to have discovered a new and unique coat, a contention which she attempts to justify by some extravagant premises quite worthy of a mediæval writer. Col. Hamilton Smith's drawing opens

up several other possibilities in regard to the Prouse pedigree which I am not competent to deal with, but I feel sure that such an experienced and careful herald as Mrs. Lega-Weekes will be anxious to do so, and I shall look forward with pleasurable anticipation to her further remarks on this interesting memorial which, in my opinion, has at some time fallen a victim to the hands of a local "restorer."

*See p. 215, 214, 213.*

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

147. TOMKYNs FAMILY OF LOSWITHIEL (X., p. 116, par. 113 *et ante*).—An account of Rev. Chichester Tomkyns and his parentage can be found in my *Lynton and Countisbury*, p. 85, with a full pedigree of his mother's family. She was the last of the Wichehalses.

At S. David's Church, Exeter, there is a bowl given by William Tomkyns, in 1804, with arms; also an alms dish given by Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Chichester Tomkyns in 1835.

J. F. CHANTER.

148. CHICHESTER TOMKINS (X., p. 116, par. 113).—Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* and Gardiner's *Registers of Wadham College* state that Chichester Tomkins was son of Henry Tomkins, of Linton, Devon, pleb.; matriculated at Jesus College, 3 Nov., 1729, aged 18; B.A. from Wadham College 24 May, 1733.

A Marriage Licence was granted at Exeter 5 Dec., 1744, to Christopher Tomkins, of Hittesleigh, clerk and Elizabeth Brooking of St. Sidwell's, spinster, and from an entry in St. Sidwell's registers, they were married there on the same day.

From *St. Sidwell's Registers. Baptisms*:—

1745. Oct. 23. Frances, dau. of Chichester Tomkins, clerk.

1747. Apl. 29. Ann Eleanor, dau. of Chichester Tomkins, clerk.

1749. June 13. William, son of Chichester Tomkins, clerk.

Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* states that Thomas Tomkins, Chaplain to Dr. Seldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, was Canon and Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral, 1669; that he died at Exeter 20 Aug., 1675.

There was a branch of this family settled at Axminster:—

Thomas Tomkins, of Shute and of Sisterwood\* in Axminster

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\*Sisterwood was probably held on a lease from Lord Petre, Lord of the Manor of Axminster.



(son of Thomas Tomkins, of Bucknell Park, Worcester and grandson of Giles Tomkins, Dean of Gloucester). He was buried at Axminster 16 July, 1689. Will dated 28 July, 1688; proved 18 Sep., 1689 (P.C.C. 130 Ent). He was twice married, but appears to have had no issue. His first wife was Joane Hill, of Cullompton, a widow, aged 50 (*Marriage Licence*, Faculty office, London 24 June, 1662). His second wife was Thomazine Halse, of Shute, a spinster, age 30 (*Marriage Licence*, Faculty office, London, 29 Jany., 1669). She was buried at Axminster 1 March, 1692. He bequeathed Sisterwood to his nephew Thomas Tomkins (son of his brother Giles Tomkins, of Merton, Co. Worcester, clerk), who was buried at Axminster 20 October, 1757; and his wife, "Mrs Tomkins," was buried there 14 Feby., 1742. He had issue:—

1. Wheeler Tomkins, Surgeon, buried at Axminster 30 June, 1762. He married at Axminster, 13 Apr., 1721, Mrs Mary French, who was buried at Axminster 24 May, 1734. A son Thomas was baptized at Axminster 22 Aug., 1722.

2. John Tomkins, of Axminster, "Pharmacopola;" who married Sarah French, of Axminster, *Marriage Licence*, Exeter 12 July, 1727.

3. George Tomkins, clerk, baptized at Axminster 14 Aug., 1709. Buried at Axminster 12 Jany., 1757. By his first wife, Mrs. Martha Torr, married at Axminster 11 May, 1731, he had a daughter, Martha, baptized 30 May, 1738. He married secondly, at Axminster, 5 April, 1743, Mrs. Margaret Sherive.

4. Thomas Tomkins, buried at Axminster 29 Aug., 1719.

5. Mary, baptized at Axminster 27 Oct., 1712, and buried there 28 Sep., 1755.

6. Edwin Tomkins, of Alten St. Pancras, Dorset, gent., baptized at Axminster 27 Dec., 1717. He married Elizabeth Hoare, of Axminster, by whom he had amongst other issue a son, Thomas Tomkins, who matriculated at Balliol Coll., Oxford 2 March, 1780, age 18; B.A. 1783; M.A. 1794. Master of Yeovil Grammar School; Rector of Chilton Cantello, of West Coker and of Thorn Falcon. He died at Yeovil 18 July, 1839, age 79. His wife was Mary, daughter of Moulton Messiter, of Wincanton, Esq., by whom he left issue.

## WILL (Extract).

Thomas Tomkins of Axminster, Co. Devon: gent: Estates in parishes of Axminster, Coliton and Colompton: my brother Giles Tomkins, of Merton, Co. Worcester, clerk; my nephew Thomas Tomkins, eldest son of my brother Giles Tomkins and his brother Giles Tomkins: also to the third son of my brother Giles Tomkins: my brother John Tomkins: my wife Thomasine, Exix.: my sister Elizabeth Snedmore: Unto my master Sir Courteney Pole, Bart. £50: To Colonel John Pole: To Mrs. Amy Pole: To Daniel Marwood my sword with a silver hilt: To the poor of the parishes of Shute, Axminster, Coliton, Colompton and Silferton, to each 40/-: To John Turner my late tenant at Rokerhayne\*: To Phillip Hooper of Exon, Apothecary: To William Michell son of William Michell, late of Rokerhayne,\* deceased.

Dated 28 July, 1688; proved 18 Sep., 1689. (P.C.C. 130. Ent).

*Marriage Licences, Exeter*, possibly connected;—

1751. Aug. 12. Jonathan Wheeler, of Axminster, clerk and Mary Musel of the same, widow.  
1754. Oct. 8. James Kenneton, of Axminster, watch-maker and Ann Tomkins of the same, spinster.

A. J. P. SKINNER.

149. SEPULCHRAL SLABS WITH CROSSES IN DEVON CHURCHES (X., p. 1, par. ~~1~~1).—Thanks to the kindness of a friend, expert in deciphering inscriptions, I am able to give the inscriptions on the cross slab presented to the Exeter Museum by Mr. J. Sanders, of South Molton, so far as they are legible.

There are four inscriptions on the stone:—

1. Norman French; on the chamfer at the head, side and foot of the stone.
2. Latin; on a ledger line at the head, side and foot. This line is on the surface of the stone, just above the first inscription.
3. Latin; on a label placed over the cross and incised figures.
4. Latin; on a shorter label, passing over the cross, and represented as upheld by the figure, on the right, whose

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\*In Colyton Parish.

hand, holding the label, is so placed as to cover one of the letters of the inscription.

Lombardic letters are used in all the inscriptions, and three dots, one above the other are placed between the words.

The most important of the inscriptions is the first, as it bears the name of the deceased. It begins with a cross at the head of the stone about 12 inches from the end. The name Will[e]m is quite clear. Beyond this the stone has been broken, so that four inches at the edge are lost. The Christian name is followed immediately by one letter, "C" or "E," most probably the former, with space for three more letters, suggesting a short name of not more than four or five letters. The inscription ends with "L'alme" and a cross at the foot of the stone.

The whole legend runs

 Will[e]m : C—— : [G]yt : icy : Dev : De sa  
alme : Evt : Merci : Amen : Pvr : Dev :   
Privt : prv : L alme

It will be observed that dots do not divide the words "de sa alme," these are run together for prosody, as the epitaph is intended to rhyme:—

Willielmus C—— gyt icy  
Dieu de sa alme eut merci Amen.

2. The ledger line in Latin is extremely interesting, and, I venture to believe, uncommon. The letters are smaller, less deeply cut, and inferior in style, as if this second line were an afterthought. The quotation is from the Book of Job, ch. xix., v. 27, and is the conclusion of Lectio viii. from the Officium Defunctorum of the Roman ritual. It also begins at the head of the stone, where it is very illegible, many of the words being only determinable by the context:—

[Credo quod] Re [demptor meus viv] it : et : [i]n :  
novissimo : Die : de : terra : surrecturus\* : sum : et :  
in : carne : mea : videbo : D[eum] : [Sa]lvatorem :  
Meum :

3. Hec : Spes : Mea : in : Sinv : Meo : (label)

4. Ad : De[u]m : (label)

No explanation is, so far, forthcoming for the words on the last label, of which the "u" in "deum" is covered by the hand of the incised figure.

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\*sic for surrecturus, an abbreviation mark may be obliterated.

Lombardic character was in use *circa* from 1000 to 1350; these inscriptions probably date from 1330 to 1335.

On referring to the *Manual for the Study of Sepulchral Slabs* by E. L. Cutts, D.D., I find that none of these Lombardic epitaphs of the 13th and 14th centuries bear a date. As with the stone now under consideration they shew the name of the deceased who "lies here," ("gyt icy") followed by a prayer for the soul of the departed, and, in some cases, with a request for the prayers of the faithful. None of the examples shewn by Dr. Cutts bear such a long Latin verse as that upon the Hawkridge Slab, and I am still able to say, as I did when Mr. Sanders first sent me details of it, that it is the most interesting and important example of its kind which has yet come under my notice.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

*See Vol. XV. p. 66*

150. THOMAS BUSHELL AND THE CORNISH MINES.—In a previous note (X., p. 34, par. 29) I have given some account of Bushell's connection with the Combe Martin mines, but he was also interested in "some of the Mynes Royall in Cornwall," and particularly in Hingston Down, in order to obtain a verification of the old proverb:—

Hingston Down well y-wrought,  
Is worth London Town dear y-bought.

In 1656, he induced the "gentlemen proprietors" of these mines to present a petition to Cromwell in the following form:—

"To his Highness the Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland, &c.

"The humble Petition of the Proprietors, Commoners and Mineral Bounders of the Deserted and Drowned Mines within the Counties of Cornwall and Devon.

"Sheweth, That your Petitioners observing the Experimental way of Mr. Bushell's Proceedings, to be not only the most probable to discover the vast Mineral-Treasure supposed to lie in the Metal-loads of that Beacon-Hill called Hingston Down, Coome-Martin in Devon, and Guynop in Cornwall; But likewise the onely probable means to enrich these Western parts, and your other Territories with inestimable treasure, by following his example in all drowned and deserted Works; And because we find he hath no more desire of Partnership than the assistance of Providence, and your Highness patronising this his commendable Enterprise, nor any other ambition then gratitude to the memory of that great Philosopher, his deceased



Master, the Lord Chancellor Bacon, and to make our Age the president and honor of fulfilling the old proverb, Hingston-Down welly wrought, is worth London-Town dearey bought.

"Now in regard the Lords of the Fee, and Commoners thereof, as well as the major part of the Mineral bounders, have with all cheerful alacritie (for the publick good of this Nation) subscribed their affectionate Consents to this great Work, in a Letter to Mr. Bushell hereunto annexed: We your Petitioners do in the behalf of our selves and the Mineral Bounders of Cornwall and Devon, implore your Highness speedy Confirmation of Mr. Bushell's Articles, without his personal attendance in London according to the gracious signification of your Highness favours to his Petition, that no time may be lost in so honorable a Design nor be disabled or dismaid in so general a Concernment; since we find him exceeding active to study the preservation of your Honors and Dignities, with the Countries advancement, as to your Highness wisdom may appear by the demonstration of his Mineral Overtures, and a draught of his unanswerable Reasons likewise annexed.—Charles Trevanion, Tho. Mainard, Edw. Herle, Jo. Chatley, John Tremenhere, Phi. Lanyon, William [Coysgrave?], Edw. Wise, Richard Arundell, Fran. Buller jun., Ja. Launce, David Hawes, Chr. Wood, Will. Wise, J. Boscowen, Tho. Lower, John Coryton, John Lampen, Tho. Grose, John Fathers, William Wrey, Nath. Tarvanion, Will. Rous."

The annexed letter to Bushell, dated Nov. 11, 1656, is as follows:—

"Sir, Wee have seriously considered the profer'd Civilities in your letter, and the plain Demonstrations in your ingenuous Reasons, to cut North and South through the lowest Level of Hingston-Down, for crossing all such Metal-loads as lie East and West, and for freeing the Mines from the impediment of Water; by which you may verifie the old Proverb, Hingston-Down welly wrought, is worth London-Town dearly bought: And therefore you may rest assured, that we shall give our free consents and endeavours to procure other Gentlemen of our Country to further your most noble and unparallelled design, that a speedy dispatch may be made thereof for the general good of the Nation, which is and shall be ever much desired by Sir, Your very ready Friends and Servants.

[Then follows a repetition of the above signatures, except that Tho. Mainard and Chr. Wood do not appear, but these names are added: Chichester Wrey, Richard Erisey, Hn. Pomeroy, N. Borlace, John Harris, Nich. Sharsell, John Battersby, Edw. Wilcocks.]

"For our Noble Friend Tho. Bushel Esq.; These."

As in the case of Combe Martin, nothing appears to have been done, but at a later date, apparently 1667, another pamphlet was issued, setting forth the particular services done by

Tho. Bushell, Esq., and saying that he designed out of the customs on lead to give £500 a year to each of the following objects: (1) to dreyn the Drowned Works at Mendipp in Somerset, (2) to recover the lost works at St. Anns in Cornwall, (3) to pursue Comb-Martyn Mine in Devon, (4) to put on the old works in Cardiganshire, (5) to cut through the Becon-Hill of Hingston-Downe in Cornwal, at Two hundred Fathom Centre, marked out by the Lord Bacon, to know its Mineral riches and spreading qualities, (6) to cut the Severn into the Thames for purposes of navigation. This is accompanied by a diagram showing the proposed work at Hingston Down, and a statement that "most of the mines aforesaid have been formerly wrought by Mr. Bushell, and many hundred poor Families thereby relieved, which now languish in want and misery, having nothing to support them, but a hopeful expectancy That Mr. Bushell will again revive these Works."

Following this is another petition from gentlemen residing in the West, addressed to the King in support of Bushell's scheme:—

"Whereas the best and richest Tyn Mines within the County of Cornwall have been left and forsaken, by reason of the Inundation of Waters, and hardness of Rocks, not to be dreyned or penetrated by any Art or Invention hitherto practised or discovered by this or any former Age; by means whereof not only the County of Cornwall, but divers other Countreyes both in England and Wales, are deprived of a vast Treasure locked up in the Bowels of the Earth, sufficient to relieve and enrich the inhabitants, and supply this Nation plentifully with several sorts of Metals, and having lost all hopes to remove these Impediments, our endeavours hitherto proving altogether unsuccessful; Mr. Bushell at length, by four ingenious Inventions, hath taken off these obstacles: The one by a Swallow dreyning the Waters, when Addits were found ineffectual. The second by perforating through the highest Mountains at the lowest Level, without the chargeable way of sinking Airye Shafts every twenty Fathom. The third by his blast of Fire, with Pipe Bellows and Vineager, whereby he so mollifies the stubborn Stone, that easie passage is made by the Pick, Sledge, and Spade, and thereby the command of what the earth affords. The fourth by charking of Turf, for the preservation of Wood, to reduce the Oare into Metal, as by Record in Parliament appeareth, which admirable Inventions of his, drawn from the Lord Bacon's Theory, We whose Names are subscribed, and residing in the West, do humbly crave may find speedy Encouragement from His Sacred Majesty, that it might in the Life time of the said Mr. Bushell be put in execution, which would greatly

redound to particular profit of the County of Cornwall, and all such places where Mines are wrought, and to the general good of this Nation, by the augmentation of two Staple Commodities Tyn and Lead, the increase of His Majesties Customs, and the supportation of many hundred poor Families, that are now a Burthen both to themselves and others.—Bath [John Grenville, Earl of], R. Arundell, Cha. Trevanion, Edward Harris, Will. Arundell, Samuel Ennis, Arthur Paynter, Walter Langdon, Rich. Lower, Tho. Vivian, John Trelawney, Chicht. Wrey, Jonathan Trelawney, Francis Buller, Arthur Bassett, Will. Godolphin, John Trevanion, H. Borlace, Ro. Scawen, Rich. Maior, John Tregegle, Ro. Scawen, John Havers, B. Greenville, Nich. Courtney, Tho. Walker, Will. Symons, Will. Scawen, Will. Baker.”

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

151. SKIMMINGTON (X., p. 130, par. 143).—May I quote from the *Catalogue of the Davidson Collection of Pamphlets*, 1894, the title of one as follows:—

“The Bulletin of Wit, containing the whole of the Squibs, &c. which have recently appeared relative to a certain noted, quoted and officious Character of a Skimmington Procession to Ahab and Jesebel’s Waterloo Cottage, &c., &c. on Tuesday 30th Sept., 1817. Exeter, 1817.”

HIBYSKWE.

152. SKIMMINGTON (X., p. 130, par. 143 *et ante*).—The custom was observed in a village near Kingsnympton about fifteen years ago. I neglected to preserve a newspaper reference to another at Dulverton about five years back. About thirty years ago a neighbouring clergyman became insane and greatly offended his parishioners. The young men retaliated by organizing a hunt and surrounded his house night after night.

*Horns*.—Horn road in this parish (Kentisbeare) is so called because the horns of an ox which helped to plough up the moor about the year 1807 are still affixed to one of the few houses which were built after the Act of Enclosure. The instinct of setting up horns is a very strong one.

*Free bench*.—See Dr. Croslegh’s *History of Bradninch*, page 343. The quotation from the *Spectator* may possibly connect with Gilbert Budgell, Vicar of Bradninch 1704-6, a cousin of Addison and his sons, Eustace and Gilbert.

EDWIN S. CHALK.

[*Free Bench*.—This subject is also discussed by W. Pengelly and R. Dymond in *Notes and Gleanings*, v. i., pp. 37 and 59-60.—EDS.] *See p. 219*

153. KISTIMERBRIDGE OR KISTERBRIDGE.—This place is not in modern Devon maps. Where is it? It cannot be far from Eggesford from the following description of it:—

1196. A fine was made (7 Ric. I.) between Hildebrande Warre and Sir Robt. de Londres and Elizabeth his wife of various lands including ten marks rent in the vill: of Rasshelegh, together with the services of Thomas de Rasshelegh. (Brit. Museum).

N.B.—Although not mentioned, this is most probably Kistimerbridge. This place was for some hundreds of years used by the Rasshelegh's as a dower gift.

1343. John de Rasshelegh granted to Wm. Hanniford and Joan his wife, all rents and services of the tenant Jeoffery le Palmer of the lands he holds in Bursy Marsh near the waters of Bow, for the life of Hanniford and his wife. (Catalogue of Deeds by Le Neve at Prideaux Place, Padstow).

N.B.—This was probably dower land.

1368. Wm. Sharesull and Margery his wife handed over to Sir Robt. de Londres to hold as long as his daughter Margery lived, ten marks rent in Kistimerbridge.

N.B.—Margery married John de Rayshelegh. (Feet of Fine, 46 Ed. III., 4372).

1372. John de Raishlegh received from Robt. Beaufort, Kt., seven shillings for lands and tenements of his at Kistimerbridge. Dated 1372 (at Sydenham House, near Tavistock).

The next heir we know of was Thomas de Rayshelegh, and he married Anne Hankeford.

1424. William Hankeford died and in his Inq. P.M., 2 Hen. VI., No. 33, it states that he was seized of a fee of ten marks rent in Rayshelegh issuing out of seventeen messuages and seven carucates of land, forty acres of meadow, sixty of wood and 60 of furze and heath.

After William Hankeford's death, his grandson Richard Hankford and Anne his wife as heir succeeded to ten marks rent at Kistimerbridge. This he held till his death, evidently in trust for the dower of the marriage of Thomas de Rayshelegh. In the Inq. P.M. taken at Exeter, 9 Hen. IV., it states the 17



messuages, etc., in Rayshelegh were worth £6 3s. 4d. rent.

When Richard Hankford died, his widow married the Earl of Salisbury. Hankford left three young daughters by his first wife: Anne, Elizabeth (who died) and Thomasine. Thomasine became the holder of Kistimerbridge. The estate after her death apparently passed to Anne, the mother, who was then Marchioness of Salisbury, and she held it in trust of dower for Rayshelegh's wife.

After the death of Anne Salisbury, the other daughter, Anne became the holder of Kistimerbridge in trust. She married Sir Thomas Ormond (Patent Roll, 3 Ed. IV., Pt. 1, No. 14 and also 7 Ed. IV., Pt. 2). Sir Thomas Ormond became Duke of Exeter.

1458. The Duchess of Exeter died in 1458. In her Inq. P.M., held 26 March, 1458. She held the homage of Kistimerbridge, which on her death reverted to Thomas Rayshelegh. This Thomas Rayshelegh evidently married a daughter of Robert Doughton, for when Doughton died, he held, amongst other places in trust, 3 messuages, 30 acres of wood, 20 of arable, 40 of pasture
1506. in Rayshelegh, in the manor of Kistimerbridge valued at £6 clear (Inq. P.M., 21 Hen. VII., No. 108, 1506).

When this Thomas Rayshelegh died, he left two sons. To his eldest he left Rayshelegh and Chepley, and to his younger son Thomas, he left Kistimerbridge. John, the eldest son, died unmarried and left all Rashleigh and Chepley to his brother Thomas.

Thomas left an only daughter, Ibbot. She succeeded to Rashleigh, Chepley and Kistimerbridge. She married Thomas Clotworthy, so he became owner of Rashleigh, Chepley and Kistimerbridge. This Thomas Clotworthy, left an only son, Thomas, who married Dorothy Parker, as third wife. By her, he had a son, Simon Clotworthy, who succeeded to Rashleigh, Chepley and Kistimerbridge. Simon Clotworthy married Mary Rashleigh, daughter of John Rashleigh, of Fowey. He rebuilt Rashleigh, and had the Rashleigh and Clotworthy arms over the doorway. To rebuild Rashleigh he sold, it would seem, Kistimerbridge.

The next we hear of Kistimerbridge, is in a Chancery Proceedings, James I., Bundle B 19, No. 12. It states that Anne, the late Marchioness of Winchester, had died. She had been left Kistimerbridge by her father, and held the desmesne in fee.

She left it to her nephew, Lord Howard of Effingham and Lady Anne, his wife, for 100 years or their life, and then to revert to the heirs of the Marchioness of Winchester.

The said Lord Howard of Effingham and his wife died, and Kistimerbridge reverted to William, Marquis of Winchester, the heir of the Marchioness.

160<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub>. It was then sold to Christopher Frederique, who entered it about 1605-6.

He afterwards assigned it to Philip Barker of Ashreigney, who complained that Lord Howard of Effingham had cut down the timber when he was not entitled to it.

This was the cause of the Chancery Proceedings. There is no verdict recorded to the suit.

*See p. 198.*

E. W. RASHLEIGH.

154. FRENCH NAMES IN DEVON (X., p. 97, par. 101 *et ante.*)  
—I must thank the Revd. O. J. Reichel for taking notice of my query at the first of these references. I venture to think, however, that he misunderstands the purport of my enquiry, which was, to be informed of the cause and course of the changes from the older or original names to their present French forms. One looks to experts like the rev. gentleman and others who have access to records showing these various changes (often called corruptions) to tell us what the real cause was. As to *Vauxhall*, this is not a matter of pronunciation but is the form assumed in print in Guide books, &c., and in the town authority's official name on the street itself. In 1598, a conduit was erected in *Foxhole* Street and this conduit was pulled down in 1761. In 1658 Th. Francis willed the payment of an annuity of 40/- out of his house in *Foxhole*. In 1612, Wm. Laurence, living at Foxhole, bequeathed £100 for the Hospital of Orphans' Aid, and in 1807, the Harris MS. mentions *Foxhole* as one of the streets traversed by the members of the Corporation at the time of

Election of Mayor, in their procession from the Church to the Guildhall. In the *Tourist's Companion*, pub. 1823, the street is mentioned often as *Foxhole* Street. Why, then, should the name have been changed to (at least a quasi) French form in Vauxhall? Why also should *pridias* now be turned into *Prideaux*?

Mr. Reichel also affirms that the present "St. Budeaux has nothing to do with the saint" of that name. Does he mean that the Church there is not dedicated to St. Budocus? Prince calls the parish St. Budeox. It is quite true that the older name was Budocks or Budokes-hide, but here the change or "perversion" goes back to before 1843, when Wallis describes the parish by the present form. Here, however, pronunciation can be cited up to recent times as St. Buddocks, as referred to by Wallis, and as I have myself often heard it when it was a village in the days before its absorption into Devonport. Here again, why should the name officially in Diocesan records and otherwise have taken on a French termination?

In regard to the names of the two *Beauchamp* country houses mentioned by Miss E. Skinner, par. 93, I at least am ignorant of the time of their erection, but I should judge by their not being spoken of in *White's Devon Directory* of 1850 that they could not have been known by that name, even if then built. May I suggest that the builders either belonged to the family of Beauchamp, or took a fancy to calling the houses by the name of a family, anciently at least, connected with the parish as patrons of the living—just as we may reasonably assume that the name *A la Ronde* was a conceit of the owner, when it was "built from a model of St. Peter's at Rome."

A great deal depends on age. The form of the name *Prideaux* does not seem to be much connected with Plymouth. No one of that name, or its equivalent, was a Mayor, and the oldest date I can give for it is 1697. I still trust more light can be thrown on the subject. W.S.B.H.

See p. 112.

155. ENTRY IN OTTERY ST. MARY REGISTER (X., p. 121, par. 121).—There can be little doubt that the correct reading is "*a Justm<sup>t</sup> holder*," for "justment" is the local form of *agistment*, in the sense of land of which the pasturage or

grazing is let to other persons, and is still in use in North Devon (see *New Eng. Dict.*). There is just a possibility that "a Justm<sup>t</sup>" should be read as one word, "*ajustment*," or even *agustment*, for, in writings of this period, a small "g" in the middle of a word is often written almost exactly like a capital "J" with an extra loop in the middle. In the Survey of the Lord Dynham's lands, made in 1566, there are several entries of agistment holders in the Manor of Hartland. The agistments in all cases consisted of rough pasture or moor lands (without houses or buildings), formerly belonging to the demesne, and are included in the section headed "Demesne and Barton lands and Agistaments, whereof part are granted by indenture for a term of lives or years, and part by copy of Court [Roll] according to the customs of the Manor." I give two examples (translated from the Latin):—

John Atkin holds the agistament of one close of land with its appurtenances, called Dayhouseparke, of barton land, containing by estimation 6 acres, and pays rent 6s. 8d.

Thomas Nicholl holds one agistament of land, called Hyndehorton, lying in one close in divers parcels, and containing by estimation 28 acres, and pays yearly 30s. They were all granted for a term of three lives, on payment of a fine. *See Vol. XI. p. 76* R. PEARSE CHOPE.

156. BLACK DOG IN HERALDRY.—There is an inn of this name at Puddington, another at Witheridge and more in this district. What family residing in N. Devon used a Black Dog as a Crest or device from which these inn signs are taken?

*See p. 203.*

A. L. R.

157. JACOB OR JAMES (X., p. 114, par. 112).—There is not more difficulty in tracing the passing of Jacobus into Jacques and James than there is in tracing how *canabis* has developed into *Hamper*. If only Grim's law of consonantal change is borne in mind, the change of Jacobus into Jacomus is quite in order. The Frenchman and Englishman dropped the termination and made of it Jacques or Jack. The Spaniard dropped the intermediate letters as well and reduced it to Jaim. From the French we got Jack, from the Spaniards James by adding an S. In all cases, however, it is the identical name. The Italians make it Giacomo.

OSWALD J. REICHEL.



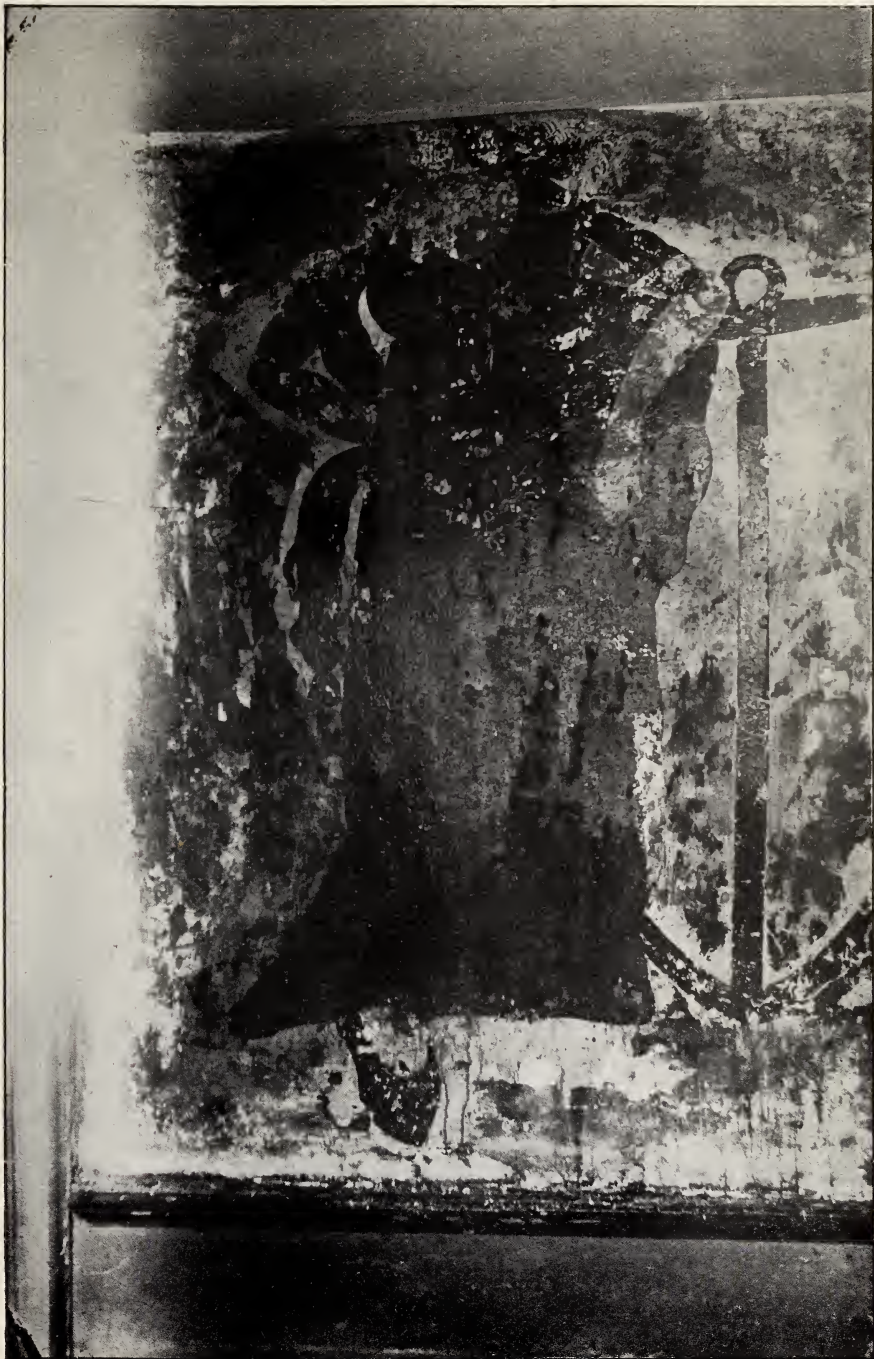


*Photo by*

**Wall Painting, Feoffee Chamber, Colyton.**

*A. Hartley.*







*Photo by*

**Wall Painting, Feoffee Chamber, Colyton.**

*A. Hartley.*



158. JACOB OR JAMES (X., p. 114, par. 112).—Jame is found in *Chaucer*: Prologue of the wife of Bath's Tale, line 311 (Globe Edition):—"Now by that lord that called is Seint Jame." Is the "m" taken from the accusative "Jacobum" as in the Spanish Jaime or Jayme? Jayme I. became King of Aragon 1213. EDWIN S. CHALK.

159. WALL PAINTINGS, COLYTON FEOFFEE CHAMBER.—On stripping the paper from the walls of the meeting chamber of the Feoffees of Colyton in August, 1918, two paintings were exposed, though through constant repapering and scraping they have become somewhat damaged. That on the west wall is a female figure, resting her left elbow on the crossbar of an anchor, her right hand resting on her hip; the painting on the east wall is a representation of the Resurrection; Our Lord is seen stepping from a coffin-shaped tomb, with the cover leaning against it. Both are painted black. The head of the female figure on the west wall is hidden by the ceiling. The chamber was no doubt originally more lofty and at some time a floor was inserted to form a second, or upper, chamber.

A diamond-shaped stone on the front of the building bears the date 1612: but the house is of a much older date and is considered to be the ancient church-house.

There exists an account book of the Bailiffs to the Feoffees, commencing 1610. Under the years 1612-13 there are some pages of payments for converting the old house into a schoolhouse, and from that date to the present, it has remained the Grammar Schoolhouse, the Feoffees reserving their Chamber for their meetings. Amongst the numerous entries there are two:—

"1612, Payd John Clarke and his sonne 5 daies work about the taking downe of the rooffe of the fore end of the old house and other worke there—viii<sup>s</sup> iiiii<sup>d</sup>."

"Payd Henry Tutchen for glasing of 4 windows in the upper chamber on the northern end being 32½ foote at vi<sup>d</sup> the foote—xvi<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup>."

This no doubt refers to the new chamber over the Feoffee Chamber, which is at the north end of the building, and it was at this alteration the female figure's head became hidden.

There is also evidence that the walls of the old building were raised at the same time.

Before the old house was converted into the schoolhouse, the Feoffees rented a house:—

“1610, Payd Mr. Dynham his stipend for keeping the schoole for one yeere—v<sup>li</sup>. The rent of his schoolehouse for the same yeere—i<sup>ii</sup>.”

A. J. P. SKINNER.

160. LOVELACE, THE CLOCKMAKER: WHEN DID HE DIE?—A broadside marked “Hackett Lithog. Exeter 1833” contains a coloured illustration of the celebrated clock, with some eleven lines of letterpress. Here Lovelace’s dates are given as 15 March, 1656—April 1, 1716.

At the Devon and Exeter Institution in a MS. note to the life of Lovelace in Oliver’s *Biographies of Eminent Exonians*, it is stated that Lovelace retired to Aylesbeare (where his son was Vicar) and was buried there on 3 Dec., 1755.

The Aylesbeare register records the burial of a “Mr. Jacob Lovelace” on 3 Dec., 1755, and that John Lovelace was vicar there at that date.

‘In Mr. I. J. Britten’s *Old Clocks and Watches* it is stated that Lovelace died in 1766 (see also *D. N. & Q.*, I., 178, III., 155, *D. & C. N. & Q.*, VII., 243).

R. B. M.

161. DEVON AND CORNWALL ORGAN MAKERS—PAUL MICHEAU (X., p. 109, par. 103).—In the Board-room at the Office of the Corporation of the Poor, Exeter, is (or was in 1884) “a careful crayon drawing of Paul Micheau, a celebrated organ builder of Exeter, who died 1824, *æt.* 89. It is of less than life-size—a half length, on an oval within a square frame; light from the left.” (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xvi., 141). From information supplied to Dr. Rimbault by Mr. W. B. Gilbert, it appears that “this builder was a native of Germany. He came to England about 1780 [*sic*], and settled in the city of Exeter. He built several organs for churches in Devon, and was largely employed in restorations and repairs. He had the care of Loosemore’s noble organ in Exeter Cathedral, and made several improvements in that instrument. He was also employed to keep the organ of the Parish Church of Tiverton in order, for which he received the sum of £10 per annum.” He built

the organs at St. Mary Arches, Exeter; St. Mary Major, Exeter; and Etwall Church, Derbyshire. (Hopkins and Rimbault, *The Organ*, 3rd ed., pp. 155-6). The above date of Micheau's arrival in England must be about twenty years too late, for I find in T. B. Worth's *Exeter Cathedral and its Restoration* (p. 14), a confirmation of the date "1768," as that in which he essayed to "make the great pipes of the Cathedral organ speak in a proper manner at the expence of thirty pounds," adding, "In case I do not complete the above agreement in a proper manner I do not desire to receive anything for it." And in 1782 the same builder received sixty pounds for cleaning and general repair of the organ. This information is stated to have been obtained from original documents in possession of the Dean and Chapter. The organ at Tiverton was built in 1696 by Christian Smith, a nephew of the celebrated "Father Smith" (Bernard Schmidt), also a German. Among the conditions, dated March 6, 1695, the rector, burgesses, &c., "do undertake to procure an excellent and well-contrived organ, of a sufficient bigness, and with decent and proper ornaments of carved work, answerable for the Parish Church," &c. Articles accordingly were entered into with "the excellent artist, Mr. Christian Smith, a very honest and ingenious man, who lives in Hart Street, nigh Bloomsbury Market, London." (*Ibid*, p. 132).

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

162. DEVON AND CORNWALL ORGAN MAKERS—PAUL MICHEAU (X., p. 109, par. 103, *et ante*).—Paul, son of Stephen and Eleanor Micheau (of Flemish descent) was baptized at Barnstaple on 23 Oct., 1734. He built organs for Dartmouth and Exeter (St. Mary Major). He put the organ at Tiverton (St. Peter) into thorough repair and was appointed by the Parish to keep it in repair at a salary of £10 per annum (reduced in 1783 to £6. 6. 0). He had the care of Exeter Cathedral organ for 40 years. Micheau died in Paul St., Exeter on Friday, Nov. 12, 1824. (See Wainwright: *Barnstaple Registers*; Dunsford's *Hist. of Tiverton*, 2nd ed., p. 245; Harding, *Hist. of Tiverton*, v., I, 135; E. S. Chalk: *Hist. of Church of St. Peter, Tiverton*, p. 68; R. Dymond: *Exeter and Neighbourhood*, under 1775 (March 3) and 1824 (Nov. 18).

R. B. M.

163. DEVON AND CORNWALL ORGAN MAKERS—JOHN LOOSEMORE AND JOHN SHEARME (X., p. 110, par. 105).—In Vol. VI. I gave some notes on John Loosemore and his father Samuel (p. 86), and also the extract referred to from the *Life of the Lord Keeper Guilford* (p. 238). According to Dr. Rimbault, (1) the outside of the Cathedral organ has the inscription: "John Loosemore made this organ, 1665;" (2) in the Choristers' Singing School, attached to the Cathedral, is a small instrument of the same maker; (3) the agreement with Sir George "Trevilyan," as quoted from the 1847 volume, was for £100, not £120; and (4) the author of this volume is understood to be Mr. Sutton, of Jesus College, Cambridge. (Hopkins and Rimbault, *The Organ*, 3rd Ed., pp. 62-3). Apparently Loosemore's son-in-law, John Shearme, carried on the business, for this is implied, if not expressly stated, in the gravestone inscription in the south aisle of the nave, as given in Polwhele's *Hist. of Devon*, II., 29:—

Hic jacet

Spe Resurrectionis Johannes Loosmore,  
quondam Decano & Capitulo hujus Ecclesiæ  
Curator fidelissimus.

Et inter Artifices sui Generis facile Princeps,  
Sit Organum hoc augustum prope situm  
perpetuum istius Artis et Ingenii Monumen-  
tum. Obiit 8<sup>o</sup> Aprilis An: 1681 Æta. suæ 68.

Hic etiam eadem spe lætæ Resurrectionis  
requiescunt Exuvie Johannis Shearme qui  
ejusdem prædicti Johannis Loosmore fuit  
Gener tanto dignissimus quanto Artis et  
Ingenii Hæres peritissimus necnon in eadem  
Curatione Successor fidelissimus. Sit organum  
igitur hoc augustum prope situm perpetuum  
Utriusque Artis & Ingenii Monumen.

Obiit 12<sup>o</sup> Julii

Anno { Salutis 1686  
      { Ætatis

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

164. DEVON AND CORNWALL ORGANISTS (X., p. 110, par. 107.)—*Exeter Marriage Licences*:

1754, Feb. 16. John Sanders, of Tiverton, Organist, and  
Mary Mallack, of St. Martins, Exon. sp.

1762, Feb. 3. Robert Martin, of Launceston, Organist, and  
Ursula Manning, of the same, sp.

A. J. P. S.



165. TWYNEY (X., p. 114, par. 111).—Several readers of *D. & C. N. & Q.* have been good enough to communicate with me respecting this ancient parish. Miss Cresswell, who knows the locality well, informs me that it is in the N.W. corner of Kingsteignton, that the name is always pronounced as three syllables Twyn-e-ya, and that it is situated at the junction of two waters where the little Bovey discharges into the Teign. Like one or two parishes in the county, for instance Afeton now in West Worlington, and Withycombe Rawley now in Withycombe next Exmouth, it has been merged in the adjacent parish of Kingsteignton.

As Tiverton stands for Twin-ford-town, so the name Twynney doubtless means Twin-waters. In Domesday it was more correctly written Betunie=by twin-waters. The last syllable is Yo, or in Devon speech Ya, Ya being the Devonshire pronunciation of Ea=Saxon word meaning running water. Miss Cresswell sends me Lucy's Map of Teignmouth and Neighbourhood, on which it is clearly shown in the place indicated by her. OSWALD J. REICHEL.

166. TWYNEY (X., p. 114, par. 111).—Twinyeo ('tween rivers), in the fork of the Rivers Teign and Bovey, seems to answer all Mr. Reichel's conditions. It is shown in the One-Inch Ordnance Map as in the parish of Kingsteignton, the boundary of which passes from New Bridge on the former to Jews Bridge on the latter, and therefore includes Twinyeo. In Donn's Map, 1765, it is marked as the seat of "Holwell, Esq.," who was one of the subscribers to the work.

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

167. BELL-RINGING AT NON-SERVICE HOURS.—I have recently been told of several instances of the ringing of church bells at hours when no service is held. Thus, at Chittlehampton the bells are rung every Sunday morning at 9.30, and at Rackenford at 8.0. At Loddiswell they are rung at 8.0 and 6.0 and at Stockland and Meeth at 9.0 and 1.0. It is suggested by the Rev. T. Ward-Brown that the double ringing originally occurred in "united" parishes, or where the priest had to do double duty and could only take one service in each of his churches on the same day. The ringing in the morning would thus indicate

matins and in the afternoon evensong. This seems to be a probable explanation of the origin of the ringings at Loddiswell with Buckland Toutsaints, and Stockland with Dalwood, but it is not clearly applicable to the other cases. At Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset, a bell was formerly tolled at 7.0 or 9.0., indicating matins or evensong respectively, when there was only one service, but later the hour was 8.0 and both services were held, so that the bell-ringing apparently lost its meaning. At Hatherleigh and Totnes it is said there is still a daily curfew at 8.0, ending with a number of strokes indicating the day of the month. At St. James' Chapel, Okehampton, the bell was rung daily at 5.0 a.m. in summer and 6.0 in winter as well as at 8.0 p.m. for curfew; this, I am informed, has only been stopped since the war began. There was no ringing here during Christmas week. At Kingsbridge the bell is rung after the morning service, as folks come out of Church. It is called the Pudding Bell, the popular explanation being that it is to warn the squire's servants when to put on the potatoes for dinner; as this parish was "united" to Churchstow, the more probable reason is that it originally indicated whether evensong would be held. It would be interesting to have additional examples of this custom, especially if reasons can be given for its practice.

*See p. 208, 207.*

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

168. GEORGE GIFFARD.—An invitation just received to the "Devon Raleigh Tercentenary" at Exeter has prompted me to write and ask if you can give me some information I have long desired. In *Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels*, vol. xii., pages 205-7 there is mention of a Captain George Giffard, of the *Lion's Whelp*, as Raleigh's "Vice Admiral" in the voyage to the Americas, which sailed from Plymouth 6th Feb., 1595. I should be most interested if any reader could tell me to which of the families, whether Halsbury or Brightleigh, this Captain Giffard belonged. In the pedigree in my possession I can trace no George about that time, and yet I cannot but think he must have belonged to one of them. If your readers can throw any light on this point I shall be very much obliged.

EDWARD GIFFARD.

169. CAPTAIN JOHN STOKES.—In the *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden Society), Part iii., 1872, page 289, is a letter from

Sir Walter Yonge, of Colyton, Baronet, to his brother-in-law, John Willoughby, of Payhembury, Esquire, dated from Westminster, 13 December, 1660, In this letter he says:—

“Captain Stoakes, his ship, wherein he was to have gone Admirall of a Fleet into Guinny, was sunk in the Thames by the mighty tempest on Saturday night last.”

Pepys in his *Diary*, 11 April, 1660, refers to “Captain Stokes,” and again, 9 December, 1660, mentions “that the *Assurance*, Captain Stoakes’s ship, was by a gust of wind sunk down to the bottom”; on the 11 December, “Captain Stoakes is very melancholy”; and on 16 January, 1661-2, he gives some information told him by “Stoakes” about the country of Gambo.

This Captain Stokes had some connection with Colyton and Shute, and was doubtless known to Sir Walter Yonge.

The *Colyton Registers* have the entries:—

- 1642. Katheryn Stokes, daughter of John Stokes, was baptized the Vth daie of Marche.
- 1645. Katherin, wife of John Stokes, buried 7 January.
- 1645. John, son of John Stokes, buried 14 January,
- 1664. John Stoakes buried 1 June.

The daughter Katherine married Gideon Haydon, of Cadhay, *Marriage Licence, Exeter*, 18 February, 1660. She was buried at Ottery St. Mary, 3 June, 1697.

The following is an abstract of the Will of John Stokes:—

John Stokes late of Plymouth, Co. Devon: gent: now Captain of his Majesties Shipp *The Marmaduke* and Admiral of the R<sup>l</sup> Company going forth to Sea for the coast of Genea: I make and ordain my brother-in-law William Stocker\* the elder of Smithers Pitt in parish of Shute, Co. Devon Yeoman to be my whole exor: and in default of life of said brother-in-law I appoint my cousin William Stocker

\*In Shute Churchyard is a table tomb:—

Here lyeth the body  
of William Stocker the  
elder of Smiters Pitt  
who was buried the  
8th day of July 1665.

*Shute Registers* :—1665, William Stocker the elder buried 8 July.

the younger his son my whole exor: I give to either of them that shall live x<sup>li</sup>: To Katherine Stokes my now wife living in Plymouth halfendeal of all my goods: I give unto Katherine Haydon *als* Stokes my daughter and to such child or children as shall be living at time of my wife's death: To my brother Richard Stokes: my two sisters Jane Buckland and Alice Stocker and unto all their children: Witnesses Charles Bradicke: Tho: Gilbert. To my son-in-law Gideon Haydon esq. £400: unto my goddaughter Mr. Whitbourne's daughter x<sup>li</sup>:

Codicil witnesses—Robt. Michell. Da: Brysson: John Buckland.

Dated 30 Dec., 1662; proved 23 May, 1665. P.C.C. (52 Hyde).  
A. J. P. S.

170. "FREDERETTA ROMNEY."—About a hundred years ago was published a novel, either with this title or under this pseudonym, dealing with Hartland and its neighbourhood. The authoress was a Miss Wolferstan, of Berry, in that parish. It is said that the book was withdrawn from circulation on account of the offence given by the introduction of living persons among the characters, including the notorious Coppinger. The reason for the withdrawal no longer exists, and it would be interesting to know whether any copies are extant. A previous query inserted in *Notes and Queries* elicited no reply, but it is possible that a local copy of the book may yet be found. R. PEARSE CHOPE.

171. BAIRDOWN MAN.—Why so called? Guide books tell us, and no doubt correctly, that the word "man" here has been corrupted from *Maen*, a stone. But curiously Bairdown—or Beardown or Baredown—whichever may be the original or correct orthography, and whatever may be the meaning of the first syllable—is nowhere near the "Man!"

Sidford Tor is situated about halfway between Bairdown Tor and the Devil's Tor, close to which the Bairdown Man is situated; and the two are quite two miles apart "as the crow flies." Can any reader inform me what is the earliest known date when the name was applied to this remarkable menhir? Was it removed to its present situation from any part of Bairdown Tor or Hill?

A LOVER OF DARTMOOR

See p. 221



172. WEST-COUNTRY PEWTERERS—LAWRANCE LANGWORTHY, OF EXETER, 1719 (IX., p. 145, par. 120).—Information is sought concerning this maker who used as his mark the following:—In a circular touch, bare  $\frac{7}{8}$ " diameter, the maker's name LAWRANCE LANGWORTHY, EXON, surrounding a crown over two sceptres saltirewise, in the lower angle of which the date 1719 appears. It may be noted here that the same device appears on another mark with the maker's name PHILIP FOY. He, too, may have been an Exeter pewterer, and on this point also, information is sought.

HOWARD H. COTTERELL.

[Through the kindness of Mr. Cotterell a pewter dish by Langworthy, the only example of his work known to collectors, has recently been secured for the Exeter Museum. Eds.]

173. EXETER NEWSPAPER PRESS—*Trewman's Exeter Flying Post*.—It may be of interest to record in these columns that *Trewman's Exeter Flying Post* ceased publication with the issue of April 21st, 1917, after an unbroken and honourable career extending from the year 1763. The machinery, printing plant, etc., was sold by auction on April 25th. There being no bidding for the concern as a whole, it was put up in separate lots. The office file of the paper was purchased by the Exeter City Library, where it is now available for any who wish to consult it. The first issue is dated 2nd Sep., 1763, and with the exception of the years 1838-9, which are entirely unrepresented, it is fairly complete. However, many odd numbers and pages are missing or damaged and the Exeter Library authorities would be glad to hear of any odd volumes or numbers which are for disposal. H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

174. ROWLANDSON AND "A VIEW IN DEVONSHIRE" (X., p. 126, par. 133).—With reference to the enquiry regarding Rowlandson's "View in Devonshire," I happen to possess a print of this. It is a plain aquatint, size 8in. by 5½in. entitled "A View in Devonshire," drawn and etched by Rowlandson, published by T. Tegg, 1809. The subject is as described by your correspondent. I have not the least idea as to what view is represented; it is not striking, and there is no "distance." If you think it is likely to be of sufficient

interest I should be pleased to lend it for the purpose of reproduction. HAROLD DOWNES.

175. DEVONSHIRE WINE.—Although it is well known that wine was made in former times in various localities in the south and west of England, particularly Gloucester and Somerset, the evidence relating to Devonshire is not so definite. However, it seems fairly certain that at Otterton, at any rate, wine was made in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In Thorold Rogers' *History of Agriculture and Prices* we find entries year after year from 1422 to 1467 of four gallons of wine obtained at Otterton, presumably for Sion Abbey, to which Otterton Priory had been annexed by Henry V. in 1415. The price was generally 6d. per gallon, but in the first two years it was only 4d. and once, later, it was 8d. In 1517, the large quantity of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tuns (presumably 378 gallons) was obtained from some unnamed place in Devonshire, at 8os. per tun (about 4d. per gallon), but possibly this was not of local manufacture. Oliver, in his *Monasticon Exoniensis* (p. 259) gives a grant of lands by Abbot Jordan (1276-1310), for which the rent was paid partly in wine, and in the bailiff's accounts for 1370-1, he states that he has in stock six gallons of wine from the rent of William atte Punne and Peter atte Hulle, and one gallon from a fine of John Fricou' and Alice his wife. As the place-names in Oliver's entry may give a clue to the position of the vineyard I give it in full: "Abbot Jordan grants to Helouin, the son of Baldwin, in fee, a tenement which Yngolfus, the provost of Otterton before Bartholomew, held of the abbey; viz. a ferling of land lying 'apud Sienctun,' and a field of five acres 'apud Hetfell,' lying between Sienctun and the place which is called 'Vetus Castellum;' two spots, one that was held by W. More, the other near the place called 'Stansile;' and four parcels of land containing four and a half acres, one in the field called Lega, another at Voxole, a third at Wolwepe, the fourth at Stiklepare; also half a ferling of land near our park at Wolvepare; for which five lots Bartholomew used to pay 4s. 8d., a sextary of wine and a goose at Christmas; a sextary of wine at Pentecost; and a goose at Michaelmas. For this grant Helouin paid a mark."

When a query as to Devonshire and Cornish vineyards was raised in *The Western Antiquary* in 1884, the Rev. Frederic Wintle of Bere Ferrers called attention to an entry in the Parish Register relating to an accident in 1585 at the confluence of the Tavy and Tamar, "in concursu duorum Riuorum Tavie et Tamar juxta *vinarium* Bereferiense." This parish has been a well known fruit-growing place from time immemorial, and the spot indicated—sloping ground open to the S. and S.W.—would be peculiarly favourable for a vineyard. Mr. Wintle also quotes from the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, 1830: "We understand that on the southern coast of Devonshire, possessing the mildest temperature of the English counties, there are still two or three vineyards, from which wine is commonly made" (*Western Antiquary*, iv., 119, 120). Can any reader say where these vineyards were, and whether they still exist? The place-name Vineyard, or its equivalent, might possibly give an indication. That the climate in South Devon is suitable for growing grapes, and that Devonshire wine might still be made, seems to be pretty obvious from the fact that at West Alvington, on the front of Addlehole farmhouse, is (or was) a large vine which produced as much as a ton of grapes in a season (White, *Devonshire*, 1850).

see p. 218, 217

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

176. THE BEDFORD FAMILY (X., p. 53, par. 41).—*Marriage Licence, Exeter*:—

1733, Feb. 18—John Bedford the younger, of Plymouth, clerk, and Lucretia Elford, of the same, spr.

In the churchyard of Trent, Somerset, is a tomb inscribed:—

H. S. E.

Lucretia Putt

Quæ obiit: Die Dec. xi. A.D. MDCCCXIII:  
necnon: Gulielmus: Viri Reverendi Coryndon  
Luxmore: De Bridestowe in agro Devoniensis:  
Filius natu Quintus: Qui diu in Ædibus ad hanc  
Ecclesiam pertinentibus: Salutis ergo morabatur:  
Heu flebilis occidit: Feb. xxii. A.D. MDCCCXX:  
Ætatis suæ xx: Hoc desiderii testimonium:  
Nepoti carissimo: P. C.: Hujusce Ecclesiæ  
Rector: Thomas Putt.

And in the chancel of the church a tablet:—

M.S.  
 Lucretiæ Putt  
 quæ desiit esse Mortalis  
 xi Dec. MDCCCXIII  
 Anno ætatis LXXIX  
 Hoc marmor  
 quale cunque Pietatis indicium  
 Matri Heu ! nimium caræ  
 P.C.

Filius Superstes

Coryndon Luxmore married Caroline, daughter of  
 Reymundo and Lucretia Putt.      A. J. P. S.

177. IDENTIFICATION OF A MONUMENT TO GEORGE, OR  
 ADRIAN, MOORE IN BROADHEMBURY CHURCH.—On the north  
 wall of the chancel in this church is a monument with a  
 figure of a man in seventeenth century costume kneeling at  
 a prie-dieu. The inscription has been lost for more than  
 a century, and most writers on the church have contented  
 themselves with assuming that the figure represented one  
 of the Drewe family. Polwhele, in his *Devon*, notes that  
 the inscription had been copied while legible by Mr. Benjamin  
 Incledon, of Pilton, in 1770.

Mr. Frank Chanter most kindly looked up Incledon's  
 MSS. in the Barnstaple Athenæum for me and sent me  
 these extracts:—

“In the chancel against the north wall stands a monu-  
 ment much dilapidated. On it is the small effigy of a  
 man who is supplicating at an alter (*sic*) under a pediment  
 supported by columns. Under the Cornish (*sic*) on a brass  
 plate is the following inscription:—

ARMIGER EXUVIAS GEORGIUS MORUS HUMANDAS  
 HYC DANS CÆLITIBUS CONTVM [V] LANDVS ABIT  
 CIVVS MAGNA FVIT PIETAS, SAPIENTIA MAGNA  
 MAGNA FIDES, MAGNVS RELIGIONIS AMOR

1619.\*

Who was George More, and what was he doing at  
 Broadhembury? Here is where the Drewe family comes  
 in. Sir Thomas Drewe, of Grange, married Elizabeth,

\* TRANSLATION.—George Moore, Esquier, yielding up his mortal  
 remains to be here committed to the earth passed away to find his  
 resting place (among the dwellers) in heaven. Great was his piety, his  
 wisdom great, great his faith, great his love of religion.



daughter of Sir Edward More (or Moore), of Odiham, Hants; and it seemed to me probable that the monument represented some member of her family. As the Broadhembury Registers are complete from 1538, I wrote to the Vicar, the Rev. C. Lister James, and asked him to see who George Moore was who was buried in 1619. He most kindly looked up the matter and sent me the following:—

1619. *Mr. Adrian Moore was buried ye xxviiijth of January.*

Inclendon had evidently read his dilapidated inscription wrongly. In Burke's *Commoners* I found the pedigree of More of Larden and Linley, Salop. John, second son of Edward More of Larden (tempo Hen. VIII.), was father of Sir Edward More of Odiham, who had, besides his daughter Elizabeth married to Sir Thomas Drewe, a son Adrian, *d.s.p.* No place of death is mentioned by Burke, but we may assume that Adrian Moore died at Broadhembury on a visit to his sister, and was there buried. As the inscription was on a brass attached to the monument it may have been taken down and lost at some time when the monument was temporarily moved. Its obscure position under the "cornish," high up, will account for the difficulty of deciphering it.

Armorial bearings still appear on the monument, and though very obscure can be made out. They display:—

Quarterly 1 and 4 *sable a swan close ppr, a border engrailed argent*—MORE OF HANTS (see Burke); 2, *Barry of 6 sable and gules a canton of the first*; 3, *Barry of 7 or and azure, on a bend gules a crescent for difference.*

Two smaller shields shew More impaled with No. 2, and No. 3 impaling More. I question the accuracy of these two last coats, "sable and gules" sounds like false Heraldry; and More of Shropshire has a coat *paly of 6 or, and sable over all a bend gules*. The border engrailed is sometimes given as *argent*, sometimes *or*. In so many cases white has discoloured on our old monuments to a dull yellow that either might be correct here. Possibly some reader can give the marriages of John More, Clerk of the Exchequer, father of Sir Edward More of Odiham, and of the latter, father of Adrian Moore, whose monument at Broadhembury need no longer be briefly dismissed as that of an unknown gentleman possibly connected with the Drewes.

*See p. 211.*

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

178. RAYBARROW POOL.—As one well acquainted with Claseywell Pool in the southern part of the Moor, I should be glad to learn particulars of Raybarrow Pool, which at present I know of only by finding it named on the map under Cosdon Beacon. It is usually said, that since Cranmere Pool became drained Claseywell Pool is the only piece of water existing on Dartmoor, of course setting aside the artificial Burrator Lake. According to the map before me the head waters of two considerable streams issue from it, one falling into the North Teign and the other into the Teign, below the junction of the N. and S. streams so named.

At present this is all the information I have about it and shall be glad to learn more.      A SOUTH QUARTER TRAMP.

179. BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL (X., p. 93, par. 95 *et ante*.—*Marriage Licences, Exeter* :—

1754. William Grigg, of St. Martin's, Exeter, bookseller and Elizabeth Morgan, of Allhallows, Goldsmith St., spinster.

1755. Feb. 9. Edward Lee, of the Close, Exon, bookseller and Ann Langdon, of Woodbury, spinster.

1756. Aug. 2. Barnabas Thorn, of St. Martin's, Exon, bookseller and Sarah Manning, of the Close, Exon, spinster.      A. J. P. S.

180. BARNSTAPLE REGISTERS.—An Index to Mr. Wainwright's Volume is badly wanted. Could the Devon and Cornwall Record Society provide this?      R.B.M.

[We heartily agree that such an Index is very desirable.

If R. B. M. would undertake to compile it there should be no difficulty in finding a publisher.—EDS.]

181. ENTRY IN BIDEFORD REGISTER.—Some years ago the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge supplied me with extracts from this Register relating to the name of Choep. Among them was one which puzzled him at the time, and which I have never since been able to explain:—

1746. Mr. Thomas Choep, Meñ<sup>n</sup>. bur<sup>d</sup>. 21 Feb.

Can any one say what is meant by "Meñ<sup>n</sup>. "?

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

182. PECULIAR NAMES ON DARTMOOR! THEIR ORIGIN? BACHELOR'S HALL, NR. PRINCETOWN; BEGGARS' BUSH, NR. BRENT; BROWNSCOMBE'S LOAF, NR. SOURTON; DIAMOND LANE, NR. DIDWORTHY.—Can your readers throw any light on the reason for these places being so named? There is, or was, a lane near Chagford, locally known as Feather-Bed Lane, which was so named on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, inasmuch as its condition was so rough and dangerous from the predominance of large stones, one might almost say boulders, that to experience a fall in traversing it, was a sensation the reverse of falling on a Feather-bed. But the names I have given seem likely to have arisen in a more romantic fashion and there may be some living who can remember the reason for these appellations?

*See p. 224*

A HOLIDAY QUERIST.

183. ARMOUR IN DEVON CHURCHES (X., p. 124, par. 128 *et ante*).—In the July issue, page 86, The Rev. F. E. W. Langdon refers to some armour and more particularly to a pair of ancient boots, the latter taken from a coffin in Chardstock Church. The boots were given by his father to the late Mr. Peter Orlando Hutchinson, of Sidmouth, *ob.* 1897.

I am anxious to trace what became of the armour and particularly of the boots. Were they given to the Exeter or any other Museum by Mr. Hutchinson in his lifetime or sold at his death?

His obituary notice in the *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* states that "he gave many things during his life to the Exeter Museum"\*

Was there a sale after his death and is a catalogue extant?

I have seen a pair of knight's spurs inlaid with gold of temp. Edward I. to Edward III. which are stated to have come from Chardstock Church. Possibly they were attached to the boots which were given to Mr. Hutchinson.

Is it known if a pair of spurs were found with the boots?

*See Vol. XI. p. 92.* A. L. R.

184. ARMOUR IN DEVON AND CORNWALL CHURCHES (X., p. 124, par. 130 *et ante*).—Kelly's *Devonshire Directory* for 1914, p. 72, says that in Bickleigh Church near Plymouth are the

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\*Mr. Rowley, the Curator of the Exeter Museum, informs us that the records of gifts by Mr. Hutchinson relate only to Minerals, Fossils, Prehistoric stone implements and a Canon. Eds.]

remains of a monument to the Slanning family, including an inscription to Gamaliel Slanning, killed, as the legend records, in a duel with Sir John Fitze, of Fitzford, in 1599: above is a quartered shield of arms, and the *helmet and gauntlet* of Sir Nicholas Slanning, Kt., who was slain at the siege of Bristol 26 July, 1643. Perhaps a correspondent in the neighbourhood of Plymouth would say whether this helmet, &c., still remain and if they are genuine relics of the 17th century.

CURIOSUS II.

185. FRY OF COTLEIGH (VI., p. 221, par. 204.)--From *Payhembury Register* :—

1657. Nicholas ffry sonne of William ffry of Yarty in the county of Devon Esq<sup>r</sup> and Penellope Saunders daughter of John Saunders of Bampton gent. within the same county deceased were married before William ffry Esq<sup>r</sup> one of the Justices of the peace of this county the 14th day of September 1657.

Willm<sup>d</sup> ffry.

In the presence of  
Robert Terry.  
John Pratt.

*Marriage Licence, Exeter* :—

1692. July 27. Gilbert ffry of Cotleigh and Ann Bowdage of Colyton.

They were married at Combe Raleigh on Aug. 23. Ann Bowdage was a daughter of Tristram Bowdage, of Northleigh, by his wife Ann, daughter of John Burnard, of Colyton, gent, by his wife Benedicta, daughter of Robert Bragge, of Colyton, gent.

A. J. P. S.

186. WHAT WAS THE "NAVIGATOR" ON THE STAFF OF DARTMOOR WAR PRISON?—On page 12 of the *Story of Dartmoor Prison*, by Basil Thomson, Esq., a list of the Staff at its opening in 1809 is given. Among these are:—1 Slater, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Navigator, and to this last Mr. Thomson appends the note "The duties of this curious appointment are not described."

Has not Mr. Thomson overlooked the fact that in 1809 our modern Navvy was known by his full name of "Navigator?"

PRINCETOWN.







**Edmund Bishop.**

*Reprinted by permission from "The Downside Review."*

187. EDMUND BISHOP (1846-1917), A GREAT DEVONSHIRE SCHOLAR.—It has often been remarked that contemporaries know very little of some of their greatest men. And this is aptly illustrated in the case of Edmund Bishop, the greatest Devonshire scholar of our age, a man of no mere local but of European reputation, perhaps the greatest liturgical authority that England has ever produced, who passed away amongst us unnoticed and unknown as far as Devon is concerned; and it is to remove this reproach that I would place on record in a Devonshire publication some account of a Devonian whom we should be proud to enrol among our worthies.

Our ignorance has, alas, been shared by other parts of England, and has been commented on both at home and abroad. Cardinal Gasquet writes:—"Had he been a foreigner I have no doubt his learning would long ago have been discovered and rewarded by degrees at the University or some distinguished mark of State recognition." Another writer says:—"Our journalists have not served us well on this occasion; here is the death of the most eminent liturgical scholar of his day quite unnoticed." Yet his learning had been long widely recognized on the Continent. As far back as 1870 the Abbé Malais, of Dieppe, described him as the most remarkable young savant he had ever known. The great French scholar, the Comte Riant, wrote in 1887 "Bishop est à mon sens un savant de premier ordre," and Liebermann said he considered Edmund Bishop one of the most remarkable scholars of his time.

The reason for this non-recognition of the most eminent liturgical scholar of the age may, I think, be found in his naturally retiring disposition and a self-effacement which was willing to let others take credit for work and learning that was really his, and also in the fact that he was especially a scholar's scholar, known to the really great scholars in his particular line as "the master," which caused an English scholar of the first rank (I believe it was Dr. Armitage Robinson, late Dean of Westminster, now of Wells) to exclaim on hearing of Bishop's death:—"Nothing like this has happened since the days of Hort. The one judgment to which each scrap of new work hastened to submit itself is no longer to be had." Let me quote also Dean Armitage

Robinson's words in the *Journal of Theological Studies* for 1917:—"Bishop was one of the acutest and most learned of the scholars of our time; his range of reading was immense; he analysed and annotated everything," and he concludes by saying: "I close this imperfect notice with an expression of my conviction that his work will be better known and more highly valued in the coming years; that it will profoundly influence the course of enquiry with regard to Christian worship and the whole history of early and mediæval religious thought, that the stimulus and inspiration he afforded to many students will survive the loss of his presence amongst us, disheartening and even staggering as for the moment that loss must be."

After such words from one of our greatest English scholars, it is unnecessary for me to say more to show our Devon readers what a great Devonian we have lost, but would give a brief account of his life mainly from a Devon point of view, for in Devon was his birth, his schooling, much of his life, his death, and it was ever the county of his love.

Edmund Bishop, born at Totnes on May 17th, 1846, was the youngest child of Michael Bishop by his marriage with Susanna Quick, a lady of Cornish birth, but descended on her mother's side from an old Totnes family. He received his education first at Ashburton Grammar School, thence he was moved to Templeton's school at Exeter, and later to Vilvode, near Brussels. On leaving school he began life as a kind of literary secretary to Thomas Carlyle, his work being to prepare for the press the MSS. of the sage, which were often scribbled in his crabbed hand on odd slips of paper, with additions and corrections on every margin and corner. Bishop used to relate how, with a beating heart, he presented his first copy to the sage, who cast an eye over copy and copyist and remarked that the handwriting was out of the ordinary and so, he was inclined to think, was the writer.

In 1864, Bishop entered the Education Department, where he was employed for twenty years, and it was during this period that he found his real vocation as a scholar and antiquary. The easy office hours gave him leisure which he turned to account in laying the foundations of his wide and varied learning. Not only were books read and assimilated, but the MSS. and documents of the Record Office



and British Museum were studied, copied and annotated and, gifted as he was with a phenomenal memory, never forgotten; and it may be said that he knew all their treasures in a way that no one had ever known them before or probably ever will again.

His first publication was on a Devonshire subject and in a Devonshire periodical. Becoming a member of the Devonshire Association for Science, Literature and Art in 1876, he contributed a paper on "St. Boniface and his Correspondence," and though no other paper of his appears in its *Transactions*, he remained a member till he withdrew for a period from secular life into a monastery. His next work was the great *Collectio Britannica*, comprising a transcript, annotation and analysis of a series of over 300 Papal letters from the fifth to the eleventh century. It now forms B. M. Addit. MS. 8873. Failing the means of printing and publishing it in England, he handed it over to the *Monumenta Germanica*, where it immediately won for him the admiration of Continental scholars, and from this time up to his death, studies, reviews and articles on liturgical, historical and antiquarian subjects poured from his pen, not to mention books, the whole materials of which were unselfishly supplied by him, while others have taken the credit and renown. His articles and reviews appeared not only in English publications, such as the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, *The Early English Text Society*, *The New Era*, *Dublin Review*, *Downside Review*, &c., &c., but also in French, German and Slav publications, the last being a volume of his collected essays on Western liturgical and historical subjects which has been issued since his death by the Clarendon Press.

In 1885, he retired from the Education Office, intending to adopt the monastic life, and went to Downside Abbey, near Bath, where he remained till 1889, but his delicate constitution prevented his carrying out his intention, and in 1893, he joined the Abbé, now Cardinal, Gasquet in London, where he collaborated with him in literary work till 1901, when he returned to his native county and settled at Barnstaple with his sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss Crosskey. It was during this period that I made his personal acquaintance. I was engaged at that time on some studies on

"Early Devon Christianity and Devon Saints," and can never forget the kindness that he, a past master in the subject, shewed me who was but a neophyte. It was characteristic of the man, ready at any time to interrupt his own studies to help another. It is not for me, whose personal acquaintance with him was comparatively slight, to attempt in any way a character study of the man, but I would give just one impression—my surprise in finding in the great student and master a fund of wit and humour and a deep acquaintance with all the literature, not only religious, but also social, political and even fiction of the day.

By his death, which occurred at Barnstaple on February 15th, 1917, Devon has lost one of her most brilliant sons.

I desire to acknowledge the kind assistance and help I have received in drawing up this brief account from Miss Crosskey and Dom Hugh Connolly, of Downside.

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Some of these are communications of texts and collaborations, &c., but it is a complete list of what Mr. Bishop acknowledged as his. J. F. CHANTER.

188. COPLESTON FAMILY (X., p. 80, par. 64).—*Marriage Licences, Exeter*:—

1721. March 1. Christopher Copleston of Abbotsham and Christian Shebbeare of the same, spinster.

1735. March 12. John Snelling of Hennock, gent and Mary Coplestone of Tedbourn St. Mary, spinster.

A. J. P. S.

189. "TOTNES PUNCH; OR, LOCAL CHARIVARI."—Where may a copy of this paper be seen? Was the number of Aug. 8, 1860, the only one issued? R. B. M.

190. GOLDSWORTH AND GOLDSWORTHY FAMILIES.—Can any reader direct me to documentary evidence which will prove, or even support, the theory that Goldsworth and Goldsworthy are variants of the same name. G. R.

191. J. F. KINGSTON (X., p. 117, par. 114).—The Kingston family lived in or near Ashburton. As a child, I knew intimately Miss Susan Kingston (a sister of J. F. Kingston), who died in London about the year 1870. She was a good botanist. She had been a governess in the family of the Bullers of Downs. Until a few years since I possessed a presentation copy of *Flora Devoniensis* given to my uncle, "Francis Newman, from his friend J. F. Kingston." As my uncles and aunts who knew the Kingston family well are all dead, I regret that I cannot give you more definite information, but this may help you to discover someone who can. I think J. F. Kingston must have been dead before 1850.

HENRY E. BRIDGMAN.

192. "LEGENDS OF DEVON" (X., p. 123, par. 124).—The author of *Legends of Devon* was very likely Mrs. A. E. Bray, the widow of C. A. Stothard, the artist, and afterwards the wife of the Rev. Atkins Bray, some time Vicar of



Tavistock. She probably lived, or stayed, in Dawlish in the forties, as she was a friend of a lady who lived in Dawlish from 1840 onwards. This lady had a book of Mrs. Bray's *Legends of Devon*. Mrs. Bray certainly wrote poetry.

Many years ago Leonard Aust Westcott carried on business as a stationer and printer in Dawlish, and was editor of *Westcott's Local Press*. His shop is now occupied by W. H. Smith and Son. There are no Westcott representatives in Dawlish now.

E. B. G.

[We suspect E. B. G. is confusing this publication with Mrs. Bray's *Legends, Superstitions and Sketches of Devonshire* published in three volumes in 1844.—EDS.] *see p. 328*

193. THE MONK OF HALDON: A LEGEND OF SOUTH DEVON. By R. H. D. Barham. From *Temple Bar*, Vol. 20, July, 1867.—“Near the town (Dawlish) are the remains of a chapel belonging, it is said, to the distant parish of Sidmouth. It is built over, or more probably adjacent to, a well of great depth which has been for many years covered over; and from both being dedicated to Our Ladye there has arisen the corrupt term Lidwell, by which the spot is now known. Marvellous stories of this desecrated well are narrated by the country people.”—*Topographical Researches in the County of Devon* (MS. Brit. Mus.)

Kind Reader, if ever your fancy incline  
To visit fair Exeter's city and shrine,  
Don't baulk her,—but start at a quarter past nine;  
You'll get down in time for a stroll ere you dine,  
And you'll find at the Clarence some very good wine.

When lodged there I pray,

Devote one fine day

To a visit to Haldon—it's not far away,  
And the view and the air will your trouble repay;  
Indeed, if you're hipped, out of spirits, or ill,  
Better by pounds than a potion or pill,  
Is a summer day's run upon Haldon Hill.

Never, I ween, has fairer scene—  
Sapphire—blue and emerald-green,  
With the glow of the red, red rock between,  
Bathed in a glory of golden sheen,—  
Gladdened your heart, or dazzled your een.

There tarry awhile, and gaze your fill,  
 From Berry Head to Portland Bill;  
 Or turn your face to the north if you will,  
 Where the Dartmoor range lies gloomy and still.

And I'll wager a crown  
 When you get back to town,  
 Bright visions will haunt you of Haldon Hill.

Yes! it's all very fine  
 In the blaze of sunshine,  
 Or 'neath the mild lustre that gilds his decline  
 (I've to thank Mr. Canning for this latter line),  
 To lounge upon Haldon, or lie there supine:

When daylight goes,  
*C'est tout autre chose,—*  
 When darkness lowers and night falls chill,  
 Steer clear, if you're wise, of Haldon Hill.

But supposing you now at the end of your ride,  
 Leave your horse at the tower—there ask for a guide,  
 And bid him proceed to the southern hill-side,  
 Where, hid in a coppice of nut-trees and apple,  
 The ruin still stands of a quaint little chapel.

It's not often shown,  
 Nor very well known,  
 And it's not very easy to find it alone:  
 This I discovered on being despatched to it  
 As a place with a rather strange story attached to it.

It stands on a spot  
 Quite sheltered, but not,  
 I should think, in the dog-days unpleasantly hot;  
 While the heath and the broom  
 Clothe the sides of the combe,  
 And oppress, as Lord B. says, the air with perfume;  
 Yet there it is left all deserted to rot,  
 With not a house near, not a cabin or cot!  
 Still more, when you gaze on the exquisite view from it,  
 You'll wonder why folks so completely withdrew from it.

To the right, under Haldon,  
 Lie Teignmouth and Shaldon,

With hamlets, whose names to recount I'm not  
called on :

Between them the Teign rolls her eddying flood,  
The stream looking tinted and turbid with blood ;  
But it's only the rain that has stirred up the mud !  
It's certainly odd that this part of the coast,  
While neighbouring Dorset gleams white as a ghost,  
Should look like anchovy sauce spread upon toast !

We need not now pause

To find out the cause

Of this variation in natural laws ;

But Mr. Pengelly

Can easily tell ye,—

(I think, by the way, that the gentleman said,  
'Twas iron or manganese made it so red).

Then low at your feet,

From this airy retreat,

Reaching down where the fresh and the salt water  
meet,

The roofs may be seen of an old-fashioned street ;  
Half village—half town it is—pleasant but smallish,  
And known, where it happens to *be* known, as Dawlish ;

A place I'd suggest

As one of the best

For a man breaking down who needs absolute rest,  
Especially too, if he's weak in the chest.

Torquay may be gayer,

But as for the air,

It really can not for a moment compare  
With snug little Dawlish—at least, so they say here.

Well, ages ago, as the old people tell,  
Was built this rude structure—half chapel, half cell ;

And I'm greatly inclined

To think it designed

To serve as a sort of a lighthouse as well.

And here, all the year,

With not a soul near

(He found it uncommonly dull, I should fear)  
In the meanest of robes, on the poorest of cheer,  
A monk was deputed from Sidmouth to dwell ;

And the good man, 'tis said,  
 When retiring to bed  
 Never blew out his candle, but placed it instead  
 In the belfry, some ten or twelve feet over head.  
 And when on the hills fog or thick darkness fell,  
 'Twas his duty besides to "attend to the bell ;"  
     He knolled and he tolled  
     All night in the cold,  
 A guide to belated folks crossing the wold ;  
 And many a traveller warned by the knell,  
 Blessed the good monk of Saint Mary's Well.

And when a monk died,  
     His place was supplied  
 By another, who slept in due time by his side.  
     So ever anon,  
     As time wore on,  
 A monk appeared and a monk was gone ;  
 At length came one who was named Friar John !  
     Now Friar John was stout and strong,  
     His figure was rather broad than long ;  
 Some five feet six in his sandals he stood,—  
 Uncommonly short, but uncommonly good !  
     But then, to be just,—  
     Confess it, I must,  
 His features weren't what I've heard called *upper crust*,  
 But were vulgar and coarse—of a colour like rust ;  
 His hair, what he had, and he hadn't got much of it,  
 If not a pure red, at least had a touch of it.  
     And some said his eyes,  
     Unequal in size,  
 Were like one and sixpence—'twas merely surmise ;  
 While other folks yet more maliciously hinted,  
 The excellent man unmistakably squinted.  
 I say 'twas *surmise*, for in study profound,  
 He kept his eyes constantly fixed on the ground ;  
     Still enough could be seen  
     Of his face and his mien  
 To cause the young ladies a deal of chagrin ;  
 They one and all felt disappointment and pain  
 That so good a man should be so very plain !



But one thing the neighbours could not understand,—  
 Not a soul in the parish had seen his right hand !  
 Whatever the office, when called on to minister  
 The hand that he used was always the sinister !

They came to confess—

He raised it to bless ;

The other was kept close concealed in his dress !  
 Well, they said it looked odd, and they couldn't say less.

But one hand or two,

Not a monk of the crew

Ever made with his bell such a precious ado—

He pulled at the rope all the blessed night through !

And then up aloft in the belfry he fixes,

Not one wretched rushlight, but two pair of "sixes ;"

And though when he preached, I fear very few heeded  
 him,

'Twas agreed that in zeal none had ever exceeded him.

\* \* \* \* \*

'Tis Christmas Eve, and the sun's red ball

Sinks slowly, hid by a sable pall.

In gathering darkness fades the light,

And gloomy day in gloomier night—

Gloomier where than on Haldon height !

And the weather-glass shows a decided fall,

And the sea-weed turns very wet on the wall.

The darkness increases,

The rain never ceases,

But comes down in drops big as old penny pieces ;

The winds from the west in a hurricane pour,

And the thunder-clouds burst on the Tors of Dartmoor.

The tempest yet heightens, and 'mid the turmoil

A cry strange and fearsome sweeps down through the  
 goyle ; \*

Full well knows the shepherd what sound it may be,

And the shepherd's dog crouches and quakes at his knee.

It comes—it has gone—borne by on the blast,

The dog wags his tail—the dread *wish* † hounds are past !

\* Devonshire for a ravine.

† A sort of "Old Scratch" pack, which is said to hunt by night the country in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor.

Meantime while the thunder above him is rolling,  
 The monk of Saint Mary keeps zealously tolling,—  
 A work which he's clearly engaged heart and soul in ;

When there falls on his ear

What he takes for a cheer,

Proceeding distinctly from somebody near ;

Then a voice loud and hoarse,

Using terms, which, of course,

Were expressive, demanded admission in-doors,

With a hint, as 'twas rather inclement without, it

Would be quite as well if he looked sharp about it.

As the monk, at the sound

Turning hastily round,

Gives a start, and then jumps to the door at a bound,

An observer might spy

A queer light in his eye

(Supposing, of course, an observer were by)

Which he lifts with a glance half triumphant, half shy

(N.B.—It was really a little awry).

He opens—there enters with “Thank ye, my hearty !”

What bagmen and “swells” call a seafaring *party*.

That sailor's bearing is pleasant to see—

Frank and free as a sailor's may be ;

His language, perhaps, is a trifle too free,

Abounding in words which begin with a D ;

All which I omit, for I don't see the fun of them,

And don't mean to sully my pages with one of them.

The monk took them coolly,

Perhaps thinking truly

The tongues of your sailors are always unruly,

Perhaps he was just a bit deaf in these cases,

Perhaps thought them purely professional phrases ;

Nor did it seem greatly his feelings to shock,

When hailed by his guest as “a jolly old cock !”

Friar John, indeed, showed himself vastly polite,

Declared that he'd rung his bell long enough, quite,

Then stepped to the belfry, and brought down the light,

Addressed to the stranger a pressing invite

To make himself happy and snug for the night ;

Bade him stir up the fire while he fetched a fresh log in,

As 'twas really not weather to turn out a dog in,  
Then brought him a flagon to mix some hot grog in.

'Tis bootless to say

How the night passed away,—

How the convives becoming familiar and gay,  
Drank out Christmas Eve, and drank in Christmas Day,

How they finished the flask,

Then went at the cask,

How the monk told his legends of magic and mystery,  
While the sailor in turns gave some portions of his  
story:—

That ten years ago he was kidnapped at Dover,  
And sent off to sea with Sir Rupert the rover;  
That after a long spell of bloodshed and pillage,  
Sir Rupert attempted to sack a small village,  
That the natives took heart, resisted and beat him,  
And forthwith proceeded to cook him and eat him;  
That he, Sailor Jack, with few of the crew,  
Contrived in the *mêlée* to cut his way through;  
And that after more cruizing, at Plymouth he'd landed,  
And was now homeward bound by no means empty-  
handed:—

“There's enough in that sack,” Friar John gave a start!

'Twas a little affection, he said, of the heart;

“There's enough of rich gems and red gold,” observed  
Jack,

“To fit out a ship, stowed away in that sack!”

“That sack?” gasped the monk, and he started again—  
(That heart of his caused him a good deal of pain),

“Gold and gems!—why, my son, grievous perils beset  
'em—

But, good gracious me! where the deuce did you get  
'em?”

Jack stretched out his throat—gave a singular grin,  
Drew his finger across it just under his chin,  
And replied, it was *that* way he'd “picked up the tin!”

“What! cut people's throats,

Like a sheep's or a goat's,

Or a pig's! Bless my heart! Is the man in his senses,  
To think we can wink at such grievous offences!

As every one knows,  
 I'm the last to impose,  
 Any very extravagant penance on those  
 Who freely their little transgressions disclose :  
 And as to the fees,  
 People pay what they please,  
 We seldom or never fall out about these ;  
 But murder ! why, how do you hope to get clear of it ?  
 Suppose, my fine fellow, the Pope were to hear of it ! ”

Poor Jack looked alarmed at the aspect things wore ;  
 It never had struck him in that light before ;  
 He didn't mind taking his chance of a rope,  
 But really he hadn't once thought of the Pope :  
 “ What's to be done ? There's the booty—let's share it ;  
 Can't we in that manner manage to square it ? ”

The monk shook his head—didn't know—was afraid—  
 'Twas a serious matter that throat-cutting trade—  
 Well, he'd see—some arrangement perhaps might be made,  
 “ Meanwhile,” urges John,  
 As a *sine qua non*,  
 “ You must dip in the well, and you'd better come on.  
 It's easily done,—when you've drawn up the bucket,  
 You've only to bend down your head, and then duck it.”

With sombre air and footstep slow,  
 Passed the monk that portal low ;  
 He crossed the chapel's narrow aisle—  
 Devoutly crossed himself the while ;  
 Thrice he stirred that chapel bell,  
 Thrice the pond'rous clapper fell,  
 As though to toll  
 For a parting soul ;  
 And Sailor Jack shook in his shoes at the knell,  
 As it heavily swung o'er the Holy Well,

Jack gazes down that dark profound—  
 Its depth they have never been able to sound,  
 It stretches away so far underground.  
 But what makes him shrink  
 As he bends to the brink ?



Is it the liquor he's taken to drink ?  
 Is it the flash of some instinctive thought, or  
 Is it the unpleasant look of the water ?  
 Or is it of imminent peril an inkling ?  
 Whatever it is—he springs up in a twinkling !  
 He's in time and that's all—not a moment to spare !  
 For behind stands the monk—his right hand in the air,  
 And in it a poniard with blade bright and bare !

Down comes the blow—

“ No,” says Jack, “ It's no go,  
 You don't quite come over a buccaneer so ! ”  
 And he fastens like death on the throat of his foe.

The monk tries to twist

By a turn of the wrist,  
 His arm from the vice of the other's broad fist ;  
 He might have succeeded with “ lubbers ” or tailors,  
 It's a different thing when the grip is a sailor's.

With sinew taut, and tough as yew,  
 Face to face they stand—the two,  
 Till that of the monk grows alarmingly blue !  
 It's very distressing  
 To find one compressing  
 Your windpipe, which let's the pure air less and less in,  
 And the monk hadn't breath enough left for a blessing.  
 Jack tightens his grasp till he feels that he reels,  
 Then tumbles him into the well neck and heels !  
 And showing no sort of concern for the body,  
 Goes quietly back and looks after his toddy.

The story got wind, and the folks far and near,  
 Assembled one morning with queer looking gear,  
 And descended with ropes,  
 And great hooks in great hopes  
 Of raising Friar John from his watery bier ;  
 But after much poking,  
 And choking and soaking,  
 In that dark abyss, it was truly provoking  
 To find when they dragged “ the defunct ” to the brim,  
 That it wasn't the monk—'twas a great deal too slim,  
 And did not bear any resemblance of *him* !

So they went down again, and they picked up another,  
But this was no more Friar John than the other !

The monk

Must have sunk ;

But then an embarrassing question arose—

If such was the case, who on earth could be those

Whose presence so strongly affected the nose ?

The matter throughout was with mystery blended,  
Some thought that Saint Mary her priest had befriended,  
While some for an opposite notion contended ;  
The "Crowner" looked grave, and the inquest was ended,  
With "Drowned but not found—least said soonest  
mended !"

They dismantled the chapel and melted the bell,  
And placed a huge stone on the mouth of the well ;  
And moving the altar, imagine their wonder,  
At finding a hollow receptacle under,  
And filled, as Americans term it, with *plunder* !

As for Jack, from that moment an ill-fortune stuck to  
him—

Nothing he did seemed to bring change of luck to him ;

The results of his cruise

Went to sharpers and Jews,

So he set sail again to rob, murder and booze,

And after encount'ring wrecks, tempests, tornadoes,

Was finally lost off the coast of Barbadoes.

Of the well thus defiled, should you search for the site,

I much doubt if success will your trouble requite—

I've known people look for it morning and night.\*

Still by exploring,

And digging and boring

The spots all around you might hit on the right—

If you wish, you can easily run down and try it ;

Yet perhaps on reflection, 'tis better, you'll own,

To leave undisturbed that great slab of lime-stone,

And minding the maxim, to—"let well alone !"

\* I fancy at Teignton they show you a curious one,  
But it isn't the real well—it's only a spurious one.





**Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.**

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194. SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E., D.L., J.P., M.A.—By the death of Sir Roper Lethbridge, which took place on the 15th February, 1919, Devonshire has lost one of its most distinguished men. Born on the 23rd December, 1840, he was the son of Mr. Edward Lethbridge of St. Adresse, near Dieppe, in France, and a member of a family long settled in Devon and Cornwall. Exbourne Manor, the Etcheborne of Domesday, of which Sir Roper was the lord, was acquired by the family in the seventeenth century, but in 1821, it was sold by the then owner, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart. Among the most noted members of this notable family was one John Lethbridge, who became Rector of Ashprington in 1630. Accused of being a Royalist and a Malignant, he was ejected from the living and a party of horse was sent to arrest him, but he hid in a wood for fourteen days and subsequently fled to Cornwall, where he died on 2nd September, 1665 and was buried in the South Transept of Exeter Cathedral. His wife, who refused to leave the Rectory, was forcibly turned out, with her six children and her servants, she herself being carried in a chair.

Sir Roper was educated, under Dr. Peter Holmes, at the old Mannamead School, which was afterwards amalgamated with the Plymouth College, of which, later, he became one of the Governors, whence he proceeded to Exeter College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1863, with double classical and mathematical honours; M.A. in 1866; and in 1880 was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple.

Sir Roper was twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1865 and who died in 1895, was Eliza, daughter of Mr. Washington Finlay and great grand-daughter of the eleventh Baron Tyenham, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, who married in 1894, Mr. Frederick (now Sir Frederick) Gorell Barnes, of Shiplake, formerly M.P. for the Faversham Division of Kent. The elder son, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Lethbridge, of the 10th Battalion the Duke of Wellington's Regt., who was born in 1865, and married in 1886, Gertrude Ethel Mary, fourth daughter of Admiral Croft, gained the D.S.O., the Italian Silver Cross and the Croix de Guerre in the Great European War of 1914-18.

The younger son, Capt. W. A. L. Lethbridge, who served in the South African War in The King's Own Royal Lancashire Regt., and gained the South African medal, was born in 1875 and died in 1909. In 1897, Sir Roper married secondly, Emma, daughter of Mr. John Neave and widow of Mr. Frederick Burbidge of Micklefield.

In 1868, Sir Roper was appointed by the Secretary of State to the Bengal Educational Service and became successively Professor of Political Economy in the Presidency College of Calcutta, and Principal of Khrishnagar College. In 1877, he was appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University and was also Secretary to the Simla Education Committee. In 1878, on the creation of the new post of Press Commissioner with the Govt. of India, Sir Roper was transferred to that office, with the rank of Political Agent of the first class. On his retirement from the Indian Service, he became candidate for Whitby in 1884, and in that year was founder and one of the Committee of the Imperial Federation League; M.P. for North Kensington in 1885 and 1886, retiring from Parliament in 1892. He was a staunch supporter of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's Tariff Reform policy and Chairman of the Devonshire Branch of the League and also President of the Anti-Tea Duty League. He was created a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1878 in consideration of his services in the cause of Education in India; knighted in 1885, and became a K.C.I.E. in 1890.

Sir Roper's literary activities were great and varied. While in India and after his retirement he produced *The Golden Book of India*, a *History of India*, *History and Geography of Bengal*, a work on the *High Education of India*, *Selections from Modern English Literature*, a *Life of Ramtana Lahiri the Bengal Reformer*, *India and Imperial Preference*, besides many other books and pamphlets on Indian subjects, and contributed to English Periodical Literature almost up to his death, an article on the relations of the Indian Government and the press appearing in the *Nineteenth Century and After* so recently as last year. From 1871 to 1878, he was Editor of the *Calcutta Quarterly Review*.

On his return from India he resided for some years at Lynsted Lodge, Sittingbourne, Kent, and afterwards settled at

Exbourne Manor, where he formed a fine library and took an active part in the affairs of his native county, of which he was a Deputy Lieutenant, a Justice of the Peace, both for Devon and Kent, a member of the Exeter Diocesan Board of Education and of the Standing Committee of the Exeter Diocesan Conference, a Vice-President of the Okehampton Agricultural Association and Commissioner for Income Tax Appeals in the Okehampton District. He was also one of the principal founders and first chairman of the council of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society, and Vice-President of the London Devonian Association, and one of the leading members of the Primrose League and of the Unionist party. As Lord of the Manor of Exbourne he was the patron of one living.

He became a member of the Devonshire Association in 1897, and in 1901 was President of that society, when he gave his noted Presidential Address, entitled "Hands across the sea," in which he followed the history and distribution of Devonshire families in the United States of America and in our Dominions and Colonies, including the remote Norfolk Island. In response to a circular he issued, he received particulars concerning nearly 2,000 individuals and over 300 families, living in the United States of America and various parts of the British Empire, 34 of which bore the name of Lethbridge, mostly relatives of Sir Roper. The whole of this correspondence he presented to the City Library, Exeter, where it is now preserved. Sir Roper's other contributions to the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Association were (1) a paper, in 1902, on a *Proposed Railway between Bideford and Okehampton in 1831*; (2) *Some Hatherleigh Worthies of the Seventeenth Century*, in 1904; (3) *Tithe Commutation in Exbourne in the Seventeenth Century*, in 1912. Another valuable local publication issued in 1914, concerned the ancestry of John Endecott, first Governor of Massachusetts, who Sir Roper traced to Chagford. Sir Roper was also a frequent contributor to *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries*.

His loss will be felt by a large circle of friends to whom he had endeared himself by his true friendship, his strong but engaging personality, and an unfailing courtesy.

M. A.

195. AN OTTERTON NOTE BOOK (*Reports and Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, 1918, p. 493).—The notes with dates recording the events in the life of Richard Duke add considerably to the Duke pedigree as given in Vivian's *Visitations of Devon*.

The following extracts from the Marriage Licences issued by the Bishops of Exeter give the full names of the two wives of Richard Duke, whom he mentions by their initials only, the dates corresponding to those he gives:—

1673. May 9, Richard Duke and Isabella Yonge, of Colyton.

1705. Feb. 23, Richard Duke, Junr., of Otterton, Ar., and Elizabeth Cholwich, daughter of John Cholwich, of ffarrington, Ar.

The following that of his daughter:—

1704. March 17, Robert Rolle, of Stevenstone, Ar., and Elizabeth Duke, of Otterton, spinster.

The following from the same source will add to the pedigree and correct some of the errors:—

1667. Oct. 29, \*John Walrond and †Frances Duke, of Otterton.

1677. Oct. 30, †Samuel Isaack, M.D., and Mary Duke.

1687. Dec. 29, §Thomas Hawker, of Vagg, in the parish of Yeovil, Somersett, and Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Duke, of Otterton, Ar.

1704. May 15, Marshall Ayre, of Venn Ottery, Gent., and ¶Mary Isaac, of Ottery St. Mary, Widow.

1702. June 1, \*\*Staplehill Heath, of the City of Exeter, and Ann Duke, of Colyton Rawleigh.

\*Probably the "Uncle Walrond" of the Note Book. He was a son of Henry Walrond, of Bradfield.

†A daughter of Robert Duke and his wife Sarah Reynell. She died 9 Feb., 1714, aged 80; monument Ottery St. Mary Church. They were the parents of John Walrond, Minister of Bow Meeting, Exeter, 1729-55, who married Mary, dau. of Sir Walter Yonge, of Colyton, *Mar. Lic.*, 16 May, 1699.

‡Son of Samuel Isaack, Town Clerk of the City of Exeter, and brother to Richard Isaack, the Chamberlain.

§Memorial brass, Yeovil Church, with arms—Hawker impaling Duke.

¶Married at Fen Ottery, 4 June, 1704; his second wife.

\*\*Son of Thomas Heath, of Exeter, and his wife Sarah Staplehill, married at Clyst St. George, 1676.



1736. May 21, Staplehill Heath, of Ottery St. Mary, Widower, and Elizabeth Bartlett, of the same, Widow.
1736. Sep. 15, John Conant, of Sidmouth, Gentleman, and Dorothy Duke, of Otterton, spinster.
1741. March 31. Robert Duke, of Otterton, Esq., and Isabella Charlotte Rolle, of Bickton, spinster.
1742. Dec. 24, Robert Duke, of Otterton, Esq., and Frances Courtice, of Sidmouth, spinster.
1746. July 11, John Yonge, of Newton Ferrers, Esq., and Elizabeth Duke, of Colaton Rawleigh, spinster.
1745. May 17, John Heath, of Ottery St. Mary, Esq., and \*Susanna Gill, of Honiton, spinster.
1753. Sept. 19, Bernard Frederick Taylor, of London, merchant, and Francis Duke, of Sidmouth, spinster.

*Sidmouth Registers :—*

1646. †Mr. Christopher Isake and †Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, both of Sidbury, married 4 Feb.
1698. Frances, dau. of §Mr. Oliver Courtice and Frances his wife, baptized 22 April.
1742. Robert Duke, of Otterton, Esq., and Mrs. Frances Courtice, of Sidmouth, married Jan. 19.

*Seaton Registers :—*

1650. Anne, dau. of Edmund Walrond, Esq., and Anne his wife, baptized 16 April.
1677. Mr. Thomas Duke and Mrs. Anne Walrond married 30 Nov.
1678. George, son of Mr. Thomas Duke, born 30 Aug., baptized 17 Sep.

*Tallaton Registers :—*

1668. Mr. Humphry Duke buried 3 Sep.

*Fen Ottery Registers :—*

1685. Dorothy, dau. of Marshall Ayre, baptized 4 Dec.
1707. Aug. 5, George Duke, Gent., of Collaton Rawleigh, and Mrs. Dorothy Ayre, of Fen Ottery, married.

A. J. P. SKINNER.

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\*Daughter of William Gill, of Honiton, Barrister-at-Law, and his wife Susanna, dau. of George Passemmer, Vicar of Awliscombe.

†Brother to Nicholas Isaack, Mayor of Exeter.

‡Widow of Henry Morgan, of Manston, Sidford,

§*Marr. Lic., Exeter*, 1682, Jan. 24, Oliver Courtice, Clerk, Vicar of Sidmouth, and Frances Southcott, of Dawlish, spinster.

196. KISTIMERBRIDGE OR KISTERBRIDGE (X., p. 156, par. 153).—I venture to suggest that this place is now represented in name by Kesson or Kersham Bridge, at the junction of the Little Dart with the Taw. Donn's map of Devon (1765) shows, immediately opposite to the bridge, a mansion named "Bridge," the seat of "Mr. Hearing," and a hamlet "Bridge-reeve," either or both of which may be the property in question. They are in the parish of Ashreigney, but are apparently close to Rashleigh, which is in the parish of Wembworthy. A similar transformation of name occurs on the Torridge, "the first notable bridge" on which was known to Leland as Kissington Bridge, and is now called Kismeldon Bridge, but in Donn's map the adjacent hamlet (now, I believe, named Kismeldon) is marked Kesscot.

My identification of this place receives the strongest confirmation, amounting almost to certainty, in the proof of age of Henry, son and heir of John Wyger, in 1283, for it was asserted that "he was born at Kystemelbrig [*alias* Kustemelebrugg]," and baptized in the church of Esse Reygny" (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, vol. ii, No. 505). The indexer of the Calendar, however, strangely identifies it with Kismeldon Bridge, in West Putford. It appears from the earlier Inquisition on the death of John Wyger (No. 265), that one manor of Kystumelbregg was held of John de Rasle [Rashleigh] by socage, and apparently another, Kistelmelcbrigge, of which the extent is given, of . . . Esseleg [? Rashleigh] and divers others, rendering 20s. 6d. yearly.

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

197. KISTIMERBRIDGE OR KISTERBRIDGE (X., p. 156, par. 153).—In West Putford occupying the north part of that parish south of the river Torridge, are to be found Kismilton and Kismiltonbridge. The latter seems to be the place written Kistimerbridge in the document cited by Mr. Rashleigh. This conclusion might seem doubtful in the face of the extracts quoted by him, which speak of the 10 marks rent at Kistimerbridge as being in Rayshelegh township or manor; for Rashleigh itself lies in Wembworthy, a long way from West Putford. Still, portions of the manors often lay detached from them and a long way off; instance, Bystock in Withycombe which belonged to Colaton Raleigh although

6 miles distant; the portion of Exmouth on the opposite side of the river Exe lying west of an imaginary line from Checkston rock to Darling rock, Lymptone, and the 22 tenements in the parish of Manaton twelve miles off belonging to Kenton manor (Polwhele, p. 161). The after death inquest of John Wyger, however, 6 Ed. I (A.D. 1278) seems conclusive. It states that the deceased John Wyger held Kystumelbrigg manor of John de Rasle [Rashleigh] by socage.

22 1299      OSWALD J. REICHEL.

198. CHURCHES IN PLYMOUTH.—I have just seen a quotation from *Plymouth in History*, by Roger Barnicott, published at the Cornubian Press, Holborn, in 1906, referring to the Old Guildhall building. It runs:—"In 1727 party feeling ran high over the appointment of a *minister to the church just then erected*." Can any of your readers explain this statement or tell me where a copy of the work mentioned can be inspected?      AN OLD "CHARLEY" BOY.

199. CHURCHES IN PLYMOUTH.—The book referred to by "An Old 'Charley' Boy" appears to be rather rare, as I have never seen any copy except the one in the possession of a friend. Its full title is:—"Plymouth in History. By Roger Barnicott. With many illustrations by W. S. Lear. London: Published by the Cornubian Press, 502, Birkbeck Chambers, Holborn, W.C., and at Redruth in the County of Cornwall, MCMVI." The preface is dated Plymouth, 1906. The book is 8vo in size, and was issued in paper covers at 1s. nett. It was artistically produced, and has twelve pleasing illustrations in line. The passage referred to appears on p. 32. The preceding sentence reads: "Occasionally more stirring events occurred within the [Guildhall] building." There is no indication in any part of the book as to which church is referred to, the mention of which, as the context shows, is only casual.

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

200. "THE MONK OF HALDON" (X., p. 183, par. 193).—The true story of Lidwell.

On the 17th May, 1329 at Clyst, Bishop Grandisson commissioned John Dean, of Donsforde, to enquire into the case of Robert de Middelcote, clerk, who had been "diffamed"

and indicted before the King's justice, Thomas de Stouforde, the elder of Chageforde and had since been in the lay prison for the following crimes :—That on the 28th March, 1328, he had maltreated a certain Agnes, daughter of Roger the miller, in the chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, "*apud la Wallen existentem*:" in addition to which he had murdered the child of the said Agnes\* "*quendam puerum vivum in corpore ejusdem Agnetis existentem interfecit*."

With reference to "la Wallen," Prebendary F.C. Hingeston-Randolph adds a footnote to his transcription of the Bishop's Register, "in the parish of Throwleigh," and evidently recognised in "la Wallen" what is known to-day as Walland Hill in Throwleigh. The church of Throwleigh is dedicated to St. Mary, but the reference is to "*capella*" and not "*ecclesia*" and Throwleigh possessed a parish church at the time of the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV and probably long before. Can any reader identify the ruins of a chapel on Walland Hill? The tragedy doubtless occurred in that neighbourhood, as the prisoner was tried by a Chagford magistrate. The story of the crime became attached to the chapel of Lidwell for the following reason. The clerk was not immediately apprehended and, evidently fleeing from the neighbourhood of his first misdeed, on the 27th April, 1328, he feloniously broke into the house of Robert Rossel, at Fonhalle [This, I suggest, may be Venn manor-house in the parish of Bishopsteignton. Miss M. H. Jordan does not mention any such rendering of the name, but her earliest reference to the name is 1672. *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, vol. xlii, p. 513] in the Hundred of Wonford and carried away 3s 4d in silver; bread to the value of 4d; one hunting horn value 12d; and three keys value 6d, belonging to the said Robert Rossel. And finally before Matthew de Crouthorn, seneschal of the liberty of Bishopsteignton, he was accused of feloniously robbing Walter Scoria of 2s silver and likewise others unknown on the road between Teignmouth and Haldon Hill [*montem de Hayeldoune*]. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph adds in footnote "High Haldon," but it would probably mean the elevation known to-day as Little Haldon, just above the chapel of Lidwell. Thus accused of murder and highway robbery, Robert de Middeltcote appealed to the

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\*[Reg. Bp. Grandisson, p. 495.]



Bishop, declared himself innocent and claimed benefit of clergy. The Bishop ordered that in all churches in the Deanery, it was to be announced that the case would be heard on 1st June in the Cathedral. Of what transpired at the hearing there is no record in the Register: possibly his accusers were duly registered as "sons of perdition" or "satellites of Satan," two favourite terms of opprobrium at that time, but we can well leave surmise to those who, like the Revd. R. H. D. Barham in his amusing legend, tell the story of Our Lady's Well.

Had the name Lidwell any reference to our *Lady*? I think not. Lysons, a century ago, spelt the word Lithwell. This rendering of the name alone should guard us against the conclusion that because a chapel dedicated to St. Mary was erected near the well that therefore Lidwell means the well of Our Lady.

See Vol. XIV.  
p. 254.

The earliest, at present known, mention of the name of this spring, situated on the edge of a wood half way up the valley between Dawlish and Little Haldon, is in the Register of Bp. Brantyngham, where on the 2nd July, 1380, Willelmus de Dounebrugge, Canon of Exeter Cathedral, is licensed to celebrate mass in the chapel of St. Mary\* "de Lidewelle," in the parish of Doulysshe on every festival of the Virgin. And, thirty-two years later, Bp. Stafford on the 8th August, 1412, granted a similar licence for the chapel of St. Mary at "Lydeswyll."

In what other connections does the prefix Lide or Lyde occur in early nomenclature?

Lydford, one of the three Devon boroughs of Anglo-Saxon origin, was repeatedly spelt Lideforde in 1260 [Bp. Bronescombe's Register] and Lydeforde in 1283 [Reg. of Bp. Quivil.] In 1086 the name was written in Domesday Book, Lideforda or Lideforde.

Another Domesday manor was Lidemore.

Ludaforda or Ludeford and Ludebroca [h. d. Ludbrook] have another meaning.

In the neighbouring county of Dorset, a large village bore the name Lidlinch, to-day written Lydlinch: the second syllable is the Saxon hlinc = a ledge or ridge. In Somerset, Lyde gives name to a tithing in the parish of Yeovil. Lydford

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\*[Reg. Bp. Brantyngham, p. 430.]

is a title borne by two parishes, neither of which is on a river Lyd. West Lydford is on the river Brue, over which there is a bridge of five small arches, most probably occupying the site of the Lyd-ford: this case is very strong evidence that the prefix is descriptive. The other Lydford parish is a sub-division and doubtless derives its name from the above; it is known as East Lydford by distinction or Lydford-on-the-Fosse, both being situated on the Fosse-way which crossed the Brue at Lydford. A little higher up the river are the parishes Alford and Ans or Almsford. The place-name Lydeard, of which there are several instances in Somerset, as well as Liddiards in Wiltshire are doubtless of kindred etymology.

In the parish of Urchfont in Wiltshire occurs the place-name Lydeway.

In Gloucestershire are to be found Lydbrook and Lydney, the latter suggesting an eyot or island.

The use of the first syllable found in Lidwell is thus instanced as prefixed to:—A ford, a moor, a brook, a ridge or link [the word is sometimes used to describe “a crook or winding of a river.” Golf-links refer rather to the bunkers or banks than to the actual ground allotted to the game], a road or way, and an island; and in the case of Lidwell to a spring or well. In each case the prefix forms part of words of Anglo-Saxon derivation.

The improbability that Lid has any reference to a personal name in the above instances, apart from the absence of the possessive form, is apparent. The only instance of the personal name recorded in Anglo-Saxon Monasticon, Hlydan-pol, is a very doubtful one, as it might have been intended not for Hlyda's pool, but as it would be rendered by modern orthography Lyd pool or pond. “Hlidaforda” is an early rendering of Lydford in a Saxon charter by Eadnoth, Bishop of Crediton, about the year 1018.

The Anglo-Saxon word “Hlid” is our present word *lid*, hence a cover; the German “augen lied” means eye-lid. The verb is hlydan = to cover. Another word “Hlyd” means a noise; hlydan = to make a noise. In Ludbrook we get this latter meaning. Mr. Edmund Maclure [*British Place Names*] says that numerous Celtic river names have the prefix “Lit,” and suggests the Welsh word llêd = broad, but our examples are Anglo-Saxon compound names, and if a Saxon wished

to thus describe the crossing of a river he called it *Bradford*, of which there are many examples in the West. Some have suggested the Saxon word "Hlith" = the side of a hill, which would describe the position of this and many other springs, but the fourteenth century rendering *Lidewelle*, and the fact that even traditionally it has always been "covered with a large slab of stone, suggest the "covered spring" as the meaning of *Lidwell*.

Situated at a considerable distance from any dwellings such an inexplicable source of water, to the minds of early dwellers in the neighbourhood, would be a cause for awe and wonder based upon which pagan rites would naturally follow. Situated in the parish of Dawlish, which was granted by Edward the Confessor to his worthy chaplain Leofric in 1044, a gift which was increased by William I. in 1069, the year after the conquest of Exeter, to his faithful Bishop Leofric, it was doubtless to counteract some superstition connected with the site that, subsequent to 1148, when the manor was given by Bishop Robert Chichester for the support of the Canons of Exeter Cathedral, the new lords, spiritual as well as temporal, of the manor caused the chapel to be built.

On the occasion of the recent visit of the Teign Naturalists' Field Club to the spot on the 14th September, 1918, owing to the iron railing most effectively and rightly guarding such a relic, with some difficulty I estimated the outside dimensions to be 42 ft. by 18 ft. 8 in., i.e. 18 by 8 arschines, a true Norse measurement as used by the twelfth century Norman builders in this country and the exact size of the original chapel of Cockington and many others. *See Vol. XI. p. 129. No. 165.* HUGH R. WATKIN.

See p. 256.

201. BLACK DOG IN HERALDRY (X., p. 160, par. 156).—There certainly was an ancient North Devon family having a black dog in its coat of arms, viz. Talbot of Spreyton and Sourton, whose arms were *Argent a chevron between 3 talbots passant sable*, but it is extremely unlikely that the signboards in question have any heraldic origin or signification. According to Pengelly's analysis of Devonshire Signs (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, v, 416-509), there were in 1872 four Black Dogs, situated respectively in the Magisterial Divisions of

Axminster, Crediton, Southmolton, and Exeter. There were also a Talbot Arms in the Roborough Division, and a Talbot's Arms in the Axminster Division. Of course, a large number of signs (about 10 per cent) are coats of arms, but still more (over 13 per cent) represent various branches of the animal kingdom having no obvious connection with heraldry. The most frequent is the White Hart, the popularity of which dates from the most remote antiquity. Then come the Red Lion and the Golden Lion, and we find also the White Lion and the Black Lion, but not the Blue Lion of the Redvers arms. Other popular signs are the Swan, the Dolphin, the Black Horse, and the White Horse.      R. PEARSE CHOPE.

202. THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS—ROGER CONANT OR JOHN ENDECOTT?—The interest and pride of our American cousins in their English ancestry has been considerably stimulated by the events of the past four years. Enquiries from unknown correspondents who wish to establish a link with the old country are continually coming to hand, and recently I had occasion to look up the family of Conant. In due course I found my way to that interesting little publication *Notes and Gleanings*, the precursor of *D. & C. N. & Q.* which appears to have been overlooked by Sir Roper Lethbridge when he wrote his pamphlet on John Endecott and claimed for him the honour of being the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay.

In an article entitled "A Devonian Emigrant," contributed by Frances B. James to vol. 1, p. 48 of *Notes and Gleanings*, the writer claims that Roger Conant was the first Governor of Massachussets—a claim which appears to merit some consideration and one which as the writer says, is supported by I. Wingate Thornton's *Landing at Cape Ann*, "who has proved to the satisfaction of many that Roger Conant is entitled to be called the first Governor of Massachusetts."

This Roger Conant was the son of Richard, of East Budleigh and his wife Agnes Clarke, of Colyton. Roger was born at East Budleigh, on April 9th, 1592. According to the writer referred to, Conant was unfairly treated by a company which obtained a patent for the control of the settlement called Naumkeag, afterwards known as Salem, over which he was Governor. John Endecott, who was one of the patentees,



is portrayed rather in the light of an usurper. It is stated that, although he "had had no experience of colonizing or ruling" he was "sent over to take control of the settlement, which had heretofore been so successfully governed by Roger Conant." From the details which are given of Conant's life, he appears to have been a very capable but at the same time a peaceful man, and did not actively resist or resent Endecott's intrusion, although at first he and his fellow settlers held aloof. Eventually Endecott approached Conant and his settlers, and the latter agreed to take part in the Government of the settlement. Endecott appears to have become a successful governor in spite of his lack of experience and doubtful authority, but had Conant and his people been of a less peaceful nature, it is possible that Endecott's claims would never have been put forward. Endecott was clearly the first Governor under what appears to be an usurping company, but the honour of being the first Governor of the settlement appears to belong to Roger Conant.

Endecott was a strict Puritan and apparently nursed other strong prejudices common at that period, for in a footnote, the writer of the article referred to, states that "he cut the cross from the English flag." H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

[These notes were in type before the lamented death of Sir Roper Lethbridge.—Eds.]

203. COURT ROLLS AT HALDON HOUSE.—The late Robert Dymond, writing in *Notes and Gleanings*, vol. i., p. 61, on the quaint and interesting subject of Free-Bench, refers to the "Court Rolls preserved at Haldon House." From the context, we presume that he refers to Haldon House in the parish of Kenn, which I believe was built by the late Lord Haldon, whose estate later became the property of the County Fire Office, and of which considerable portions were last year sold by auction. Can any reader say who now has possession of the manor rolls referred to by Mr Dymond. COLONIAL.

204. OLD DEVONSHIRE CYDER JUG.—Can any reader favour me with a description and history of what is generally known as a Devonshire Cyder Jug. I believe it is still produced in what is called "Devonshire ware" and also in electro-plate.

See p 266.

J.

205. BUDGELL OF ST. THOMAS, EXETER.—Eustace Budgell, of St. Thomas, Exeter, gent., died 8 Oct., 1680, and was buried 13 Oct. following in the church of St. Thomas. He married at Upottery, 8 Dec., 1635, Elizabeth, daughter of \*Richard Joyce of Upottery, gent. She was buried at St. Thomas 7 Sept. 1691. They had issue:—

1. Carswell Budgell, bapt. at Upottery, 6 Nov., 1638; bur. St. Thomas, 31 March, 1705.
2. Eustace Carswell, bapt. Exeter Cathedral, 13 March, 1644.
3. Richard Carswell, born 10 May, 1657; bapt. St. Thomas, 24 May; he died 16 Dec., 1657, and was bur. St. Thomas, 19 Dec. M.I.
4. Dorothy,        }
5. Margaret,       } bur. St. Thomas, 6 Apr., 1669. M.I.
6. Catherine, Admon: with Will, 1698. (Archd. Exeter, Exeter.)
7. Elizabeth, died 10 Dec., 1721. She married (*Mar. Lic., Exeter*, 16 Apr., 1681) Nicholas Hele of Exeter, D. Med. (Exeter Coll., Oxford, 7 July, 1669.)
8. Gilbert Budgell, D.D., Trinity College, Oxford, matric. 22 March, 1666, age 16; B.A. 1670; M.A. 1673; B. and D.D. 1693; Rector of Uplyme 1690, and of Symondsbury, Dorset, 1693; Vicar of Bradninch 1704-6; buried Uplime, 27 July, 1710. M.I. He married first, in 1684, Anne, only daughter of †William Gulston, Bishop of Bristol 1679-84, and Rector of Symondsbury 1669; secondly, he married at Barnstaple, 23 July, 1699, Agnes, daughter of Edward Dennis of Barnstaple and widow of Henry Fortescue. Her will was proved 1712 (P.R. Bishop of Exeter.)

By his first wife, Anne, Gilbert Budgell, D.D., had issue:—

1. Eustace Budgell, the author, essayist and poet, born at Symondsbury 19 Aug., 1686, and baptized there

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\* *Marriage Licence, Exeter*:—1612, Dec. 17, Richard Joyce of Upottery, gent., and Katherine, daughter of George Drake of Withicombe Rawleigh, gent.

† Bishop Gulston's sister Jane married Lancelot Addison, and was the mother of Joseph Addison, who was therefore first cousin to the children of Gilbert and Anne Budgell.

- 2 Sept. following; matriculated Trinity Coll., Oxford, 31 March, 1705. He died in London, unmarried, 4 May, 1737.
2. Gilbert Budgell, born Symondsbury 12 Feb., 1688, Clerk in Holy Orders; matriculated Christ Church, Oxford, 17 Nov., 1707; B.A. 1711; M.A. 1714; buried St. Thomas, 24 May, 1740.
  3. William Budgell, born 18 March, 1689; matriculated 22 March, 1710, and died a Fellow, 1723.
  4. Seymour Budgell, born 5 March, 1691.
  5. Elizabeth, married at St. Petrock's, Exeter (as his second wife) 30 July, 1730, Thomas Graves of Thankes.
  6. Dorothy, bapt. St. Thomas, 17 Dec., 1696; buried there 9 Feb., 1698.
  7. Anne, married John Hawkins of Bradninch, gent. (*Mar. Lic.*, 19 July, 1740.)

*Marriage Licence, Exeter*:—1627, Feb. 25, Thomas Skynner of Modbury, and Ursula Budgell of the Close, Exon. 5A Vd XVI. p. 54. A. J. P. SKINNER.

206. KILLING THE FIRST BUTTERFLY: AN OLD (OBSOLETE?) DEVONSHIRE CUSTOM.—In *Hone's Table Book*, vol. i., column 678, it is said that "One of the superstitions prevailing in Devonshire is that any individual neglecting to kill the first butterfly he may see for the season, will have ill-luck throughout the year." An account of a butterfly chase with this object is then given. I hope your readers may be able to say that this custom, if it did prevail, has now become obsolete. W. S. B. H.

207. BELL-RINGING AT NON-SERVICE HOURS (X., p. 165, par. 167).—I have never met with any explanation of the ringing of a full peal of church bells at a fixed hour when there is neither service nor practice, but in the case of a single bell, it is often a survival of the Angelus. It need hardly be mentioned that this is a devotion in memory of the Annunciation, "To be said morning, noon and night, to put us in mind that God the Son became man for our salvation." The name is the opening word of the first versicle; "Angelus Domini mutiavit Mariæ," and a bell rung at six in the morning, noon,

and six in the evening, is called the Angelus or sometimes the Gabriel bell, and summons the faithful to recite the appointed versicles and texts.

The Angelus was first instituted by Pope John XXII (1316-34) in the evening only; the morning bell was decreed by the Council of Bourges in 1369, and enforced by Archbishop Arundel in 1399. The mid-day bell was ordered by Louis XI of France, and possibly was not universally adopted in England, though the bell rung after morning service at Kingsbridge may be a case in point.

In Walcott's *Sacred Archaeology* it is mentioned that the bell is still rung in many country parishes. No doubt, in some places the hours were altered for reasons which might be disclosed on enquiry.

At Dulverton the bell is rung at six o'clock both morning and evening, week-days and Sundays; it goes by the name of the six o'clock bell, and the inhabitants value it very much. Some years ago, some economists in the local administration proposed that it should be discontinued, so as to save the fee paid to the ringer; the whole working population objected, saying that they went to work by it in the morning and left off by it in the evening. Whether this is still the case, I cannot say, but at all times of the year soon after the bell has sounded in the morning one hears the tramp of feet on the road.

KATE M. CLARKE.

208. BELL-RINGING AT NON-SERVICE HOURS (X., p. 165, par 167).—At Totnes the Curfew is rung every night at 8 o'clock on the third bell, except the twelve days of Christmas and on Sundays. After the curfew has been rung the day of the month is tolled on the seventh bell. Every morning during the Summer months the third bell is tolled at 6 o'clock, the day of the month being similarly tolled on the seventh bell: in the Winter (namely, about seven weeks before Christmas to Valentine's day) this is done at 7 o'clock in the morning and is a signal to workmen.

The morning bell, no doubt, originated with the Angelus.

One of the Church bells is also rung five minutes before every Town Council Meeting. It is said that the Guild Merchants met at one time in the Church.

EDWARD WINDEATT.







**Cross at Barton Hall, Kingskerswell.**

*A. W. Searley, photo.*

209. GRANITE CROSSES AT KINGSKERSWELL.—On the high road, about midway between Kingskerswell and St. Mary Church, stands the uninhabited house of Barton Hall. The gate at the entrance of the main carriage drive is supported by two ancient granite crosses, apparently of 17th century work, and of very unusual design. Each measures 7 ft. 4 ins. above the ground, and rests on a shaft 14 ins. wide and 10 ins. thick. These shafts are either “restored” or are of a more recent date than the “crosses” to which they are cemented. The latter are untouched with the exception of a ball 7 ins. in diameter on one, which has been broken off and re-cemented. The width of the arms of each cross is 4 ft., and the height above the shaft is 21 ins. Each arm terminates in a shallow volute, and the effect of the whole is disproportionate and top-heavy. Between the two volutes is a shield bearing *A cross lozengy with a crescent for difference*. There are no markings as a guide to the tinctures, but Pole, Lysons and others give the arms of Stawell of Sutcombe as *Gules a cross lozengy arg.*, and of Stowell of Wike *Stowell the same within a border engrailed argent*. I am unable to trace any connection between the Stawells and that of the family of Brown—the present owners of the crosses—so presume they were brought from some place in the neighbourhood at one time in the possession of the former family.

The earliest reference to the Stawell or Stowill family occurs towards the end of the reign of Edward III., when Elinor, dau. of Sir Richard Merton and wife of Sir Matthew Stawell of Sutcombe, became heir to the Merton property through the death of all the other members of her family. Her son, Sir Thomas Stawell, was the progenitor of a long line of descendants, many of whom still survive. (See *A Quantock Family*, by Col. G. D. Stawell.) They became connected with the houses of Carew, St. Maur, Basset, Walgrave and many other influential families, and held lands in Cuthelston (Somerset), as well as in Merton, Sutcombe, West Anstey, Bickington, Crediton, Yarcombe, Bovey Tracey, Abbotskerswell, Torquay and other places. The descendant of the elder branch was created Baron Stawell, but the male line became extinct by the death of Edward, Lord Stawell in 1755 (*Lysons*, vol. i., p. clv.) The heiress

see p. 264.

married Legge, who, according to Debrett, was created Baron Stawel in 1760, and the title became finally extinct in 1820.

The ancient abbey of Torr, in 1599, was conveyed to Thomas Ridgway (whose monument is in Torr Church), father of the first Earl of Londonderry. The earl in 1653 sold it to Sir John Stawell of Indiho, Bovey Tracey, who in 1662 sold it to Sir John Cary.

see p. 252,

The manor of Abbotskerswell, which at one time belonged to the Abbot of Torr, was afterwards in the Stawell family (*Lysons*.) Sir Wm. Stawell sold it to a Mr. Wotton, through whom it passed to the families of Ley and Codnor.

Shevenhayne Manor in Yarcombe parish was sold by the Speke family to the Stawells, by whom it was sold to the Martyns.

William Stowell of Bickington, *c.* 1640, made a bequest of £50 for the benefit of the poor of Kingsteignton (*D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol vi., part i., p. 55.)

The fee-farm rent of £146 8s. 3½d. per annum, payable out of the manor of Crediton to the Crown, was granted by Charles II. to Francis, Lord Stawell, Sir Charles Harbord and others (*Lysons*.)

The manor of Ashburton in the reign of James I. was alienated to the Crown. Afterwards it was in moiety vested in Sir Robert Parkhurst and the Earl of Feversham. Sir R. Parkhurst conveyed his moiety to Sir John Stawell.

In *Exchequer Depositions* of 1666, Sir John Stawell is described as of "Parke in Bovey Tracey," and *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, 1913, p. 453, says that Sir John Stowell is seized of the manor of Bovey Tracey by purchase from Sir George Sondes and Sir Robert Parkhurst.

In the parish of Bovey Tracey is the ancient seat known as Indiho, which tradition says was once a priory. *Lysons* states that it was the residence of Sir John Stawell, K.B., whose monument, dated 1669, is in the parish church, together with that of Thomas Stowell, Esq., 1694. There are interesting notes on the Stawell elections at Ashburton in Mr. J. J. Alexander's "Otterton Notebook" in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, 1918.

"By a deed of 1702, in consideration of the fact that he had been twelve times chosen member of the borough (of



Ashburton), William Stawell of Bovey Tracey, granted £10 out of his mills at Ashburton for such poor persons as had no weekly relief from the Parish. . . . Whether the Stawells of Bovey Tracey were a junior branch of the Stawells of Somerset whose descendant was raised to the peerage in the first half of the last century I cannot say." (Dr. Pearson, in *D.A. Trans.*, 1896, p. 223.)

That the Stawells of Parke and Indiho were a junior branch of the Sutcombe family seems highly probable from the occurrence of a cadency mark already referred to; and from the above brief sketch one can only conclude that the two crosses at Barton Hall were brought from either Park or Indiho in Bovey Tracey.

Since writing the above I have been informed through Mr. H. L. Brown, the present owner of Barton Hall, that the tops of the crosses were found "lying in the yard of the Dolphin at Bovey" by his father many years ago. They were not erected in their present position until 1901. Now the Dolphin Hotel is only a hundred yards or so from the Park estate, so it appears that the conjecture that the Kingskerswell crosses came from Park is correct.

A. W. SEARLEY.

210. MONUMENT TO GEORGE, OR ADRIAN, MOORE IN BROADHEMBURY CHURCH.—(X., p. 172, par. 177), Hants Visitation says Sir Edward Moore married twice, but the chart pedigree only gives the issue from the second wife. His first wife was Mary, d. and h. of Sir Adrian Poynings, Knt.,—he was Knight Bach. 1563—by his wife Mary, d. and co-h. of Sir Owen West, Knt., second son of Thomas West, Lord of Delaware. Sir Edward's second wife was Lady Frances, d. of William, Lord Cobham, and widow of Lord Stourton. Her issue was: 1. John Moore; 2, William Moore, who married . . . and had a son Edward; of the two daughters, Frances was the wife of Sir William Stourton, K.B., and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Drew of Broadhembury, Devon, Knt. So I think we are justified in concluding that the Adrian of the Register was Sir Edward Moore's son, perhaps the only one, by the first marriage, and therefore half brother to Elizabeth Drew. Sir Edward Moore's father was John Moore of Crabit, co. Sussex, and Clerk of the Exchequer. He married Anne, d. and h. of

. . . Moulton, of co. Lanckaster (*sic*), the second quartering. Heraldry: In the Visitation only the 1st and 2nd quarterings are engraved, 3 and 4 being blank; but there is a fine drawing of the crest, *Out of a ducal crest coronet a swan's head and neck dexter ways argent, beaked gules*. First quarter. *Sa. a swan close argent within a bordure engrailed or*, Moore. 2. *Argent three bars gu. a canton erm.*, Moulton. Miss Cresswell has given the clue to what the other two quarterings should be; 3rd quarter would be *Barry of six or and vert on a bend gu. a crescent for difference*, Poynings; and the fourth quarter should be, *Arg. a fesse dancetté sa.*, West (possibly this may have had quarterings as well). Sir Edward Moore is stated to be of Odiam (*sic*) in co. Southton and Lord of Manor of Worth, in co. Sussex and Hartinere in co. Surrey. Burke's *Extinct Peerage* says Sir Adrian was the second son of Sir Edward Poynings by a concubine, and was Governor of Portsmouth in 1561; he died 13 Elizabeth, and had three daughters; Elizabeth married Andrew Rogers, Esq.; Mary married Edward Moore Esq.; and Anne married George Moore, Esq. Can the last have caused the error in the epitaph? F. WERE.

211. FRENCH NAMES IN DEVON (X., p. 1<sup>5</sup>88, par. 154).—With regard to the criticism of W. S. B. H. that the country houses named Beauchamp are not in *White's Devon Directory* of 1850, the name is of far greater antiquity than that date. They are not important residences. One was until recently a farmhouse, rebuilt in 1849 after the old one had been destroyed by fire. The two houses are close together in the parish of Washfield, and belong to the Worth Estate. The name is of great antiquity, and doubtless dates from an early possession of the Beauchamp Family, who had the presentation of the Washfield living.

Tiverton was a Royal holding in Saxon and early Norman days and there are authentic records that succeeding Sheriffs held possession in and near Tiverton. (*Trans. Devon. Assn.* vol. 38, p. 383). Possibly some importance was attached to its junction of rivers and their passes. An interested historian can trace the origin of many other ancient names in the neighbourhood: Pitt from the family possession of de Pyt; Peadhill dates from the Geld List; Manley is another ancient name.

EMILY SKINNER.

212. COLONEL HAMILTON SMITH MSS. (X., p. 145, par. 146).—I am much interested to find my old hero Lt. Col. Charles Hamilton Smith, turning up once more in a character totally different from that in which I learned to venerate him. He is the author of one of the best books ever written on the horse, *The Natural History of Horses: The Equides or Genus Equus of Authors*, by Lt. Col. Charles Hamilton Smith, K.H. and K.W.F.R. and L.S., President of the Devon and Cornwall Nat. Hist. Society, etc. I would especially call attention to the last words. The book was published, Edinburgh, 1841. I am copying from my own copy. He was a beautiful and accurate draughtsman, as is known to all naturalists who deal with the horse family. He also gave me my earliest interest in the History of Man by his book in the same series (Naturalist's Library), on the races of men, with beautiful pictures drawn by himself of different races. It was to his admirable notes on the wild horses of Eastern Asia, the tarpan, that I was enabled to show the real character of the so-called Prejvalsky's Horse, over which Sir W. Flower, etc., etc., had all run terribly "amôk." He was a fine soldier, and was with the British Army at Paris in 1814, after the battle of Leipzig and the advance of the British from Spain. I am delighted to find the fine old man so active in another sphere. You may rely upon it, that he carefully, most carefully, drew what he saw before him. I would have the greatest confidence in his evidence, provided that he had some knowledge of heraldry to start with. He was so all round a man that I think it is more than likely he had got this knowledge.

I have reproduced Hamilton Smith's drawings of the Horse of Dongola, in my "Origin and Influence of the Thoroughbred Horse" (p. 249), and also a quagga drawn by him in my "Contributions to the Study of the Equidae," *Proceedings Zool. Society*, which shows you that I have faith in his accuracy.

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.

213. COLONEL HAMILTON SMITH MSS. (X., p. 145, par. 146).—Charles Hamilton Smith (originally Smet), 1776-1859: "A great naturalist and an accurate and unwearyed artist . . . a student of profound knowledge in many branches of learning." This is the description of

Hamilton Smith by Mr. W. P. Courtney in *Dict. of Nat. Biog.* Smith went to live at Plymouth about 1820, died there (40, Park Street) on 21st Sept., 1859, and is buried at Pennycross. In addition to the list of works and the references in *D.N.B.* and to the MS. Book referred to in *D. & C.N. & Q.* there may be mentioned:—"An Account of the Collection of Drawings of Major Hamilton Smith, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., &c., &c., and member of the Plymouth Institution, in a letter to the President" (*Trans. Plym. Inst.*, 1830, pp. 255-288), reprinted in pamphlet form (see *Devon and Exeter Institution Miscellaneous Tracts*, vol. 130.) Boase, F, *Modern English Biography* (biog. note on Smith.) *British Archæological Assoc. Journal*, vii., 178: Note of exhibits by Smith of tracings from MSS. illustrative of the Barbican. British Association Report, 1841: "On the Colossal Sepiadae" [cuttle-fish] by Smith. *Devonshire Association Trans.*, 1882, pp. 105-116: Reprint of Smith's "Model of a proposed Statistical Survey of the Counties of Devon and Cornwall." *Devonshire Assoc. Trans.*, 1893, p. 244: Note on the Smith MSS. at the Plymouth Institution. MS. letter, dated 11 January, 1830, suggested the formation of a Devon Historical Society, with heads of inquiry for a proposed county history, and recommending (*inter alia*) an investigation of all the Church Registers (Dev. and Ex. Institution), 4 pp., 4°. Meyrick, S. R.: *A Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour . . .*, 3 vols., 1824 (contributions by Smith.) *The Philo-Danmonian*, 1830, articles by Smith [signed C. H. S.]: "Ichthyology," p. 264; "The Portfolio," pp. 12, 120, 206, 251, 349, 434; "Siege and Destruction of Ptolemais," pp. 81-3. *Plymouth Institution Trans.*, 1859-60: Biog. note on Smith. *Do. Trans.*, 1884-7, p. 114: Biog. note on Smith and blazon of arms—*Gu. on a chev. arg. betw. two cooper's hammers in chief and an anvil in base ppr., three horse-shoes sa., imp. Arg. a cross gu. cantoned*, in the first and fourth *two chevronels sa.*, in the second and third *a lion of the last*, MAUGER of Guernsey. Worth, R. N.: *The Three Towns Bibliotheca* (biog. note and list of works.)  
R. B. M.

214. COLONEL HAMILTON SMITH MSS. (X., p. 145, par. 146.)—Lt.-Colonel C. Hamilton Smith, F.R.S., F.L.S., etc., was born in Flanders in 1776, and died at Plymouth in



September, 1859, and was buried at Pennycross. He was a Member of the Plymouth Institution from 1825 till his death, and its honorary president, as also of Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society, which amalgamated with the Institution. A most versatile man, he lectured on zoology, the fine arts, natural philosophy, ancient shipping, the Caucasian or bearded race of man, the Phœnicians, ancient history of Egypt, &c.; and he was so great an authority on costumes that Kean and Phelps consulted him during preparations for their Shakesperian plays. He left many MS. to the Plymouth Institution, and collections of his drawings are in private residents' possession in the borough. Of heraldry he had much knowledge, and one of his latest drawings was the coat-of-arms design that appears at the head of the "leaders" of the *Western Morning News*. These few facts concerning a remarkable man may be of interest.

H. S. HILL.

215. COLONEL HAMILTON SMITH MSS. (X., p. 145, par. 146.)—The Prowse achievement in Chagford Church was fixed high on the wall in the Rev. Gerald Ley's time, when my mother saw it, but when his successor, the Rev. Hubert Studdy, shewed it to me in 1914 it was resting loose on a pew-back, and I thus had the advantage of closely examining and making a tracing of it myself. The shield was afterwards fastened to the wall again, and as Mr. Tapley-Soper found it "very high up," I think he cannot have seen it quite clearly, or he would not suggest that it had been "restored" or "re-painted" within the last ninety years.

From its style and condition I took it to have been painted in the 17th, or perhaps 16th, century by some local decorator. The paint had flaked off in places, so that, as my mother remarks of the Lippincott arms, some charges may have disappeared; but the object in the sixth quartering, which my mother interprets as an almond in its shell and drupe bisected and laid open, happened to be one of the most distinct, and readers who turn to her drawing (*D. & C. N. & Q.*, July, 1916, p. 81) and compare this with the correct heraldic treatment of "two wings conjoined," may judge for themselves *which* it most resembles. (By

the way, we do not hear that the "Ridgeway coat" has a bordure, as this has.)

Standard armorials ascribe a variety of coats to different branches of the Pont family, amongst them, *Gu, two wings conjoined ar., with a bordure engrailed or*, assigned by Burke to an East-County branch, recorded in the *Visitation of Huntingdon*, 1684. The Chagford coat may be yet another, hitherto unrecorded; but whether the charge be really intended for an almond or for a pair of wings, this sixth quartering is quite justifiably ascribed by my mother to "Pont," *since a Pont alliance is the only one that intervenes* between those of Ferrers (whose arms appear in No. 5) and Wadacott (arms in No. 7) in the Prowse pedigree set forth by Col. Vivian in his *Visitations of Co. Devon*.

Vivian states that this part of the pedigree is derived from Westcote's, and my mother observes (pp. 85, 150) that she found Westcote's to agree with Pole's, and to be confirmed by certain abstracts of *old Prowse deeds* lent her by the late Rev. T. W. Whale.\*

To turn to another quartering—No. 2—my mother's footnote (p. 84) exhibits a scrupulous accuracy to which Mr. Tapley-Soper does injustice, when he seems to make her say that "in her original notes" she had blazoned this as "*or, a lion rampant azure*;" for her own words are that in her "tinted copy" of this coat she had "*left the lion argent*" [i.e. the bare white paper.] The accordance of this with Col. Hamilton Smith's MS., in which "*the lion bears no tincture*," suggests the inference that the shield was in the same defective state as now when he saw it.

Whatever be the value of his work, it is certainly not enhanced by his identification of this coat as "Novant"—in which the lion should be *gules* and display a forked tail, for the Chagford lion has not a forked tail, and according to reports of other observers cited by my mother, its faded tincture might once have been *azure*.

My mother, therefore, provisionally assigned this quartering to "Redvers" (whose lion *is azure*), such being the

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\* It is to be wished that the present whereabouts of Mr. Whale's MS. volume, containing abstracts of numerous local deeds, might be communicated to D. & C. N. & Q. (*see p. 271*)

first alliance shewn in the above-mentioned Prowse pedigrees, while *no marriage with Novant* appears in either.

Finally, I may mention that the shield on which the whole achievement is painted is *not* "of brass," but, as confirmed by the present Rector, Mr. Walters, is of wood, and measures 12 by 13 inches.      ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

216. THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH STEWARD OF PLYMOUTH.—I have just come across a note taken some years ago at the Book Exhibition that was held at the Plymouth Free Library in Tavistock Road. It is from the *Plymouth Weekly Journal* of March 23rd, 1722, and reads:—"The Earl of Berkeley has been elected High Steward of Plymouth" which was "vacant by the decease of the Earl of Stamford." This raises the enquiry—When was the office first created, and when was it reserved for the occupation of royalty in the person of the Prince of Wales? I have never known any other.

A PLYMOUTH SEPTUAGENARIAN.

217. DEVONSHIRE WINE (X., p. 170, par. 175.)—The site of the vineyard in the parish of Bere Ferrers mentioned by Mr. Pearse Chope can probably be identified as Vinegar Hill, the name of a southward-facing slope running down to the River Tavy, about a mile above its confluence with the Tamar. The name 'Vinegar Hill' is not uncommon in this part of the county. There is a similarly facing slope at Plymouth known in my boyhood as 'Vinegar Hill,' on which the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital buildings now stand. Each site is an ideal situation for a vineyard, given the proper climatic conditions, and I have always supposed, though I can quote no authority for this, that 'Vinegar Hill' is a corruption of 'Vineyard Hill,' that came gradually into popular use as vineyards went out of cultivation and were forgotten, owing to the importation of claret from France. The battle of Vinegar Hill, near Wexford, in 1798, shows that the name was current in Ireland; and the name was also carried, perhaps by Devonshire settlers, to North America, where it appears in more than one locality. It may be worth notice that the 'Vinegar Bible' (1717) was so called from the substitution of vinegar for vineyard in the headline of Luke xx.

I may add that I wrote a letter to the *Western Morning News* enquiring whether any other places named Vinegar Hill were known to their readers in this part of the country. From the courtesy of correspondents, I have learnt that there is a Vinegar Hill near the railway station at Bideford with a southerly slope, and "having all the appearances of an old Vineyard;" and another of the same name in the Parish of St. Mellion in Cornwall, just opposite Bere Ferrers across the river Tamar. Another correspondent has also kindly notified the existence of three places still called "Vineyard;" one at Kingskerswell, one at Totnes, and one at Seaton. A. CROFT.

218. DEVONSHIRE WINE (X., p. 170, par. 175.)—In the parish of Dartington, near Totnes, there are properties which are well sheltered called "Vineyard" and "Pudavon," and tradition says that grapes for making wine were grown there in early times, and hence the names which still survive.

*See p. 767*

EDWARD WINDEATT.

[Domesday Book records the existence of many vineyards at the time of the Great Survey.—EDS.]

219. NORTHCOTT TOMB IN CREDITON CHURCH.—In the Northcote pedigree in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage* (edition 1864), it is stated that "Andrew de Northcote," the second son of William de Northcote, of Northcote, in Burrington, North Tawton, married Matilda, eldest daughter of Peter Faber, of Bovey Tracey, in the seventeenth year of the reign of Edward I., and had issue William, Robert and Edmund.

In a footnote is quoted from Westcote the following:—

"Edmond and Edward Northcott I intomb,

Uncle and cousin in my sacred womb;

One Aprill intomb'd both; this did decay,

In his years April: that in's second May."

And then adds: "These were relatives to the aforesaid Andrew de Northcote."

As the style of versification is more like the Tudor or early Stuart period, is it not more probable that the inscription was to Edmund Northcott, a cousin of the first baronet, to whom he leaves by will a ring of the value of 13s. 4d.?

This Edmund's name does not occur in the printed pedigrees of the family, but he was no doubt son of



William Northcott, born 26th August, 1573, a younger son of John Northcott, of Crediton, clothier, who died 29th September, 1587.

#### WILL OF EDMUND NORTHCOTT.

I Edmund Northcott of Crediton co. Devon. Unto my cosens Anthony, John, Lewis and Elizabeth Northcott either of them funeral rings of the value of 13s. 4d. To Edmund Davie my cousenne and Godsonne a ring of the value of 13s. 4d. To Thomas Young my cousen and Godsonne a ring of like value. To my cousen Marie Champneis and to my cousen Susan Davie rings of like value. To my Uncle Phillip Northcott £20. To my brother William Northcott all my lands that I now have or hereafter shall have situate or being wheresoever to hold and for his heirs for ever. The rest of my goods to my foresaid brother William Northcott whom I appoint my executor. In witness whereof I have subscribed my hand the 29th Oct., 1604.

Witness Peter Gye.

EDMUND NORTHCOTT.

Proved 20 Feb., 1606.

G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

220. SHAM MAYORS.—In my note on "Skimmington" (X., pp. 130-5, par. 143) I called attention to a few local mock mayors, viz. at Buckland Brewer, Torre, and Bideford in Devon, and Mylor, St. Germans, and Halgaver Moor in Cornwall. In the *Daily Chronicle* of 5 Feb., 1919, is a record of another in Devon, viz. Cadleigh, near Tiverton: "The village of Cadeleigh, Devon, has lost its 'mayor' by the death of John Warren, at the age of 79. In years gone by Warren used to be driven round the village on November 9 in a wheelbarrow, wearing a plough chain round his neck, and at the end of the ride he made his mayoral speech." What was the origin of this custom? Are other instances known? *see Vol XIII pp. 201-266* R. PEARSE CHOPE.  
*see p. 270.*

221. DOCTOR ELLIS VERYARD OF COLYTON.—Ellis Veryard was probably son of Ellis Veriard of Plimtree and his wife Grace Skinner of the same parish, to whom a marriage licence was granted 2 Nov, 1694. He practised at Colyton for some years; the overseers' accounts contain entries of the annual payment of Doctor Veryard's bill for attending the poor, the last payment was made in 1746, and in 1747 a payment was made to his sister and executrix, Mrs. Grace Veryard.

He was twice married, but appears to have had no issue. A marriage licence was granted 26 Aug., 1730, to Ellias Veryard, of Colyton, M.B. and Anna Huysh of Otterton, spinster. Ann, wife of Mr. Elias Veriard, was buried at Colyton, 11 April, 1735.

Another licence was granted, 24 Aug., 1737, to Ellis Veryard of Colyton, B<sup>r</sup> of Physick and Elizabeth Farrant of the same, widow; they were married in Exeter Cathedral on the same day. She was possibly widow of Mr. Humphry Farrant, gent, buried at Colyton, 26 June, 1737.

Ellis Veryeard, Doctor of Physick, was buried at Colyton, 10 March, 1746.

Will of Ellis Veryard, of Colyton Batchelor of Physick: Dated 4 December, 1743: To be buried in parish Church of Colyton as near first wife as possible: To my two sisters Sarah Mills and Grace Veryard all my lands within the several parishes of Colyton, Columpton and Plymtree: Residue to said two sisters and make them executrices: Witnesses—Rachel Elliott, Dorothy Drake, Tho: Drake.

No Inventory. 25 March, 1747. Will proved in Court of Dean and Chapter, Exeter, by Grace Veryard with power reserved to Sarah Mills. 4 June, 1755. Will proved in Principal Registry, Exeter, by Grace Veryard with power reserved to Sarah Mills (deceased having goods in several jurisdictions).

Will of Grace Veryard of Culliton, spinster: Dated 25 November, 1771: To cousin Katherine Daw my grey silk gown etc: To two cousins Sarah and Grace Daw residue of apparell, daughters of Mr. Samuel Daw of Mulberry Osmon in Co. Dorset: also to cousin Katherine Daw if she survives her present husband £5 a year: To each of the children of the said Samuel Daw when 21 (excepting his eldest son Ellis Veryard Daw) £5: Residue including lands etc. in several parishes of Culliton, Plimtree and Collumpton to my cousin Ellis Veryard Daw eldest son of the said Samuel Daw subject to payment of debts etc: Executor said Ellis Veryard Daw: Witnesses—Willm. Wright, Rebekah Were, Ann Knight.

No Inventory. 20 July, 1775. Will proved in Principal Registry, Exeter, by Executor.      A. J. P. SKINNER.

*See p. 269*

222. BAIRDOWN MAN (X., p. 168, par. 171).—According to Rowe's *Perambulation of Dartmoor*, 1848, p. 179, the name Bairdown Hill is given to the "long ridge of high ground with a series of tors, along the summit, known by the names of Bairdown Tor, Lidford [*sic*] and Devil Tor," that is, the whole ridge between the Cowsic and West Dart Rivers. Bairdown Man, is, therefore, on Bairdown Hill, though at some distance from Bairdown Tor. R. PEARSE CHOPE.

223. RICHARD GYLL AND JOHN MORYS.—John Veysey, Bishop of Exeter, was Lord President of the Court and Council of the Marches of Wales in 1525, and in 1530 appointed Richard Gyll, Abbot of Newenham, near Axminster. In 1532, Abbot Gyll appoints John Morys, bailiff, of the manor of Luppit, with an annuity of 26/8. Am I correct in presuming that Gyll and Morys were brought from Abbey Cwinnhir, Radnorshire?

After the dissolution of the monastery and the decease of Gyll and Morys, accusations were made against them of conspiring together to forge leases of the Abbey lands to various parties, more especially Axminster mill to one William Achym and that Morys and Colly, a priest of Axminster, "had forged a lease of certain lands called Hardwaie and Horselease, w'ch the s'd Morris and his assigns have and doe enjoye by force of the same lease."\* How long did this property remain in the Morris family, and what became of them?

Is anything known as to the date of the deaths of Gyll and Morris and the place of their burials?

*St. Welthian*.—This name does not occur in "Baring-Gould and Fisher's *Lives of the British Saints*. Canon Fisher says: "I am sorry I cannot find anything about a St. Welthian, Welsh or otherwise, the form looks to me like a corruption of the female name Gweullian."—Strangely enough I find in Williams' *History of Radnorshire*:—Minister's Accounts Radnorshire, in the Augmentation Office. Nuper Monasterium de Comhere infra Dioc' Menevensis, 33 Hen. VIII,—Redd. Ten. voc. Saynt Welthian 5<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. and Symon Morrice or Morris of Newton St. Cyres, christened his first child, baptized at St. Cyres 14th Dec., 1602, Welthian.

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\* Davidson's *History of Newenham Abbey*.

Symon was grandson of John Morrise or Morrish of Newton St. Cyres and Joan his wife, buried there respectively 13th March, 1559 and 3rd March, 1570. Is it possible that this John was the Bailiff of Luppit?

G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

224. CURIOUS STONE AT TORRE ABBEY (X., p. 145, par. 145.)—There can be no question as to what was the "curious stone at Torre Abbey." It is a cresset stone, of which the best preserved and *in situ* is that at Lewanick, Cornwall. They have been found among the ruins of several of our abbeys. In the National Museum at <sup>Lewanick</sup> Ipswich are six or eight from various churches. There is one in the court before S. <sup>Ambrosio</sup> Annagio, Milan. I have seen others in France. The object was to have lights burning in their sockets partly in honour of some saint, partly to supply villagers with a light when wanted, and at a time when there were no lucifer matches and tinder boxes could not always be relied on.

See p. 260.

S. BARING-GOULD.

225. DEVON DIRECTING POST WITH TEXTS.—"A west country paper of the year 1827 is stated to have averred that "On the highway near Bicton, in the centre of four cross roads, is a directing post with the following inscriptions, by attention to which the traveller learns the *condition* (*sic*) of the roads over which he has to pass, &c. To Woodbury, Topsham, Exeter—Her ways are ways of pleasantness, &c. To Brixham, Ottery, Honiton—O hold up our goings in Thy paths, &c. To Otterton, Sidmouth, Culliton, A.D. 1743—O that our ways were made so direct, &c. To Budleigh—Make us to go in the paths of Thy commandments for therein is our desire." Do they still exist?

W. S. B. H.

226. RECTOR AND CURATE OF ONE PARISH FOR FORTY YEARS!—In Mr. C. Torr's *Small Talk at Wreyland* it is intimated (as I understand it) that the celebrated Parson Davy of Lustleigh was the curate of that place for 40 years and had practically the sole charge of the parish, "the Rector being non-resident and seldom paying it a visit!" Who was this Rector of Lustleigh? What place did he hold in plurality, for the whole or part of these years?

See p. 302

PLYMOTHIENSIS.



227. PITMAN FAMILY (X., p. 91, par. 54.)—*Marriage Licences, Exeter*:—

1714. Oct. 4, \*John Pitman of Alphington, Clerk, and †Dorothea Walkey of the same, spinster.  
 1730. July 15, Edward Pitman of Exeter, gen., and Ann Bussell of the same, widow.  
 1732. July 7, Thomas Pitman of Tedburn St. Mary, yeoman, and Anastasia Pitman of Kenton, widow.  
 1734. Jany. 9, John Pitman of Alphington, yeoman and Esther Pyne, of Ide, spinster.  
 1737. Nov. 2, James Pitman, gent., of Kenton and Sarah Pitman of Alphington, spinster.  
 1772. Nov. 12, †James Walker Pitman, Clerk, Curate of Dunchidock and Elizabeth Salisbury Deane of the City of Bath, spinster.  
 1774. Oct. 23, §John Andrew of Broadhembury, Clerk and Isabella Pitman of Alphington, spinster.  
 1804. Mar. 5, James Pitman, of Dunchideock, Esq., and Catherine Harris, of Radford in Plymstock.  
 1815. Apr. 15, John Pitman, of Tiverton, Clerk, and Rebecca Keats, of the same, spinster. A. J. P. S.

228. BEDFORD FAMILY (X., p. 171, par. 176).—Rev. Coryndon Luxmore *should be* Coryndon Luxmoore. Also on page 172: Coryndon Luxmoore, not Coryndon Luxmore, married Caroline Putt. I might mention I have portraits of both Coryndon Luxmoore and Caroline his wife.

See p. 328

CHAS. F. CORYNDON LUXMOORE.

\* *Boase, Exeter College Register*: Son of J. Pitman of Kenton, matric. 7 March, 1704-5, age 18; B.A. 12 Oct., 1708; M.A. 2 June, 1711; Rector of Alphington 1712; buried there 8 May, 1739.

† *Cresswell's Churches of the Deanery of Kenn*, p. 16: Daughter of Samuel Walkey, bur. Alphington, May 23, 1721.

‡ *Foster's Alumni Oxonienses*, son of James Pitman of Exeter, Esq., Balliol College, matric. 27 Feb., 1757, age 18; died at Alphington, 10 June, 1791.

§ *Oliver's Eccles Antiq.*, rector of Alphington, 16 Oct, 1776; patron, Mary Pitman, widow, born Newte. Rector of Powderham, 1784, and Archdeacon of Barnstaple 1798. Baptized in Exeter Cathedral 13 Aug., 1750, he was son of John Andrew of Exeter, M.D., and his wife Isabella Courtenay, Matric. Exeter College, 29 Jan., 1768, age 17; B.A. 22 Nov., 1771—*Boase*. He died 3 July 1799, age 49, and was bur. at Powderham 9 July.

229. TAVERN SIGNS: "THE ANCHOR AND BODICES"—There used to be a curious sign on the Quay at Exeter, viz., the "Anchor and Bodices," the connection between the two not being obvious, unless, indeed, they are both regarded as stays. Can any reader indicate the exact position occupied by this house. When was it removed?      CROWDOWN.

230. JACOBITES AND HANOVERIANS.—It is recorded that Fir Clumps were planted by Jacobites and Lime Avenues by Hanoverians to shew their respective leanings. In Devon, Peamore and Trehill are stated to be examples. Can any of your readers mention other instances in Devon or Cornwall.      M.

231. BASILIA DE CASWELLA.—The Pipe Rolls of 12 Henry II. state that Basilia de Caswella, "pro recto terre suae" owes 20 marcs. The Rev. T. W. Whale identified the place as Kingskerswell. The same extract is quoted by the Rev. O. Reichel in 411 (*Dev. Assoc. Trans.*, 1897, p. 488); but in No. 476 she is called Basilia de Carrevilla, and a note refers to Ralph de Carevill. Who was the lady? Is Mr. Whale's identification correct?      A. W. SEARLEY.

232. "TOTNES PUNCH; OR, LOCAL CHARIVARI" (X., p. 182, par. 189).—I have a copy of the above which was issued Aug. 8th, 1860, in connection with a Fete in Totnes Castle, I think in aid of the Volunteer Company started the year before. It was the only one issued. It was largely compiled by Mr. Francis Brooking Cuming, a leading Totnes solicitor. It contains a poetical Legend of Totnes Castle, the author of which was my mother, Mrs. Mary Windeatt. I have also an address written expressly for the Fete, and spoken by Mr. W. Hole, who afterwards held a position at Sarawak under Rajah Brooke.      EDWARD WINDEATT.

233. TIVERTON: A POEM.—Does any reader know if there is a copy still remaining of Henry Kiddell's poem "Tiverton," published in London in 1715?      EMILY SKINNER.

234. PÉCULIAR NAMES ON DARTMOOR—BROWNSCOMBE'S LOAF (X., p. 175, par. 182).—The story of the origin of this name is given in Baring-Gould's *Dartmoor*, pp. 139-41.      R. PEARSE CHOPE.





**Dr. R. B. Remmet.**



235. WOOD FAMILY.—*Ottery St. Mary Registers*. Burials: 1750, Oct. 5, Mrs. Frances Wood, sister to Dr. Wood, author of the *Institutes*, etc., and niece of A. Wood, ye antiquary, aged 80. This Dr. Wood was one Thomas Wood (1661-1722), eldest son of Robert Wood (1630-1686) by Mary (1638-1718), daughter of Thomas Drope (died 1644), Vicar of Cumnor in Berkshire, and niece of Francis Drope (1629-1671), arboriculturist; called to the Bar by Gray's Inn 31 May, 1692, *ex gratia*, at instance of Holt, C. J. He wrote *Institutes of the Laws of England*, the leading work on English Law until superseded by Blackstone's *Commentaries* in 1769. On 17 March, 1704, Wood was presented to the Rectory of Hardwich, Bucks.

A. J. P. S.

236. BRADNINCH LECTURER.—I should be interested to have some information about "the Gentlemen of London" who maintained a lecturer at Bradninch in 1637, and their reasons for doing so.

R. B. M.

237. A PLYMOUTH ASSAULT CASE IN 1788.—Addis Archer, nephew of the Squire of Trelaske, a "young gentleman of fortune, but of an affectionate and vivacious temperament," had, in 1784, been highly dissatisfied with Dr. R. Butler Remmet for trying to accommodate some dispute Archer had with a Mr. B. and told Raymundo Putt, the invalid owner of Gittisham, that he would take the first occasion he could of thrashing Remmet for it. Three years rolled by, and the occasion arose. Archer was trying to sell his house in Hoe-Lane, and the Doctor was ill-advised enough to ask Archer's attorney what the price was. He replied "2,000 Guineas." To which Remmet replied "That is extravagant, he must come down a good many hundred." On Archer being told this he said "I will at once see Remmet and get his expression explained." The faithful attorney seized him by the coat tails, but he broke away and called on Remmet. Sitting down unasked, he told the Doctor his inquiry was an act of mere ungentlemanly curiosity. Remmet told him to walk out. Archer, thinking this was a challenge, asked the Doctor if he would accompany him, to which he replied "No, Sir; walk out, walk out!" Archer replied "I beg, Sir, you will not use that expression so

frequently or I shall be under the necessity of pulling your nose." Remmet replied "The door is behind you." Archer then struck him in the face and stomach, while the Doctor grasped and crumpled his stock. After more blows Archer asked if he had had enough, to which Remmet replied "Yes, you are the more powerful." The Doctor, although injured and confused went that night to Kingwell's Coffee-House, and a rumour ran that he had had a battle, but the next night he dined with Admiral Vincent at Government House. A month later Archer was showing his bank book in Haydon's bookshop and argued from it that he could afford to thrash Remmet at least once every year. An indictment was laid at Exeter Assizes, but Remmet, in a severe spirit, had it transferred to London with the vast expense that a *certiorari* always entails, an unheard of thing in those days, although indictments were often so moved from Quarter Sessions since the justices of a county, not being invariably professionally bred, cannot always divest themselves of prejudice.

At the trial before Mr. Justice Ashurst, Mr. Erskine (who had just fought a duel at Tunbridge Wells), for the plaintiff, said the laws of this land and the manners of Englishmen are more at cross-purposes than is decent. If the plaintiff had fortitude enough to act as a good citizen, the Court will surely not insinuate he should have taken a course which Christianity condemns. Mr. Bearcroft, for the defendant, said Mr. Erskine in his eagerness to suppress duelling has said "The defendant is the stronger man," a remark one thought which never came higher than Petty Sessions. Affidavits for the defendant were then offered from Sir F. Rogers, R. Fanshawe, M.P., who knew defendant as a man of great humanity and not given to quarrels,—W. Ilbert, J. Culme of Chaddlewood, H. Tolsher, Copplestone Radcliffe, Vicar of Stoke Climsland, I. Connell, J. Langmead, R. Pering, I. Elliot and B. Haydon, who told plaintiff's attorney, thinking he was in the company of a gentleman, not a spy, "that defendant and his family are powerful and respectable whom he would not offend as they are customers of his," and that plaintiff said "those not for him were against him, that he was not an uncertain man," meaning defendant was likely to leave the town. "That he told plaintiff the battle would not have happened had he behaved





*LIBERATION OF A STUDENT IN KING'S COLLEGE.*

Addis Archer.



in a proper manner, and that he holds any person unworthy of confidence who brings mere cursory chit-chat conversation into a Court of Justice."

Erskine replied, defendant had instructed his Counsel to make observations more personal to him than relevant to his case. Irony is very well in private life, but this is too public. Few men have the courage his client had shown that day, for his Lordship in his elevated situation is not liable to sudden resentments.

Mr. Justice Ashurst addressing defendant said :—" You say you went for an explanation. I am afraid according to those very idle and nonsensical notions of honour, which are distinctly contrary to the laws, such a demand is well understood among violent gentlemen and gentlemen of great punctilio to mean a challenge. Your whole conduct was warm and improper. You cannot beat the plaintiff once a year. This annuity of injury you will find cannot be calculated and brought off by a fine. Three months in prison in King's Bench, sureties also of yourself in £200, and two others of £100 each."

Some 16 years later Dr. Remmet was to have succeeded by the usual rotation to the Mayoralty of Plymouth, but Archer, still cherishing his resentment, by means of a loud and sprightly voice and affable manner so worked upon the baser members of the Corporation that Remmet was set aside. The old corporation's bye-laws were cancelled in the Law Courts and the freemens' power of voting enlarged. The new one by its profuse promise to its supporters involved the town property to such an extent that they had to sell the presentation to St. Andrews, and to the Lectureship, as a means of defraying their debts. [Anon. MSS. Hist. of Plymouth Corporation sent me by a Mr. Butler of Canada.]

I am indebted to Colonel J. A. J. Briggs, of Crown-Hill, for most of the above particulars; also for the loan of the photograph of the coloured print of Archer which is now in Colonel Brigg's possession. Can anyone identify the artist? His initials "I.C.B." and the date "1788" appear on the pitcher standing by the window. The supposed portrait of Dr. R. B. Remmet is also from an original drawing now in the possession of Mrs. Yonge, Court House, Newton Ferrers.

J. Y. ANDERSON-MORSHEAD.

238. DEVONIAN PATENTEES.—The following is a list of Devonian patentees for inventions under the old patent law, that is, prior to 1853, and includes both residents in Devonshire and known Devonians who at the time of the grant of the patent were living elsewhere, but it should be borne in mind that the early patents did not generally state addresses, and consequently the list cannot be regarded as absolutely complete. The list includes also entries from the Home Office Warrants from 28th July, 1783, to 24th July, 1834, which are not included in the printed Patent Indexes. Surprise may be felt at the omission of some of the best-known Devonian inventors, e.g., Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729), inventor of the atmospheric steam-engine; Thomas Mudge (1717-1794), inventor of the lever escapement and improved marine chronometers; Sir William Snow Harris (1791-1867), inventor of lightning conductors for ships; Charles Babbage (1792-1871), inventor of a complex calculating-machine; but the reason is that no patents were granted to them. The number given within brackets after the year of the grant is the official number of the patent as printed and published. References have been given to the *Dict. of National Biography* and to a few other sources of information, but as very little is known of the majority of the patentees, it is hoped that the publication of the list will induce readers to add further particulars.

ANNES, JOHN, painter, Plymouth. Paint, 1841 (8,795.)

ARMSTRONG, ROBERT, M.D., Stonehouse. Water-pressure engine for raising water, &c., and for motive power, 1836 (7,239.)

BARKER, EDWARD, gent., Budleigh Salterton. Preparation of manure, 1847 (11,924.)

BECK, GEORGE, gent., Plymouth Dock. Apparatus for surveying and planning, both by land and sea, 1780 (1,274.)

BENCRAFT, STEPHEN, gent. or Esq., Barnstaple. (1) Saddle-trees, 1842 (9,387); (2) Hames, 1844 (10,246.)

BENJAMIN, WOLF, umbrella manufacturer, Plymouth Dock. Composition for proofing fabrics, preserving wood, coating cannon or iron, and all purposes where paint, varnish, or tar is used, 1818 (4,255.)

- BIDDER, GEORGE PARKER (*b.* Moretonhampstead), civil engineer, Great George Street, Westminster. Cutting roofing slates, 1843 (9,608.) [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1806-1878): The famous "calculating boy."]
- BIRT, ISAAH, gent., Plymouth Dock. Black paint, 1806 (2,967.)
- BLACKMORE, BENJAMIN, weaver, Exeter. Making bolting-cloths for dressing flour, 1783 (1,412.) [Moved to Wandsworth, Surrey, where he took out a second patent in 1800 (2,386).]
- BLIGHT, RICHARD, block and gun-carriage maker, Plymouth. Guns and gun-carriages, 1779 (1,218.)
- BODLEY, GEORGE, ironfounder, Exeter. (1) Bark-grinding mill, 1801 (2,537); (2) Portable cooking-stove, 1802 (2,585); (3) Engine to work by steam or water, 1816 (4,019); (4) Metallic engine to work either by steam or water, Home Office Warrant, 17 Feb., 1814. [The stoves are still generally known as "bodleys."]
- BOUNSALL, JAMES, tailor, Plymouth Dock. Rope-making, 1813 (3,753.) [Moved to Crown Street, Old Street Road, Shoreditch, where he took out a second patent in 1817 (4,160).]
- BRADFORD, JAMES, jeweller, Torquay. Locks and fastenings, 1850 (13,184.)
- BRENT, JOHN, Honiton. Wind engine, 1724 (471.)
- BREWIN, AMBROSE, lace manufacturer, Tiverton. Ornamented net or lace, 1843 (9,646.)
- BROCKEDON, WILLIAM (*b.* Totnes), in first patent gent., Poland Street, afterwards Esq., Devonshire Street, Queen's Square, London. (1) Wire-drawing, 1819 (4,396); (2) Pens and penholders, 1831 (6,163); (3) Substitute for corks and bungs, 1838 (7,832); (4) Retaining fluids in bottles, &c., 1840 (8,369); (5) Stoppers for bottles, &c., 1842 (9,303); (6) Wadding for fire-arms, 1843 (9,712); (7) Manufacture of pills and medicated lozenges, preparing or treating black lead, 1843 (9,977); (8) Covering roofs, &c., valves used when propelling by atmospheric pressure, sleepers of railways, and parts of musical instruments, 1844 (10,270); (9) Manufacture of articles where india-rubber or gutta-percha is used, 1846 (11,455); (10) Heating rooms, &c.,

- 1847 (11,865); (11) Surgical instruments, 1851 (13,674). [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1787-1854): Painter, author, and inventor. See also *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, ix, 243-9.]
- BROOKING, SAMUEL, Rear-Admiral, Plymouth. (1) Fid for masts, 1828 (5,650); (2) Making sails, 1828 (5,695); (3) Method of raising, securing, and striking ship masts, Home Office Warrant, 4 July, 1828.
- BRYANT, AMOS, gardener, Heavitree. Preparing, constructing, and draining land, implements to be used therein, 1847 (11,698.)
- BRYANT, WILLIAM, merchant, Plymouth. Blacking, 1836 (7,246.) [See Worth, *Hist. of Plymouth*, 254; Whitfeld, *Plymouth and Devonport in War and Peace*, 536.]
- BULLER, THOMAS WENTWORTH (*b.* Whimble?), Esq., Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, London. Manufacture of earthenware, 1849 (12,599.) [I assume this to be the son of William Buller of Whimble, and a Commander R.N. and Tithe Commissioner (1792-1852). See Vivian, *Visitations of Cornwall*.]
- CARTER, ELIAS, upholsterer, afterwards gent., Exeter. (1) Covering for roofs, 1827 (5,552); (2) Regulating supply of gas to burners and flow of other fluids, 1835 (6,851.)
- CHANTER, JOHN (*b.* Chulmleigh), gent. or Esq., Stamford Street, Blackfriars, and East Street. (1) Methods of abstracting heat from steam and other vapours and fluids, applicable to stills, breweries, &c., 1834 (6,653); (2) Furnaces, 1834 (6,672); (3) Furnace for locomotive carriages, steam boats, &c., 1835 (6,920); (4) Furnaces for locomotive engines, &c., 1837 (7,306); (5) Furnaces for steam boilers, 1838 (7,805); (6) Patentee and proprietor of patents, civil engineer—Furnaces, fire-bars, hot-air generators and flues, 1844 (10,309); (7) Lloyd's, London, and Arnold Terrace, Bromley—Preparation of materials for coating ships, &c., 1849 (12,726.) [Two subsequent patents were granted, viz.: (8) Bow Road—Fire-boxes or furnaces of locomotive engine boilers, 1857 (88); (9) Apparatus for supplying air to furnaces, 1859 (1,883.) See *Reports on Chanter and Co.'s Patent Smoke Consumer*, 1838; *Report from Select Committee on Smoke Prevention*, 1843. In his evidence at the latter date, Mr. Chanter said he had twelve patents, but some of



these were probably purchased. He is said to have invented an automatic sovereign-weighing machine.]

CHRISTOPHERS, JOHN, formerly merchant and shipowner, Heavitree. Naval architecture, 1849 (12,803.) [He had previously lived at New Broad Street, London, where he had taken out five patents—three for anchors, viz., 1821 (4,599), 1833 (6,443), 1834 (6,601), and two for clothes buttons, viz., 1831 (6,177), 1832 (6,291).]

CLARKE, JOHN WERE, Esq., Tiverton. Attaching dead-eyes to the channel and sides of ships, &c., 1827 (5,503.)

CLERK, SAMUEL, South Down, Brixham. Saddlery and girths, 1830 (6,017.)

COLDRIDGE, CHARLES, ironmonger, Exeter. Grate, &c., 1815 (3,940.)

COLLINS, WILLIAM, Esq., Plymouth. Ventilator and sound-conveyer for carriages, sedan chairs, rooms, and cabins, 1805 (2,874.) [Presumably the same as a "lieut. in our royal corps of marines," who earlier in the same year took out a patent for a ventilator, 1805 (2,860).]

COOKWORTHY, WILLIAM, chemist, Plymouth. Making porcelain, 1768 (898.) Specification filed pursuant to Act of Parliament, No. 1,096.\* [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1705-1780.) See also *Relics of William Cookworthy*, by John Prideaux (1853); *Memoir*, by his grandson (1854); *William Cookworthy*, by Theodore Compton (1895); and articles in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, viii, 480-96, and xlv, 382-93.]

CORBETT, THOMAS, gardener, Plymouth. Heating hot-houses, &c., 1838 (7,768.)

COTTEY, ABELL, clothmaker, Crediton. Cutting and rasping logwood, &c., for dyers, 1695 (345.)

COUCH, JAMES, Capt. R.N., Stoke, Devonport. Ships' channels, 1834 (6,723.)

CRANE, JOSIAH, hosier, Barnstaple. Double seaming and uniting the insides of stocking-net work together, for hosiery or other garments, to be worn double, 1804 (2,755.) [A patent was granted in 1769 (940) to a man of the same name, hosier and framework knitter, Nottingham, for an attachment to a stocking frame for working flowers on the goods made upon it. He was probably the father of the Barnstaple hosier.]

DAVIS, JOHN, Collumpton. Bark-grinding mill, 1801 (2,537.)

- DAVY, EDWARD, merchant, Fordton, Crediton. Saddles, harness, and seats for carriages, 1838 (7,540.)
- DAVY, HENRY, gent., Ottery St. Mary. Separating copper and other metals from their ores, 1847 (11,851.)
- DAY, JOHN, Esq., Barnstaple. Percussion gun locks, 1823 (4,861.)
- DAYMAN, JOHN, gent., Tiverton. Coating iron, steel, &c., with tin, lead, copper, brass, &c., 1816 (4,053.)
- DIMES, WILLIAM, Esq., Oldston, Dartmouth. Making and fixing window glass, 1845 (10,988.)
- DOWNE, WILLIAM, plumber and brassfounder, Exeter. Water-closets, 1826 (5,408.)
- DOWNING, CHARLES, gent., Bideford. Fowling-pieces and other fire-arms, 1825 (5,242.)
- DRAKE, FRANCIS HORATIO NELSON, Esq., Colyton House. Tiles for covering houses, &c., 1829 (5,746 and 5,820.) [Communicated from abroad, probably from Alexandre Lorgnier, Boulogne-sur-Mer, French Patent, 1825 (4,502).]
- DRAKE, JOHN POAD (*b.* Stoke Damerel), artist, Arundel Street, Strand, London. (1) Building ships, barges, &c., 1837 (7,406); St. Austell—(2) Constructing and propelling ships, &c., 1851 (13,736.) [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1794-1883).]
- DUNNING, RICHARD, gent. or Esq., Sampford Courtney. (1) Preventing carriages from overturning, 1722 (451); (2) Pumping engine, marine engine, 1724 (468.)
- ELLIS, STEPHEN, gent., Totnes. Hydraulic engines for lifting water and moving rotatory machinery, and a mode of applying water as the moving power, Home Office Warrant, 17 June, 1812.
- FORSTER, JOHN THOMAS, master R.N., Plymouth. Building ships, boats, &c., manufacture of waterproof boxes, packing-cases, roofs, &c., 1849 (12,678.)
- FOWLER, THOMAS, stationer, Great Torrington. Raising and circulating hot water for domestic purposes, &c., 1828 (5,711.) [See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, vii, 171-8.]
- FOX, JAMES, rectifier or rectifying distiller, Plymouth. (1) Distillation or rectification of spirits, &c., 1819 (4,339.) (2) Distillers' safe, 1825 (5,172.)
- FROUDE, WILLIAM, civil engineer, Dartington. Valves for closing the tubes of atmospheric railways, 1848 (12,014.)

[*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1810-1879): F.R.S., engineer and naval architect, brother of Richard Hurrell Froude and James Anthony Froude.]

FULTON, ROBERT, gent., late of Exeter, but now of London. Machine or engine for conveying boats, &c., to and from the different levels in and upon canals, without the assistance of locks, &c., 1794 (1,988.) [This is interesting as associating the celebrated American engineer and artist with Devon in his one and only British patent. He visited Devon in 1791 to paint the portrait of Viscount Courtenay, and remained there two or three years. His attention was called to canal navigation by "perusing a paper descriptive of a canal [from Bude] projected by the Earl of Stanhope in 1793." He also designed in Devon a mill for sawing marble, &c., for which he received a silver medal from the Society of Arts. See Dickinson, *Robert Fulton* (1913).]

FURSE, SAMUEL, gent., Plymouth. Cutting veneers and machinery or apparatus for manufacturing the same, Home Office Warrant, 16 Dec., 1829.

GILL, JOHN EDGCUMBE, and GILL, THOMAS, manufacturers, Plymouth. Manufacture of manures, 1848 (12,113.) [A "Thomas Gill" was the first Mayor elected under the Municipal Reform Act, 1836, and was M.P. for Plymouth 1841. See Worth, *Hist. of Plymouth*, 111, 131.]

GRANT, THOMAS, Esq., Bideford. (1) Making paint or varnish from a newly-discovered fossil, 1810 (3,317); (2) Oil paint, 1813 (3,704.) [Known as "Bideford black."]

GULLETT, CHRISTOPHER, gent., Tavistock. (1) Hydraulic engine, 1773 (1,044); Esq., Exeter—(2) Wind and compressed-air motors, 1785 (1,460); (3) Remedy for gout, 1793 (1,944.) [There is extant a printed broadside 1773, from which it appears that his hydraulic engine for lifting ores was in use at Gunnislake.] He was Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Devon, and John Opie, R.A., painted three portraits of him and his family. (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xvi, 154.)

GUNSON, THOMAS FOSTER, gent., Tiverton. Doubling and twisting machinery for fibrous substances, 1823 (4,859.) [Partly a communication from abroad.]

HALL, RICHARD, tailor and woollen draper, Plymouth. Composition to be applied to certain fabrics or substances for the manufacture of boots, &c., 1829 (5,775.)

HALLETT, JOHN HOTHERSALL, Esq., Haven Cliff, Axmouth. Cocks or taps for fluids, 1835 (6,771.)

HAMMICK, THOMAS, ship-smith, Torquay. Rudders, 1831 (6,094.)

HAYMAN, GEORGE, coach-builder, Exeter. Two-wheeled carriages, 1837 (7,364.)

HAYWOOD, JOHN, watchmaker, Crediton. Lunar or calendar ring, 1766 (836.)

HEARLE, JOHN, engineer, Devonport. Engine pumps for ships, &c., 1834 (6,706.)

HEATHCOAT, JOHN, frame setter-up, late of Nottingham, now of Hathern, Leicestershire. (1) Warp frames for lace, 1804 (2,788); —lace manufacturer, Loughborough (2, 3 and 4) Bobbin-lace machines, 1808 (3,151), 1809 (3,216), 1813 (3,673); (5) Stocking-frame, 1816 (4,037); (6) Bobbin-net lace machines, 1816 (4,078); —lace manufacturer, Tiverton (7) Platting-machine, 1823 (4,867); (8) Figuring or ornamenting fabrics, 1824 (4,896); (9 and 10) Bobbin-net lace machines, 1824 (4,917 and 4,918); (11) Combining machinery used in lace-making, in weaving and in spinning, worked by power, 1824 (4,919); (12) Spinning-machinery, 1824 (4,926); (13) Preparing and manufacturing silk for weaving, &c., 1824 (4,966); (14) Bobbin-net lace machinery, 1825 (5,080); (15) Manufacturing silk, 1825 (5,093); (16) Producing figures or ornaments on fabrics, 1825 (5,103); (17) Figuring or ornamenting fabrics, 1825 (5,144); (18) Manufacturing thrown silk, 1825 (5,200); (19) Bobbin-net or twist-lace machinery, 1831 (6,173); (20) Ornamenting, embroidering, or working devices upon lace, &c., 1832 (6,222); (21) Draining and cultivating land, 1832 (6,267); (22) Bobbin-net machines, 1833 (6,471); (23) Weaving and machines therefor, 1835 (6,967); (24) Making ornaments or ornamented work or figures and applying them to gauze, &c., 1837 (7,359); (25) Ornamented net or lace, 1843 (9,646); (26) Spinning machinery, Home Office Warrant, 4 June, 1825. [Partly communicated from abroad.]



[*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1783-1861): "The acknowledged inventor of the most complicated machine ever produced." See also Felkin, *Hist. of Hosiery and Lace Manuf.* (1867).]

HELE, WILLIAM, Kingsbridge. Drill for grain or seeds, 1788 (1,672.)

HIGGINSON, GEORGE MONTAGUE, lieut. in Navy, Bovey Tracey. Locks, 1817 (4,096.)

HIGGS, JOHN SYMONS, Exeter. Shaping or constructing hats, Home Office Warrant, 29 June, 1827.

HILLYARD, NICHOLAS (b. Exeter), gent., "His Majesty's servant and principal drawer for the small portraits and imborser of His Majesty's medallies of gould." Drawing, engraving and printing portraits of His Majesty, 1617(2.) [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1537-1619): This patent was a pure monopoly and not in respect of any invention. See also Moore, *Hist. of Devon*, ii, 246-8.]

HOLDSWORTH, ARTHUR HOWE, gent. or Esq., Dartmouth, or Brook Hill, Dartmouth. (1) Gasometers, 1817 (4,188); (2) Rudders, 1831 (6,191); (3) Preserving wood, 1840 (8,350); (4) Constructing parts of ships to arrest fire and regulate temperature, 1842 (9,388); (5) Buoys, and giving buoyancy to boats, 1846 (11,356); (6) Marine boilers and funnels of steam-boats, &c., 1849 (12,737.) [(1781-1860). He was Governor of Dartmouth Castle from 1807, and M.P. for Dartmouth in 1812, 1818, 1829, 1830, 1831. See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xliii, 364, 368.]

HUSBAND, ROBERT, tailor and mercer, Plymouth. Instruments or apparatus for accurately delineating the figure of the human body, and for other purposes, Home Office Warrant, 24 Nov., 1824.

HUXHAM, WILLIAM, ironfounder, Exeter. Roofs, 1822 (4,676.)

JAMES, EDWARD, merchant, Plymouth. Blacking, 1836 (7,246.) [See Worth, *Hist. of Plymouth*, 254; Whitfield, *Plymouth and Devonport in War and Peace*, 536.]

JOHNS, AMBROSE BOWDEN, bookseller, afterwards artist, Plymouth. (1) Compositions for covering and facing houses, &c., 1806 (2,996); (2) Colouring or painting walls, &c., 1838 (7,885); (3) Do., and preparing materials therefor, 1839 (8,115.) [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1776-1858).]

- KENT, WILLIAM, merchant and agent, Plymouth. Candlestick, 1805 (2,862.) [Advertised in the *Observer*, Nov. 17, 1805: "A supply is now manufacturing."]
- KINGDON, KENT, cabinet maker, Exeter. Impressing and embossing patterns on fabrics, 1842 (9,325.)
- KINGSTON, JOHN FILMORE, gent. or Esq., Ilington. (1) Separating ores from earthy substances, &c., 1832 (6,239); (2) Rotary engine, 1836 (6,991.)
- LA GARDE, PHILIP CHILWELL DE, gent., Exeter. Apparatus for fidding and unfidding masts, masting and rigging of vessels, 1830 (5,914.)
- LANGWORTHY, RICHARD, chirurgion, South Brent. Windmill, 1749 (643.)
- LEWIS, JOHN, merchant, Plymouth. Varnish, 1754 (630.)
- LONGMAID, WILLIAM, accountant or gent., Plymouth. (1) Treating minerals and obtaining products therefrom, manufacture of alkali, 1842 (9,496); (2) Manufacture of copper, tin, zinc and peroxide of iron, 1844 (10,004); (3) Manufacture of chlorine in treating sulphurous ores, &c., and obtaining products therefrom, 1845 (10,797); [—gent., St. Helens, Lancashire (4) Manufacture of alkali and chlorine, 1846 (11,484); —London (5) Do., 1847 (11,931); —Beaumont Square, London (6) Treating oxides of iron, and obtaining products therefrom, 1848 (12,297); (7) Manufacture of soap, 1849 (12,685); (8) Treating ores and minerals, and obtaining products therefrom, manufacture of alkali, 1851 (13,630); (9) Obtaining gold, 1852 (13,940).] [See *Reports on Longmaid's Patent* (Plymouth, 1845).]
- LOWCOCK, HENRY, yeoman, Westerland. Ploughs, 1843 (9,998.)
- LOWREY, JANE BENTLEY, wife of Thomas Sampson Lowrey, Exeter. Hats and bonnets, 1828 (5,630.)
- LUKE, JOHN, ironmonger, Exeter. Stucco colouring by a material which is also useful in the preparation of other colours, Home Office Warrants, 11 Dec., 1819, and 1 March, 1820.
- LUSCOMBE, EDMUND, merchant, East Stonehouse. Vegetable oils and their application to gas light, &c., 1825 (5,306.) [Partly a communication from abroad.]

LUSCOMBE, MATTHEW, Stonehouse. Naval black varnish, 1790 (1,779.)

MANLEY, EDWARD, clerk, Uffculme. (1) Plough, 1809 (3,237); (2) Apparatus for writing, 1810 (3,395)

MARCH, JAMES COLLEY, surgeon, Barnstaple. Means for producing heat by combustion of certain kinds of fuel, 1841 (8,979.) [Probably a son of Richard March (*q.v.*) by his second wife, Mary Colley.]

MARCH, RICHARD [hosier, Temple Bar or St. Clement Danes, London. (1) Machine for making knitted work for stockings, &c., 1771 (991); (2) Addition to stocking-frame, 1778 (1,186); (3) Machine for regulating and spinning wool, silk, cotton, flax, hemp, &c., 1779 (1,236); (4) Machine for making platted work, lace, lines, ropes and cables, nets and network, 1784 (1,445);] —manufacturer, Barnstaple (5 and 6) Butter-churn, 1792 (1,904 and 1,911); —hosier, Barnstaple (7) Double seaming and uniting the insides of stocking-net work together, for hosiery or other garments, to be worn double, 1804 (2,755.) [The identity of the Temple Bar and the Barnstaple hosier is apparently proved by the fact that the witnesses to the third patent were Barnstaple men. March's partner, Josiah Crane (*q.v.*) was probably a framework knitter. See the inventor's *Treatise on Silk, &c.* (1779.) According to the *Memorials of Charles March* (1867), Richard March came "out of Leicestershire" to Barnstaple about 1779, and established a factory at Rawleigh "for weaving woollen yarn and flannels." He married twice, and had 21 children.]

MILL, JAMES, master mariner, Plymouth. Machinery for propelling vessels, Home Office Warrant, 28 Jan., 1829.

NEWMAN, ROBERT, shipbuilder, Dartmouth. Ships, &c., 1806 (2,965.)

NORRIS, WILLIAM, civil engineer, Exeter. Coating iron nails, screws, &c., with other metals, 1843 (9,641.)

OULD, HENRY, mathematical-instrument maker, Dartmouth. Quadrant and sextant, 1791 (1,842.)

OXLAND, JOHN, chemist, Plymouth. (1) Manufacture of sugar, 1849 (12,590); (2) Manufacture and refining of sugar, 1851 (13,634.)

- OXLAND, ROBERT, chemist, Plymouth. (1) Manufacture of chlorine, 1845 (10,528); (2) Dyeing, manufacture of metallic alloys, 1847 (11,848); (3) Manufacture of sugar, 1849 (12,590); (4) Manufacture and refining of sugar, 1851 (13,634.)
- PALMER, THOMAS, currier, Tavistock. Mine lifting-machinery, &c., 1845 (10,941.)
- PARRY, WILLIAM, Esq., Plymouth. Shoeing horses, horse-shoes, 1849 (12,560.)
- PEARSE, JOHN, ironmonger and clock and watch maker, Tavistock. (1) Spring jacks for roasting-apparatus, 1822 (4,693); (2) Making wheels, and applying them to carriages, 1830 (5,972); (3) Wheeled carriages, 1831 (6,124), (4) Wheels, 1837 (7,404.)
- PEEKE, WILLIAM, shipwright, Torquay. Rudders, 1831 (6,094.)
- PERING, RICHARD, Royal Dockyard, Stoke Damerel. (1) Anchor, 1813 (3,726); —Esq., Exmouth (2) Anchors, 1830 (6,004.) [In the inventor's *Treatise on the Anchor* (Plymouth, 1819) he is described as "Clerk of the Checque of H.M. Dockyard, Plymouth."]
- PHILLIPS, HENRY, chemist, Exeter. (1, 2 and 3) Purifying gas for illumination, 1835 (6,884), 1842 (9,370), 1843 (9,612); —Clist Honiton (4) Purifying gas, 1845 (10,618.)
- PHILLIPS, JOHN, stonemason and sculptor, East Stonehouse. (1) Tinder-boxes, 1806 (2,907); (2) Chain and apparatus for stone-sawing, &c., 1806 (2,908); (3) Constructing and removing offices, bridges, cottages, sentry-boxes, &c., 1807 (3,064.)
- PHILLIPS, REUBEN, gent., Exeter. Purifying gas for illumination, 1817 (4,142.)
- POLLARD, ROBERT, ropemaker, Topsham. Ropemaking machinery, 1849 (12,490.)
- REYNOLDS, JOHN WILLIAM BUCKLE, engineer, Lymptstone. Obtaining motive power for locomotive carriages, &c., 1844 (10,404.)
- ROBERTS, GEORGE, gent., Tavistock. Clogs and pattens, 1850 (13,143.)
- ROBERTS, THOMAS, master shipwright, H.M. Dockyard, Plymouth. Joining timber end to end for masts, piles, &c., 1835 (6,758.)



- SANDERSON, GEORGE, watchmaker, Exeter. (1) Watch-making tools and machines, 1761 (763); (2) Lunar and calendar watch key, 1762 (777.)
- SAUNDERS, EDMUND, merchant, Plymouth. Naval black varnish, 1782 (1,329.)
- SAVERY, THOMAS (*b.* in Devon, probably at Modbury), gent. or Esq. (1) Millwork to grind and polish glass and marble, rowing ships, 1696 (347); (2) Raising water and occasioning motion to all sort of mill works, by the impellent force of fire, 1698 (356); (3) Double hand bellows, 1706 (379.) [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1650?-1715.) See also Rhys Jenkins in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, vol. xlv, 343-67, and in *Devonian Year Book*, 1915, 75-84. Two of his inventions were described by the inventor himself in *Navigation Improved* (London, 1698) and *The Miner's Friend* (London, 1702).]
- SHORE, THOMAS, miller, Exwick, St. Thomas. Dressing flour, 1850 (13,348.)
- SIMPSON, WILLIAM HENRY, mechanic, Bickington. Spinning-machinery, 1817 (4,138.)
- SMITH, CHARLES, builder, Exeter. Lime and cements, 1840 (8,607.)
- SMITH, JOSEPH, lace manufacturer, Tiverton. Stocking frame and method of making stockings, &c., thereon, 1826 (5,373.)
- SMYTH, THOMAS, Esq., Exeter. Preparing colours in cakes and powder for dyeing and painting, 1800 (2,424.)
- STEVENS, JOHN, coal factor, Plymouth. Making bricks, 1801 (2,464.)
- STEVENS, JOHN LEE, merchant, Plymouth. (1) Propelling vessels, 1827 (5,588); —auctioneer (2) Mangles, 1831 (6,126); [—general agent, King Edward Street, Southwark, Surrey (3) Candlesticks, &c., 1841 (9,005); —gent., Kennington, Surrey (4) Propelling vessels, 1851 (13,835).]
- SWEETNAM, RICHARD, carpenter and joiner, Plymouth. Tables, sashes, shutters, and hinges, 1794 (2,007.)
- TANNER, CHARLES, tanner, Plymouth. Preserving or curing raw hides and skins, 1819 (4,326.)
- TANNER, WILLIAM, leather-dresser, Exeter. Dressing leather, 1852 (14,199.)

- TAYLER, JOSEPH NEEDHAM, post-captain R.N., Plymouth. Steam boats and vessels, 1840 (8,377.) [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1785-1864): Afterwards rear-admiral, was captain of the Ordinary at Plymouth from 1838 to 1841. An earlier patent, viz., 1838 (7,718) was taken out at Red Lion Square, London, and two later patents, viz., 1843 (9,674) and 1846 (11,151) at Chelsea.]
- THOMAS, WILLIAM, engineer, Exeter. Apparatus for economizing fuel in the generation of steam, machinery for propelling on land and water, 1851 (13,805.)
- TOTHILL, RICHARD, surgeon, Heavitree. Preparing, constructing, and draining land, implements to be used therein, 1847 (11,698.)
- TUCKETT, JOHN DEBELL, merchant, Plymouth. Preparing superphosphate of lime, 1849 (12,819.)
- TWISDEN, JOHN, commander R.N., Halberton, near Tiverton. Inland navigation, 1834 (6,648.)
- TYRRELL, JOHN, barrister-at-law, St. Leonard's. Teaching arithmetic, 1830 (6,038.)
- WALKER, WILLIAM, commander R.N., Plymouth. Mariner's compass, 1852 (13,982.)
- WAYCOTT, PETER, clock and watch maker, Plymouth. Mangles, 18 (6,126.)
- WEEKES, JOSEPH, tanner, Plympton Maurice. Apparatus or machinery for a tannery, 1800 (2,409.)
- WHITBY, JAMES, Collumpton. Bark-grinding mill, 1801 (2,537.)
- WHITE, THOMAS ANGEIL, coal factor, Plymouth. Making bricks, 1801 (2,464.)
- WILKEY, JOHN FRY, commission agent, Mount Vernon, St. Leonard, Exeter. Carriages, 1842 (9,483.)
- WILLIAMS, JOHN, Exeter. (1) Taking fish by a combination of lights under and above water, 1692 (295); (2) Engine for carrying men under water for taking up wrecks, &c., 1692 (308.)
- YOULDON, EDMUND, schoolmaster, Exmouth. Preventing or curing smoky chimneys, 1834 (6,654.)
- YOUNG, HENRY BURGESS, engineer, and YOUNG, WILLIAM, plumber, Barnstaple. Smelting and refining lead ores 1848 (12,256.)
- R. PEARSE CHOPE.

239. CORNISH PATENTEES.—The following list is compiled on the same principles as the Devonian (X., p. 228, par. 238.) In this case the most conspicuous omission is Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829), inventor of the miners' safety lamp.

BELL, THOMAS, hotel keeper or mine agent, St. Austell.

(1) Obtaining copper from copper slag, 1839 (8,151);

(2) Manufacture of copper, 1842 (9,429.)

BENNETS, GEORGE, civil engineer, Gunnislake. Steam engines and boilers, generating steam, 1843 (9,866).

BICKFORD, JOHN SOLOMON, safety fuze manufacturer, Tuckingmill, Camborne. Manufacturing the miners' safety fuze, 1845 (10,928). [Major John Solomon Bickford was the son of William Bickford (*q.v.*), and he and his brother-in-law, Dr. George Smith (*q.v.*), laid the foundation of the manufacture as a commercial undertaking. The firm still exists as Bickford, Smith and Co., Ltd. To Thomas Davey (*q.v.*), belongs the larger share of the credit of the original mechanical appliances. See Sir George J. Smith, *Rise and Progress of the British Explosives Industry* (1909).]

BICKFORD, WILLIAM, leather seller, Tuckingmill. "The miners' safety fuze" for igniting gunpowder in blasting and mining, 1831 (6,159). [This is the original miners' safety fuze invention.] [See article by Sir George J. Smith in *The Rise and Progress of the British Explosives Industry*, 909, pp. 112-22.]

BIRKMYRE, WILLIAM, chemist, Millbrook or Southdown.

(1) Manufacture of potash and soda alums, sulphuric acid, and sulphate of soda, 1844 (10,320); (2) Smelting copper and other ores, 1847 (11,966.)

BOWDEN, JOSIAH, linen-draper, Liskeard. Manufacture of soap, 1849 (12,685.)

BROWNE, WILLIAM, mine agent, St. Austell. Preparing flint stone, china stone, ores, &c., for pulverization, 1849 (12,789.)

BRUNTON, WILLIAM, junr., civil engineer, Pool, near Truro.

(1) Mining-shovels, 1844 (10,295); (2 and 3) Apparatus for dressing ores, 1844 (10,378), and 1847 (11,967). [He was the son of William Brunton (1777-1851), engineer and inventor, who was the son of Robert Brunton, a watch and clock maker, at Dalkeith (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)]

- BUDGE, JOHN, engineer, Camborne. Machine for raising heavy materials from great depths by horse or water power, 1772 (1,025.)
- CARBINES, HENRY, brazier, Hayle. Fuzes, cartridges, &c., 1844 (10,364.)
- CARPENTER, JOHN, Esq., Truro. Knapsack, 1815 (3,877).
- CARTER, JAMES, gent., Delabole. Cutting slate for roofing, &c., 1844 (10,333.)
- CARTER, THOMAS, ship-builder, Padstow. Propelling, 1852 (14,323.)
- CHING, JOHN, chemist and apothecary. Launceston. Medicine for destroying worms 1796 (2,121). [Moved to Cheapside, London. His widow, Rebecca Ching, Rush Common, St. Mary, Lambeth, took out another patent in 1808 (3,129).]
- CLOSE, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, Esq., Bodmin. Drying and preparing clays and other argillaceous matters for potters. Home Office Warrant, 2 July, 1825.
- COOK, EDWARD, painter, Falmouth. Instruments for taking observations and altitudes both by sea and land, without dependence on the visible or sensible horizon, 1796 (2,087).
- COSTER, JOHN, junr., gent., Redruth. Engine for drawing water out of deep mines, 1714 (397).
- DANIELL, FRANCIS, assay master and analytical chemist, Camborne. Obtaining or manufacturing lime, 1843 (9,721.)
- DAVEY, THOMAS, safety fuze manufacturer, Tuckingmill, Camborne. Manufacturing the miner's safety fuze, 1845 (10,928). [See note under Bickford, John Solomon.]
- DRAKE, JOHN POAD (*b.* Stoke Damerel, Devon) [artist, Arundel Street, Strand, London. (1) Building ships, barges, &c., 1837 (7,406)]—St. Austell; (2) Constructing and propelling ships, &c., 1851 (13,736). [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1794-1883).]
- DUNKIN, ROBERT, gent., Penzance. (1) Sailing and navigating ships, 1802 (2,581); (2) Lessening the consumption of steam and fuel in working fire-engines, instruments for mining, &c., 1813 (3,645.)
- EDWARDS, RICHARD, doctor of physic, Budock. Extracting arsenic, 1813 (3,667.)



- ELLIOTT, RICHARD, joiner, Padstow. Covering buildings with slate, 1781 (1,285.)
- EVA, RICHARD, watchmaker, Falmouth. Instruments for taking observations and altitudes, both by sea and land, without dependence on the visible or sensible horizon, 1796 (2,087).
- FOX, ROBERT WERE, junr., merchant, Falmouth. Steam-engines, 1812 (3,621). [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1789-1877), scientific writer, son of Robert Were Fox, Falmouth. See also Collins, *Catalogue of Works, and Sketch of Life* (1878).]
- GARD, WILLIAM GOSTWYCK, engineer, Calstock. Machinery or implements for boring and sinking, 1847 (11,913).
- GREEN, WILLIAM PRINGLE, Lieut. R.N., Falmouth. (1) Capstans, &c., 1836 (7,193); (2) Capstans and machinery for raising, lowering and moving ponderous bodies and matters, 1837 (7,400). [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1785-1846).]
- GROSE, SAMUEL, Gwinear. Machinery for reducing and pulverizing ores, &c., 1852 (14,225).
- GRYLLS, THOMAS, Launceston. Stop-cock for barrels, &c., 1800 (2,451.)
- GURNEY, GOLDSWORTHY (b., near Padstow) [surgeon, Argyle Street, Hanover Square, London. (1) Finger-keyed musical instrument, 1825 (5,068); (2) Apparatus for propelling carriages on roads or railways, 1825 (5,170); (3) Apparatus for raising or generating steam, 1825 (5,270); (4) Locomotive engines, 1827 (5,554);] — Esq., Bude. (5) Musical instruments, 1833 (6,483); (6) Apparatus for producing and distributing light, 1839 (8,098); (7) Production and diffusion of light, 1841 (8,902). [—, gent., Great George Street, London. Apparatus for producing, regulating and dispersing light and heat, 1842 (9,451).] [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1793-1875), knighted in 1863. The light produced by his invention is known as "Bude light."]
- GURNEY, RICHARD, Esq., Trewinnion House, but now Vienna. Cutting and incrustating wood to present a sure footing for horses, &c., 1841 (9,163.) [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1790-1843). Wrote "The Maid of Prague," 1841. Died at Bonn.]

- HARRIS, WILLIAM, gent. [Address not given.] Engine for drawing water out of tin mines in Cornwall and other mines, 1682 (218.)
- HARVEY, NICHOLAS, Hayle, or Hayle Foundry, St. Erth. (1) Valve for machines for raising water, &c., 1839 (8,103); (2) Filtering water for steam engines and boilers, 1846 (11,366.)
- HEAME, BENJAMIN, Esq., Penryn. Wind-actuated machine for drawing water and materials from mines, stamping ores, grinding, &c, 1787 (1,588.)
- HEWITT, JOHN, gent., Kenegie. A substance or compound to be used with or as substitute for soap, 1834 (6,595).
- HODGE, WILLIAM, painter, St. Austell. Manufacture of glass, china, porcelain, earthenware and artificial stone, 1851 (13,763.)
- HORNBLOWER, JETHRO, engineer, Whitehall, Kenwyn. Pattens, 1798 (2,268). [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1746-1820), third son of Jonathan (1717-1780).]
- HORNBLOWER, JONATHAN, plumber and glazier, or engineer, Penryn. (1) Machine or engine for raising water, &c., by fire and steam, 1781 (1,298); (2) Machine or engine for raising water by steam and otherwise, 1798 (2,243); (3) Steam wheel or engine for raising water, &c., 1805 (2,832). [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1753-1815), fourth son of Jonathan (1717-1780), *b.* Chacewater, *d.* Penryn. The eldest son, Jabez Carter (1744-1814), patented a method of glazing calico, &c., 1800 (2,376).]
- HOSKING, SIMON, cabinet-maker, Phillack. Steam engine, 1816 (4,075.)
- HUTCHINSON, THOMAS, Esq., Rosewarne, Camborne. Obtaining or manufacturing lime, 1843 (9,721).
- JENKYN, RICHARD, machinist, Hayle. Valves for hydraulic machines, 1841 (8,816.)
- JOHN, GEORGE, engineer, Camborne. Raising water by fire, 1755 (703.)
- KENDALL, WILLIAM, Launceston. Manufacture of alums, 1562. [He carried on the manufacture for a brief period in the Isle of Wight.]
- LEAN, JOEL, junr., gent., Budock, near Falmouth. (1) Steam engines, 1812 (3,621); [— gent., being one of the people called Quakers, Fishpond House, near Bristol. Machine

for effecting an alternating motion between bodies revolving about a common centre or axis of motion, 1825 (5,228.)

LOBB, JOSEPH, farmer, Sithney. Machine for cutting and preparing lay or lea ground for tillage, and also for renewing grass land, lay or lea ground, 1821 (4,553.)

LUKE, JOHN, Esq., Treviles. Machinery for lifting, drawing and conveying vessels from one canal, or branch of canal, to another, 1796 (2,126.)

MICHAEL, GEORGE, builder, St. Austell. Opening and shutting windows or sashes, window shutters, &c., 1818 (4,267.) [Home Office Warrant, 22 April, 1818.]

MICHELL, JAMES, gent., Truro. Smelting argentiferous ores, 1835 (6,853.)

MICHELL, JOHN, Calenick. (1) Extracting copper, iron, lead, bismuth, &c., from tin ore, 1843 (9,692); (2) Purifying tin ores and separating them from other minerals, 1852 (14,295.)

MOLLARD, DAVID, tinner, Maddern. Machine for moving heavy articles in loading and unloading ships, &c., drawing water and materials out of mines, &c., removing articles from ponds, &c., 1794 (2,018.)

MURDOCK, WILLIAM, gent., or engineer, Redruth. (1) Making from the same material copperas, vitriol, dyes, paints, and colours, and also a composition for preserving wood, 1791 (1,802); (2) Steam engines, 1799 (2,340); [—Soho Factory, Staffordshire (3) Boring and forming pipes, cylinders, columns and circular disks out of solid blocks and slabs of stone, 1810 (3,292).] [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1754-1839), inventor of coal-gas lighting; *b.* in Ayrshire].

PARNALL, JOHN, brazier, St. Austell. Tinning sheets or plates of copper, brass, or zinc, 1817 (4,134.)

PATERSON, GEORGE DACRES, Esq., Truro. Curvilinear turning for cutting out wooden bowls, &c., 1840 (8,682.)

PENNECK, HENRY, gent., or doctor of physic, Penzance. (1) Sailing and navigating ships, 1802 (2,581); (2) Machinery for lessening the consumption of fuel in working steam engines, 1821 (4,539.)

PETHERICK, THOMAS, mine agent, Penpelleck, Tywardreath. (1 and 2) Machinery for separating ores from earthy and other substances, 1830 (5,935) and 1832 (6,239.)

**PROUT, THOMAS OLIVIE, Esq., St. Agnes, and another.** Composition or method for preserving machinery, for the prevention of rust in polished steel and iron, as a restorative to it when rusted, for the preservation of metals in general, and, with other ingredients, for polishing gold and silver plate, steel and other articles, Home Office Warrant, 5 Oct., 1814.

**RANDRELL, JOHN REED, farmer, Newlyn East.** Cutting and reaping machines, 1852 (14,319.)

**RAPSON, JOHN, millwright and machine-maker, or engineer, Penryn.** (1) Communicating motion from one axle to another placed at any angle to it, 1812 (3,591); (2) Apparatus for facilitating the steering of vessels, 1834 (6,665); [—Emmett Street, Poplar (3) Steering ships, &c., 1839 (8,214); —Limehouse (4) Paddle-wheels, 1840 (8,678).]

**RAWLINSON, CHARLES, architect, Lostwithiel.** Coating buildings with slates, 1772 (1,016.)

**RICHARDS, GEORGE, architect, Truro.** (1) Fire-arms, charging or loading the same, and fixing bayonets, 1808 (3,155); (2) Grates, stoves, furnaces, &c., and flues therefor, apparatus for cleaning the same, 1822 (4,744.)

**RICHARDS, THOMAS, St. Erth.** Machinery for reducing and pulverizing ores, &c., 1852 (14,225.)

**RODDA, RICHARD, assay maker, St. Austell.** Furnaces, fire-places and stoves, and their application to generating steam, smelting metals, &c., 1838 (7,765.)

**ROWE, JOHN, gent., Perransands.** Mill for grinding ores, 1757 (715.)

**ROWE, JOSHUA, merchant, Torpoint.** Printing cotton and other cloths, &c., 1818 (4,252.)

**SCANTLEBURY, RICHARD, founder and brazier, Redruth.** (1) Bucket and clack for raising and lifting or drawing water, &c., 1796 (2,101); (2) Machine for counterbalancing weight of water, &c., to be lifted by a steam or water engine or other machinery, 1809 (3,210.); (3) Pumps for engines for drawing water. Home Office Warrant, 6 May, 1785.

**SIMS, JAMES, civil engineer, Redruth.** (1 and 2) Steam-engines, 1841 (8,942) and 1847 (11,859.)



- SIMS, WILLIAM, engineer, Gwennap. Steam-engine, Home Office Warrant, 30 Oct., 1815.
- SMITH, GEORGE, safety-fuze manufacturer, Tuckingmill, Camborne. (1) Manufacturing the miners' safety fuze, 1845 (10,928); (2) Safety fuze, 1846 (11,447.) [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1800-1868): Historian and theologian, was the son-in-law of William Bickford (*q.v.*), the original inventor of the miners' safety-fuze, and he and his brother-in-law, Major John Solomon Bickford (*q.v.*) laid the foundation of the manufacture as a commercial undertaking.]
- SQUIRE, JOHN, engineer, Poughill. Steam boilers or generators, 1842 (9,564.) [He had taken out two earlier patents, viz., one from Paddington Bason, 1833 (6,449), and the other from Albany Place, Regent's Park, 1841 (9,159).]
- SWAIN, SAMPSON, gent., Camborne. Machine furnace and fire engine for smelting and refining metals, &c., 1762 (774.)
- THOMAS, FRANCIS, smelter, Ludgvan. Machine for separating metals from slags, 1777 (1,157.)
- THOMAS, WILLIAM, merchant, Sithney. Machine for cutting and preparing lay or lea ground for tillage, and also for renewing grass land, lay or lea ground, 1821 (4,553.)
- TIPPETT, THOMAS, engineer, Gwennap. Working engines with steam and air, steam boiler or generator, application of such engines to propelling vessels, &c., 1828 (5,714.)
- TODD, BRERETON, gent., The Bank, Falmouth. Manufacture of arsenic, sulphuric acid, and oxide of antimony from copper and other ores, and also oxide of zinc, 1850 (12,982.)
- TODD, FRANCIS, gent., Pendennis Castle, Falmouth. Obtaining silver from ores, &c., 1840 (8,575.) [Communicated from abroad.]
- TREDENHAM, JOHN, Esq. [address not given.] Engine for drawing water out of tin mines in Cornwall and other mines, 1682 (218.)
- TREVITHICK, RICHARD, engineer and miner, Camborne. (1) Steam engines and their application for driving carriages, &c., 1802 (2,599); [—engineer, Rotherhithe,

Surrey (2) Machinery for towing, driving, or forcing and discharging ships, &c., of their cargoes, 1808 (3,148); (3) Stowing cargoes of ships, &c., 1808 (3,172); (4) Naval architecture and navigation, &c., 1809 (3,231);] —Esq., Camborne (5) High-pressure steam engine and its application, 1815 (3,922); —St. Aith [? St. Erth] (6) Steam engine, 1831 (60,82); (7) Heating apartments, 1831 (6,083); —engineer, Camborne (8) Steam engine, and the application of steam power to navigation and locomotion, 1832 (6,308); (9) Apparatus for evaporating water from solutions of vegetable substances, Home Office Warrant, 22 June, 1816; —civil engineer, St. Erth, at present residing at St. Mary Axe, London (10) Methods by machinery for discharging ships' cargoes, &c., Warrant, 27 Sept., 1828; —civil engineer, St. Erth (11) Steam engine, Warrant, 27 March, 1829. [*Dict. Nat. Biog.* (1771-1833), 'the father of the locomotive engine,' *b.* Illogan. See also *Life of R. Trevithick* (1872), and *Outlines of Patent for the Stowing of Ships, &c.* (1809.)

TREWREN, JOHN, Esq. [Address not given.] Engine for drawing water out of tin mines in Cornwall and other mines, 1682 (218).

VEALE, RICHARD ROWE, gent., Columb Major. Preparing flint stone, china stone, ores, &c., for pulverization, 1849 (12,789.)

VINGOE, HENRY, and VINGOE, WILLIAM HENRY, builders, Penzance. Apparatus for planting or drilling corn, seed, pulse or manure, wheels and carriages, 1843 (9,984.)

VIVIAN, ALEXANDER, gent., Gwennap, near Redruth. Apparatus for dressing ores, 1843 (9,964.)

VIVIAN, ANDREW, engineer and miner, Camborne. Steam engines and their application for driving carriages, etc., 1802 (2,599.)

VIVIAN, CHARLES, Esq. [Address not given.] Engine for drawing water out of tin mines in Cornwall and other mines, 1682 (218.)

VIVIAN, HAUGHTON, mine agent, Lostwithiel. Method for raising or drawing lime, stone, rubbish, water and other materials from lime quarries. Home Office Warrant, 26 April, 1827.

VIVYAN, HANNYBALL, Esq., His Majesty's servant [Address not given.] Drawing and draining waters and raising or hoisting any great weight out of His Majesty's tin mines in Cornwall and Devon or elsewhere, 1634 (67.)

WEARN, ROGER, bricklayer, Phillack. Heating steam engine boilers, and using the fires to calcine ores at the same time, 1790 (1,758.)

WEST, WILLIAM, machinist, St. Blazey. Valve for machines for raising water, etc., 1839 (8,103.)

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, copper engineer, Feock. Smelting copper ore and extracting arsenic from it, 1778 (1,191)

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, surgeon, Penzance. Extracting arsenic, 1813 (3,667.) R. PEARSE CHOPE.

240. GRANT TO THOMAS GALE OF THE MANOR OF KINGSWEAR.—The following is a résumé of a parchment belonging to the Feoffees of Crediton, dated 22nd February, 1544:—

Grant by Henry VIIIth under the Great Seal of England to Thomas Gale, for service and the sum of £93 and 20 pence paid to "the Treasury of our Court of the Augmentation of Revenues."

all that our manor of Kyngeswere in the county of Devon formerly held by the monastery of Torre now dissolved as fully as the last Abbot of Torre held to the full value of £5 3s. 5½d. with the tithe not deducted to hold for the service of 1/60th part of a Knight's fee while paying annually 10s. 4½d. to the Court of Augmentation of Revenues on the festival of St. Michael in the name of ferry tithe (*decime pontis*) for all services further we grant for the above consideration to the said Thomas Gale all rights of Court, assize of bread wine and beer tolls from fairs liberty of warren which the aforesaid Abbot had, and we acquit and exonerate etc, etc: and we wish that this be granted under the Great Seal of England

Witnessed on the 22nd February 35 Henry VIII.

The parchment measures approximately 30" x 18." Unfortunately it has been exposed to damage by mice. Appended, intertwined green and white silk tag, from which the Great Seal, once attached, has been completely removed.

The turned up parchment, where the tag is threaded, bears on the face three sign manuals, one within the fastening of the tag, and two immediately to the right at top corner; also the inscribed note in Latin:—Witnessed 22nd of the said February at Westminster in the 35 year (i.e. 22nd Feb., 1544). Endorsed in various handwritings.

The writing commences with the usual embellished heading, showing a portrait of Henry VIIIth, etc., but not quite so elaborate as that conveying the Priories of St. Germans and Totnes (illustrated in *Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*, vol. ii, plate xvi) which parchment is necessarily larger and written two years earlier, i.e. 10th of March, 1542. The draughtsman of the Kingswear deed was a certain "Hales," that of Totnes "Southwell." These two men seem to have written most of the conveyances of monastical property in this district. A Thomas Gale, probably the father of the grantee of this deed, in August, 1505, sued a certain Thomas Orchard for debt in the Court of Great Totnes (*ibidem*, v. i, pp. 512-513.)

A Gilbert Gale leased with nine others the tolls of the market of Crediton from Bishop Veysey for 99 years. He also farmed the proceeds of four prebends, previous to the dissolution of the monasteries, belonging to the Collegiate Church of the Holy Cross, at Crediton, from their holders, namely the prebends of Henstyll, Stawford, Rydge and Wodeland.

In the last decade of the 12th century Walter de Vaschi confirmed the gift, by his father William, of half the manor of Kingswear to Totnes Priory; the other half he subsequently (post 1196) gave to Torre Abbey.

Sir William Pole (*ante* 1635) speaks of the manor of Kingswear as having been for some time in the family of Gale. In 1822 the manor belonged to John Fownes Luttrell, Esqr.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

The parchment of which Mr. Watkin has given the above résumé, was among the documents in the chest belonging to the Feoffees of Crediton Market, where I found it when helping the Revd. W. M. Smith-Dorrien to look for some documents relating to Crediton Church. Knowing that Mr. Watkin is interested in everything relating to Torre Abbey,



I asked permission to shew it him. The conveyance of the Manor of Kingswear to Thomas Gale is not mentioned by Oliver in his *Monasticon*, and this document has enabled Mr. Watkin to add another item to the history of the Abbey lands. Mr. Watkin writes to me:—"This deed just instances the mass of historical matter lying hidden in the county: what a good thing if such documents could be transcribed in brief, arranged chronologically and indexed."

On looking up the Gale pedigree in *Vivian*, I find that the family originally belonged to Dartmouth. The first name given, without date, is a William Gale, of Dartmouth. He had a son Thomas, who married Joan, daughter of Gilbert Yard, of Bradley. They had two sons, the elder Gilbert, the second called by Vivian Thomas Gale, of Dartmouth. He died in 1557 and was, most likely, the Thomas Gale who acquired the manor of Kingswear. It will be observed that on the parchment, above quoted, he is not called Thomas Gale of anywhere in particular, and may well have been a sort of Thomas "Lackland," who for £93 20d. acquired the Abbey Manor of Kingswear, upon which the Dartmouth Gales may have kept a vigilant eye as soon as Church lands began to come into the market.

Gilbert Gale, the elder brother, married Christian Bishopp, and this marriage, I venture to suggest, took him to Crediton, where the name of Bishop or Busshope, occurs fairly frequently in the Registers. He was, as Mr. Watkin says, one of the Lessees of Crediton Market, and also rented four of the prebends—more church land acquired by this family. He was one of the first twelve Governors of Crediton Church, possibly the first Warden of the Governors, as his name appears first among those appointed by the Charter of Edward VIth, 1547.

He died in 1551, or 1552 (Vivian says 1553), for in the Warden's Accounts of Crediton for 1552 there is an entry:—"Rec. of George Gale for a tumstone (*sic*) sold to him this yere xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, also vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> rec. for his father's grave had within the church this yere."

George Gale, son of Gilbert Gale, subsequently became a man of great importance as one of the Corporation, or Governors, of Crediton.

His uncle, Thomas Gale also married, and had a son Thomas, who died in 1561, George Gale, of Crediton becoming heir of his cousin's property.

Thus we can join together the links in the history of this document. George Gale inherited the manor of Kingswear, and brought Henry the Eighth's grant to Crediton among (no doubt) other family papers. He also succeeded his father as one of the Lessees of Crediton Market. If, as is very likely, he kept all his documents together, we can understand how, in course of time, the grant of the manor of Kingswear to Thomas Gale, got into the chest of the documents belonging to the Feoffees of Crediton Market, although as a family document, it has no connection with the rest of the deeds preserved in that chest.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

241. WEATHER SAYING.—“From a weather-wise Tivertonian one day last week, I heard a saying which was new to me: ‘The warm weather won’t come till Peter has warmed himself.’ It was on the night before Good Friday, be it noted, that the Apostle in the court of the High Priest’s palace ‘warmed himself.’ Hence the saying may be regarded as a timely warning not to expect fine weather till Easter.” (*Tiverton Gazette*, 22nd April, 1919). Is this saying known in other parts of Devon?

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

242. GRANITE CROSSES AT KINGSKERSWELL (X., p. 210, par. 209).—Mr. A. W. Searley perpetuates the mistake of Lysons (p. 94) in saying that the manor of Abbotskerswell “at one time belonged to the Abbot of Torr.”

In Domesday *Carsuella* was held by the Abbot of Horton. Horton, a Benedictine monastery in Dorset, was annexed to Sherborne Abbey in 1139, and Sherborne Abbey held the manor and rectory of Carssewell Abbatis until March 18th, 1539. Abbotskerswell never belonged to Torre Abbey.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

243. WITHYCOMBE RALEIGH.—Will some reader be so kind as to supply the exact references to the local Act of Parliament, Order in Council, or other proceeding, under which the chapelry of Withycombe Raleigh was separated from the parish of East Budleigh? The date was *c.* 1854.

R. B. M.

244. PROTESTATION OATH ROLLS, 1641.—The importance of these rolls, affording as they do a 17th century directory, more or less complete, of the inhabitants of the country, is so well recognised by genealogists that no apology is required for returning to a subject already dealt with in *D. & C. N. & Q.* (VIII., 110). The rolls were signed practically by all males of 18 years of age and upwards, and returns of the names were to be sent to London by the Sheriffs. The returns received there are included among the House of Lords MSS., which were calendared by the Historical MSS. Commission in 1876 (5th Report, p. 3, App., p. 122). The documents are arranged under Counties and Hundreds and vary in the amount of information which they give, some being limited to the names of clergy and parish officials. As an example of the Protestation Oath Roll of a Devon parish, that of Uffculme is printed below. It was signed in the Parish Register Book (No. 2, vellum), and the original is still at Uffculme. A transcript was made most kindly by the present Vicar, the Rev. Prebendary Howard. R. B. M.

#### UFFCULME PROTESTATION OATH ROLL, 1641.

The protestation hereunder mentioned was taken by the inhabitants of the parish of Uffculme, whose names are subscribed, the tenth, the seventeenth, and the four and twentieth daies of the month of October, Anno D<sup>mini</sup> 1641.

I, A. B., doe, in the presence of Almighty God, promise, vow, and protest to mayntaine and defend, as far as lawfully I may, with my lyfe, power and estate, the Reformed Protestant Religion expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England against all Popery and Popish Innovations, within this Realme, contrary to the same doctrine, and according to the duty of my Allegiance, his Maties Royal P<sup>son</sup> hon<sup>r</sup> and Estate, as also the power and priviledge of Parliam<sup>nt</sup>; the lawful Rights Liberties of the subject, and any person that maketh this protestation, in whatsoever he shall do in the lawful pursuance of the same. And to my powre, and as far as lawfully I may, I will oppose, and by all good wayes and means indeav<sup>e</sup> to bring to condigne punishment all such as shall, either by force, practice, counsels, plots, conspiracies or otherwise do anything to the contrary of anything in this present Protestation containyd. And further that I shall in all just and honourable ways indeav<sup>e</sup> to preserve the Union and Peace between the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland; and neither for hope, fear, nor other Respect shall relinquish this promise, vowe and Protestation.

Whereas some doubt<sup>e</sup> hath been raised by severall p<sup>sons</sup> out of the house concerning the meaning of the words containyd in this

Protestation, lately made by the members of this house (viz.) the true Reformed Protestant Religion expressed in the doctrine of the Church of England against all Poperie and Popish Innovations within this Realme, contrary to the same Doctrine, the house doth declare that by those words was, and is, meant only the publick doctrine professed in the said Church, so far as it is opposite to Popery and Popish Innovations; and that the said words are not to be extended to the mayntayning of any form of Doctrine, discipline, or Government, nor of any Rites or Ceremonies of the said Church of England.

|                   |                     |                    |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Hum: Steare Vic.  | Robert Leyman       | Leonard Ayshelford |
| Henry Walrond     | Henry Hollway       | John Fryar         |
| Walrond           | John Clark          | Humphrey Woodrof   |
| Thomas Walrond    | James Callow        | Christopher Martin |
| Giles Barry       | John Coram          | John Joanes        |
| Henry Fitzwilliam | John Bidgood        | Roger Roe          |
| Robert Hitchcock  | Hugh Cumbe          | Peter Ayshelford   |
| Robert Stead      | John Dunsford       | William Phillips   |
| Simon Rabjons     | Hugh Cumbe          | John Woodroofe     |
| William Hart      | John Greene         | John Stone         |
| John Rose         | Simon Leyman        | Henry Tozer        |
| Thomas Moulton    | Thomas Bate         | John Brooke        |
| Henry Gill        | John Rowland        | Robert Dunne       |
| John Mills        | John ffarrer        | John Blackmoore    |
| Bap: Bassleigh    | Atwill Whiddon      | Thomas Collard     |
| Henry Rugg        | Michael Greene      | John Percy         |
| Henry Williams    | John Garnsey        | George Pococke     |
| Henry Taunton     | Willm Brooke        | Robert Cole        |
| James Jarman      | Henry Gill          | Edward Page        |
| Tho: Balliman     | Edward Manning      | William Cotterell  |
| Robt Mayor        | Christopher Palfrey | John Londwell      |
| Robert Gill       | John Goodridge      | Nicholas Bray      |
| John Butson       | Peter Pepperell     | John Pope          |
| Richord Woodrow   | Christopher Starke  | Peter Bale         |
| William How       | Richord Middleton   | Richard Middleton  |
| James Hollway     | Francis Dowdney     | John Fryar         |
| Marke Broke       | John Fowler         | John Moore         |
| Richard Gill      | Robert Hurley       | Robert Read        |
| William Frost     | Richard Leey        | Robert Shackle     |
| John Staddon      | John Cole           | William Holwell    |
| George Ayshford   | Thomas Welland      | John Dunne         |
| Roger Hill        | William Hodge       | Christopher Bray   |
| Simon Davy        | Richard Payne       | John Lamprey       |
| John Cheek        | Arthur Stevens      | John Dowdeney      |
| Thomas Hill       | Jonathan Burrows    | William Smale      |
| Simon Welch       | Henry Moore         | John Marshall      |
| Ambrose Cottrell  | John Percy          | William Knight     |
| James Franke      | Phillip Moore       | Alexander Atkins   |



|                                    |                  |                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Thomas Tozer                       | John Andrewe     | Henry Barnes       |
| Robert Dunne                       | Thomas Baker     | Willm Woodroofe    |
| Roger Middleton                    | Walter Dunne     | John Parkman       |
| James Tapscott                     | James Clapp      | Jarvie Pansford    |
| Robert Tozer                       | Robert Stone     | Cpr: Palfrey       |
| Hyan Davy                          | John Davey       | John Pring         |
| Richard Tayler                     | Danyell Dunne    | Edward Andrews     |
| John Middleton                     | John James       | John Culliford     |
| John Bray                          | Humphry Harwood  | Hugh Playse        |
| Richard Howe                       | Francis Lemming  | Willm Holwell      |
| Robert Shutt                       | Nicholas Cozene  | John Trickey       |
| Edward Kerswell                    | Edward Marshall  | Robet Furse        |
| Richard Webbe                      | John Hurley      | Matthew Woodroofe  |
| John Goodiard                      | William Dunne    | Nicholas Rudge     |
| James Heathfield                   | John Stevens     | James Callow       |
| John Fox                           | John Mayer       | John Grantlands    |
| Thomas Dunne                       | John Loame       | James Michael      |
| Stephen Bishop                     | John Southwood   | Thomas Furse       |
| Richard Hill                       | John Dowdney     | Roger Michael      |
| John Pocock                        | William Andrews  | Willm Read         |
| Richard Lutley                     | George Cole      | Robet Batt         |
| William Fowler                     | George Fursdon   | Richard Woodroofe  |
| Thomas Witherell                   | Edmonde Byshop   | Edward Palmer      |
| William Adams                      | Thomas Hurley    | John Browning      |
| John Marshall                      | Nicholas Dowdney | Henry Parsons      |
| James Troake                       | John Rawlins     | Willm Smith        |
| William Facey                      | John Starke      | John Trickey       |
| Crispian Enough                    | John Rudge       | Peter Percy        |
| Richard Sprage                     | Thomas Middleton | Willm Hart         |
| Phillip Roe                        | Thomas Riggs     | Edward Clarke      |
| Henry Osmond                       | Cpr: Knowman     | John Alway         |
| John Wright                        | John Densum      | Symon Badcocke     |
| Nicholas Pring                     | George Cornish   | John Byshop        |
| James Burrowe                      | Richard Michael  | Nicholas Bowden    |
| Edward Blackmoore                  | John Welland     | Richard Langdon    |
| Michael Whyte                      | John Cole        | Francis Woodroofe  |
| Bartho: Scorryer                   | Ernest Rug       | Humfry Tricky      |
| William Starke                     | Robet Hurley     | Alexander Richards |
| John Lake                          | Robet Riggs      | George Hurley      |
| Edward Dowdney                     | John Stockham    | Henry Hitchcock    |
| Daniell Parker                     | Robet Leyman     | Thomas Starke      |
| Bartho: Dowdney Jun <sup>r</sup> . | James Welsh      | Robet Twitching    |
| Bartho: Wood                       | John Stevens     | Humfry Francis     |
| John Cheeke                        | Nicholas Tucker  | John Wright        |
| Roger Bickham                      | Willm Pearne     | Parkhouse          |
| Peter James                        | Willm Cape       | Willm Byshop       |
| William Tarr                       | Augustin Salter  | Williane Canning   |
| Richard Hutchins                   | John Shapton     | John Parkhouse     |

|                   |                       |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Arthur Dowdney    | Cpr: Byshop           | James Powell      |
| Robert Chilcot    | Thomas Riggs          | Thomas Searle     |
| Willm Knight      | Bernard Prince        | Symon Preist      |
| John Ayshelford   | John Dowdney of Leigh | Richard Sage      |
| Richard Percy     | Robet Dunne           | John Baker        |
| Walter Grubbum    | Bartho: Woodroofe     | Gyles Brooke      |
| John Percy        | Senr.                 | Thomas Garnsey    |
| Andrew Bryant     | John Roe              | Willm Browning    |
| Edward Parkhouse  | John Carswell         | Edward Pooke      |
| Humfry Culliford  | Robet Joyce           | John Bulworthy    |
| John Dowdney      | John Pridee           | John Norrish      |
| Robet Cole        | Augustin Bury         | Anthony Stevens   |
| Humfry Ayshelford | John Laing            | Symon Backway     |
| Robet Dowdney     | Ambrose Marshall      | John Page         |
| Andrew Hurley     | Willm Kent            | Richard Woodroofe |
| Richard Percy     | Nicholas Dodge        | Thomas Holeman    |
| Thomas Gaylard    | Francis Keey          | Henry Dowdney     |
| Edward Amery      | John Warren           | Andrew Hurley     |
| Morgan Davy       | Hugh Cooke            | John ———          |

See p. 293

245. "THE MONK OF HALDON" (X., p. 183, par. 193; p. 199, par. 200).—An earlier version of the legend of Lidwell Chapel appears in the *Western Miscellany* of May, 1849, p. 156, under the title of "St. Simon the Confessor," by "Georgius." In this the date is given as "the winter of 1560, when the chapel was of some importance from its contiguity to a convent said to have been founded by the unfortunate Earl of Leicester." (!) St. Simon murdered his victims with a poisoned dagger as they crossed the heath; deposited the body in "the altar, which, opening at the top, revealed its true character of a secret chest"; and then threw the corpses into the well. At length, he himself was severely wounded, but "with just sufficient strength to reach the chapel, he reeled to the altar, and thrusting both his hands into his ill-gotten wealth, fell forward to rise no more . . . Murders were no longer heard of on the heath, but the ghost of St. Simon is still said to take his accustomed seat on the well on wild and gusty nights, and all who have seen it declare that it still seems to mourn over the loss of its golden treasure." Who was "Georgius"?

See Vol. XI. p. 78-129 Nov. 11 R. PEARSE CHOPE.

246. VINEGAR BIBLES.—Are there many of these Bibles, (of 1717) still in use in Devon Churches? I have seen one at Clyst St. Lawrence and another at Rewe. R. B. M.

18

3



**Bottles from Countess Wear Kiln.**

*Photo by W. J. Southwood & Co., Exeter.*



247. GLASS KILNS AT COUNTESS WEAR, TOPSHAM (X., p. 110, par. 108).—Concerning the above, the *Exeter Express and Echo*, July 17th and 18th, 1918, says, “a piece of glass was found with the name of ‘Rundle, Topsham, 1793,’” on it, and this statement has been copied by Miss Lega-Weekes and others. On reference to the illustrations accompanying this will be seen to be *Rendall*; also the lump of glass referred to was found at the pumping station near Newport, not far from Countess Wear, by the daughter of a man working there.

An advertisement before quoted is in full:—“A Round Bottle Glass House 94 foot high and 60 foot broad with all Conveniences a Pound House and small Smith’s Forge a quantity of Pot, Clay and Working Tools for Bottles and Flint with two Stone built Dwelling Houses Two Gardens and three Large Orchards also Eight Acres of meadow Ground a large Kitchen Garden and Nursery with Barn Stable and Outhouses in Ware, between Topson and Exon, near the River, fit to carry and recarry the Goods. Tis to be let at 7, 14, or 21 years. Enquire of Eliz. Rennell, at the Glass House, near Exon or of Isaac Barnard in Milk St., London.” (*London Gazette*, June 22, 1702.)

In the wall of the garden on the right-hand side going up the hill from the lime kiln in Glass House Lane, on the road leading to Countess Wear Bridge, are some vitrified blocks of fire brick built into the wall which came from the furnace.

Regarding this furnace it is stated by an old inhabitant to have been “thrown down with wedges” about 1820. This probably means that it was underpinned with timber, which was then set on fire and allowed the building to collapse, the usual way of destroying stacks to this day.

The lettering in each example is on a large ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch dia.) plain surface with the exception of “Thomas Smith,” which I doubt to be from Countess Wear, though found in a rock pool in the river as were most of the others.

“I. Skinner” is covered with a thick patina of a brass colour capable of being chipped off, no doubt owing to long immersion in brackish water.

The illustrations accompanying these notes include two typical specimens of bottles which I have no doubt were

produced at the Countess Wear Kiln. The other illustrations are drawings of the lettering from other bottles still extant.

"P. Soper" was recently discovered in a shop at Dartmouth.

These "knops" are most likely preserved by being double thickness, as they are all waterworn.

I found that a local buyer had some bottles made at the factory of H. Ricketts at Bristol in 1826, and the knop appears to be copied from those here figured, though on moulded bottles, which is unusual, in fact, it is not usual to find knops at all on moulded bottles; at least not within my experience.

Sec. p. 716

See Vol. XI. p. 42 No. 45 - Vol. XII. p. 72 ARTHUR RIPPON.

248. SEATON IN SONG.—I should be interested to know whether either of the following songs refers to Seaton, Devon:—

"'To thy cliffs, rocky Seaton, adieu.' Adieu to Seaton Cliffs [Song] . . . The words and melody . . . by a gentleman of Oxford, at whose request Dr. P. Hayes added a bass and the accompaniments. [Full score.] Printed for the author . . . by S. A. and P. Thompson: London, 1785"?

"The Maid of Seaton Vale, a Scottish Ballad, written by Mr. Rannie . . . Music by John Ross, Preston: London, [1795?]"

R. B. M.

249. IRREGULAR MARRIAGES AT BRUSHFORD (1662-1669).—During the latter part of the seventeenth century the tiny parish of Brushford seems to have been a kind of Devonshire Gretna Green, for marriages were solemnized there between people from any parish without banns or licences, so some account of them will, I think, be of general interest, especially as there is no record of them in any existing parish register.

The materials for this account have been gathered from a few stray and decayed scraps of paper found in one of the Cathedral muniment rooms.

John Hunt, who served the cure of Brushford in 1662, received only £9 13s. 8d. and a few scanty offerings at Easter as his annual income, and being in a very indigent condition and having an aged, weak and sickly wife, he hit



Name Plates on Bottles from Countess Wear Kiln.

*Photo by Miss E. K. Prideaux.*





on this idea as a means of augmenting his very scanty stipend. It, however, before long brought him before the Ecclesiastical Courts. Hunt seems to have acknowledged his offence and to have furnished a return of such irregular marriages as he could remember. This return is on a piece of paper very decayed and broken, and in places quite illegible, but luckily, mainly at the heading, and I have been able to recover almost all the names of the contracting parties, and as it is important to have them on record I give in full a transcript of this paper as far as I could decipher it.

. . . . . these as followeth:—

Bartholomew Knapman and Marie Tancombe, of the pish of Throwlye, weare married the 14th daye of Maye, 1662.

William Gendell and Johan Clampet, of the pish of Samford, weare married the 6th daye of October, 1662.

Robart Pardee, of the pish of Chagford, was married the 23rd daye of October, 1662.

William Tucker and Jane Hill, of the pish of Druestenton, weare married neare the same daye, 1662.

Lynard Shut and Thamazin Martine, of Bowe, weare married the 26th daye of October, 1662.

Ralfe Toton and Isett Holomore, of the pish of Martine, weare married the 23rd daye of October, 1663.

Phillipp ffillipps and Gartrif Burring, of the pish of Crediton weare married the 5th daye of November, 1663.

Luke Harnaman and Wilmoth Pincomb, of the pish of South Molton, weare married the 9th daye of Februarie, 1663.

John Uppelcot and Thamazin Heale, of the pish of Sanvord, weare married the 17th daye of Februarie, 1663.

Hugh Hancoke and Marian Toton, of the pish of Huish, weare married the 18th daye of Februarie, 1663.

William Shakestone and Audrian Littlestone, then of the pish of Eggesford, weare married the 18th day of Februarie, 1663.

Christofer Gould, of the pish of Crediton, was married the 19th day of Februarie, 1663, and dwels in a village called by the name of Knoule.

John Halse and Cathern Trick, of the pish of Warklye,  
weare married the 24th daye of January, 1663.

Henrie Mitchell and Marie Bedford, of the pish of Crediton  
weare married neare the same time, 1663.

Brushford, *March the 16th*, 1663.

JOHN HUNT, *Cler*?

In a petition in John Hunt's favour by his neighbours the Rector of Wembworthy and the Vicar of Coleridge, it is stated that "he now pretends himselfe to be very sorrowfull and y<sup>t</sup> he never will for the future perpetuate the like offences," but I have my doubts on this point as I have found a certificate of what seems another irregular marriage six years after this in this form: "These are to certifie those whom it may concern y<sup>t</sup> John Rude and Marie Bayle, both of the pish of Nimton weare married at Brushford the 8th day of April, 1669, by me, John Hunt, Cur<sup>t</sup>."

The Brushford register for Marriages does not commence till 1697, so there are no means of checking this entry by the parish registers.

J. F. CHANTER.

250. CURIOUS STONE AT TORRE ABBEY (X., par. 145, p. 145; p. 222, par. 224).—The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, in identifying this as a cresset stone, has overlooked the dimensions, 3 feet x 2 feet 2 inches x 10 inches thick, of the granite as well as the diameters of the circles and the shallow incisions.

The cresset-stone at Lewannick is a very different object: 18 inches in diameter, 7 inches deep, it narrows cone-shaped to 14 inches underneath and rests on an octagonal pillar 13½ inches high. There are two cresset-stones in the Mohun Gatehouse at Torre Abbey fixed in the walls of the porter's lodge and the room above.

There would be no object in using such a ponderous stone or in cutting shallow recesses of such large diameter if intended for use as wick lamps. The stone at Lewannick has seven deep cups arranged symmetrically, six round the seventh, and are only about 2 inches in diameter.

I have shown the granite block at Torre Abbey to thousands of visitors, but have never heard the opinion expressed, beyond question, that it is a cresset-stone.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

251. GRANT OF LANDS, ETC., FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF WINKLEIGH PARISH CHURCH.—The following is a transcript of an interesting deed from the parish chest of Winkleigh, kindly lent by the Vicar, the Rev. Frank Nesbitt:—

Omibꝫ xpi fidelibꝫ ad quos p̄sens Scriptū indentatū puenit  
 Johe Wyke henricus Speare et hugo luggyston Saltem in  
 Dño sempiternam Noſitis nos p̄fat Johe Wyke henricū  
 Speare et hugonem luxton Tradidisse concessisse et hoc  
 p̄sent scripto nro Indentato confirmasse Wiſſmo how humfro  
 letheryn Thome Speare Thome Westcott Johe hill humfro  
 Tawton Johe heywood Juñ barnardo luggyston Juñ humfro  
 Barry henrico hamond Ricō hatherlegh et Augustino  
 luggyston om̄ia messuaḡ terf teñta reddiſ revercōnes et servicia  
 nra cū suis ptineñ in Estchapell ats Dicī Cokys et vnam  
 Domū ac vnū Curtilagiu cōiter vocaſ le old Churchē house  
 et Arboretum et gardinū eidm spectaſ et ptineñ et vnam  
 aliam Domū et Curtilagiu eidm ptineñ Duos soliſ Annualis  
 reddiſ vocaſ rent chardge exeuñ ex pceſſ terf voč  
 Churchē parke vnum aliū redditū aſualem voč rent chardge  
 xij<sup>cem</sup> denarioꝝ exeuñ ex vno teñco voč Dodmans Meer vnū  
 aliū aſualem reddiſ voč rent chardge xij<sup>cem</sup> denarioꝝ exeuñ  
 ex vno Clauso voč Crosse Parke et vnū aliū aſualem reddiſ  
 voč rent chardge de octodecem denaſ exeuñ ex vno Clauso  
 voč Waltrels cū omibꝫ et singtis ptineñ p̄missis spectaſ  
 iaceñ et existeñ infra pochiam de Wyncklegh in Coñ Devon  
 que nup simul cū Johe Mychell Wiſſo Tawton Nicō  
 Bysheopp Wiſſo huchyn et Wiſſo hyll iam defuncī huim?  
 nob heredi et Assign nris ex dono et feoffamento Wiſſi  
 Wyke et Johe hyll Habenē et tenend om̄ia p̄dca messuaḡ  
 terf teñta reddiſ reuēcōnes et ſuicia nra cū suis ptiñ p̄fat  
 Wiſſo hoo humfro letheryn Thome Speare Thome Westcott  
 Johe hyll humfro Tawton Johe heywood Juñ Barnardo luxton  
 Juñ humfro Barry henf hamond Nicō hatherlegh et Augus-  
 tino luxton heredi et Assign suis impptm Tenend de capitā  
 Dñis feodi iſt p reddiſ et ſuicia inde prius debiſ et de iure  
 consueſ Ad vsum Repaçonis sustentaçonis et manutençonis  
 ecclie pochialis de Wyncklegh p̄dca videſ qd iſdm Wiſſs  
 hoo humfrus letheryn Thomas Speare Thomas Westcott  
 Johe hyll humfrus Tawton Johe heywood Juñ Barnard?  
 luxton Juñ humfrus Barry henf hamond Nicus hatherlegh  
 et Augustin? luxton omnes reddiſ exiſ & pficua p̄dicī messuaḡ

terraꝝ Teñ ac ceteroꝝ ꝑmissũ cū suis ꝑtiñ annuatim ꝑvenieñ  
 Exceptĩ inde annuatim vno obulo distribuendũ solvendũ et  
 disponendũ ad vsum reperaçonis sustentacionis manutençonis  
 eccleie pochis ꝑdace et quodocunqꝫ impostũ ꝑdaci feoffatores  
 mortui fuñt ꝑter tres illoꝝ tunc ip̃i tres vel duo eoꝝ adtunc  
 supstites feoffabunt seu feoffare causabunt duodecim hoĩes  
 aut plures de ꝑbioribꝫ & fide dignioribꝫ hoĩbꝫ adtunc et ip̃m  
 manentibꝫ de & in om̃ibꝫ ꝑdcis messuaꝝ Terf Teñ & celis  
 quibuscũqꝫ ꝑmissis cum suis ꝑtiñ habendũ & tenendũ eis  
 heredũ et assignatũ suis impꝑm̃ ad consitem vsum vt ꝑmittit̃  
 ex ꝑtibꝫ eoꝝ ad ꝑimplendũ & faciendũ Et sic de feoffatoribꝫ  
 in feoffatores tociens quociens opus fuit impꝑm̃ ad supportandũ  
 et ꝑimplendũ om̃ia & singla ꝑdca ꝑmissa modo & forma ꝑut  
 supius exp̃s; et specificat ꝑut coram Deo respondere volũnt  
 Ac insup Sciatis nos ꝑfatos Joñem Wyke heñ Speare &  
 hugonem luxton attornasse deputasse & in loco ñro posuisse  
 dilectos nõb in x̃po Johem Speare Juñ & Joñem Efford Juñ  
 ñros veros et fittimos Attornatos coniũctim & divisim ad  
 intrandũ in om̃ia & singla ꝑdictĩ ꝑmissa cū suis ꝑtiñ ac  
 possessionem ac seĩam inde capierendũ posteaqꝫ ad delibandũ  
 inde vice ꝑ nõb & noĩbꝫ ñris plenam ac pacificam posses-  
 sionem & seĩnam de et in om̃ibꝫ & singulis ꝑmissis cū suis  
 ꝑtiñ ꝑfato Wille hoo humf̃ro letheryn Thome Spear Thome  
 Westcott Joñi hyll humf̃ro Tawton Joñi heywood Juñ  
 Bernardo luxton Juñ humf̃ro Barry henř hamond Rich̃o  
 hatherlegh & Augustino luxton Sc̃dm vim formam & est̃m  
 huiꝫ scripti ñri indentati Raĩ & graĩ hentes & hituri quicquid  
 D̃ci Attornat ñri fec̃int seu eoꝝ vnus fec̃it de & in ꝑmiss̃  
 In Cuiꝫ Rei Testimoniũ nos ꝑfat̃ Johes Wyke henřus Speare  
 & hugo luxton vtriqꝫ ꝑti huiꝫ Scripti ñri Indentati sigilla  
 ñra apposuiꝫ Daĩ decimo die Junij Anno regni Edwardi  
 sexti Dei gr̃a Angl̃ ffranç hiñnie Regis fidei Defens̃ ac in  
 terf̃ eccleie Anglie & hiñnie s̃pmi Capit̃is sexto

## TRANSLATION.

To all faithful in Christ to whom the present indented script will  
 come John Wyke Henry Speare and Hugh Luxton everlasting greeting  
 in the Lord. Know ye that we the aforesaid John Wyke Henry  
 Speare & Hugh Luxton have given granted and by this our present  
 Indenture have confirmed to W<sup>m</sup>. How Humphrey Letheren Thomas  
 Speare Thomas Westcott John Hill Humphrey Tawton John Heywood  
 jun. Bernard Luxton Humphrey Barry Henry Hamond Richard  
 Hatherleigh and Augustine Luxton all our messuages lands



tenements rents reversions and services with their appurtenances in Eastchapel otherwise Cokys and one house and one curtilage commonly called ye old church house and the orchard and garden belonging & pertaining thereto and one other house and the curtilage pertaining thereto two shillings yearly rent called rent charge issuing from the parcel of land called church park one other yearly rent called rent charge of 12 pence issuing from one tenement called Dodman's Meer one other yearly rent called rent charge of 12 pence issuing out of one close called cross park and one other yearly rent called rent charge of 18 pence issuing out of one close called Waltrrels with all and singular the appurtenances belonging to the premises lying and existing within the parish of Winkleigh in the C<sup>o</sup>. of Devon which sometime together with John Mitchell W<sup>m</sup>. Tawton Nicholas Bishop W<sup>m</sup>. Hutchin & W<sup>m</sup>. Hill already deceased we had to ourselves our heirs and assignees out of the gift and feoffment of W<sup>m</sup>. Wyke & John Hill To have and to hold all our aforesaid lands tenements rents reversions & services with their appurtenances to the said W<sup>m</sup>. Hoe [etc. as above] their heirs and assignees for ever To hold of the chief lords of that fief by the rent and services due thereof and customary by law To the use of the repairs upkeep & maintenance of the parish church of Winkleigh aforesaid to wit that the said W<sup>m</sup>. Hoe [etc. as above] distribute pay and dispose all the rents issues & profits of the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and other the premises with their appurtenances yearly issuing save one farthing yearly to the use repairs upkeep & maintenance of the parish church aforesaid And whenever hereafter the aforesaid feoffers be dead all but three of them then the said three or two of them surviving shall enfeoff or cause to be enfeoffed twelve men or more from the best and most trustworthy men then and there living of and in all the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and other the premises whatsoever with their appurtenances To have and to hold to them their heirs and assignees for ever for the like use as is above said on their part to be fulfilled and done And thus from feoffers to feoffers as often as shall be needful for ever to support perform and fulfil all and singular the abovesaid premises in the manner and form above expressed & specified as they would answer for to God And moreover know ye that we the aforesaid John Wyke Henry Speare and Hugh Luxton have appointed deputed & have put in our place our beloved in Christ John Speare jun. & John Efford jun. as our true and lawful attorneys jointly and separately to enter in all and singular the aforesaid premises with their appurtenances and to take possession and seisin thereof and afterwards to deliver thereof in our stead and name full and peaceful possession and seisin of and in all and singular the premises with their appurtenances to the aforesaid W<sup>m</sup>. Hoe [etc. as above] according to the virtue form and effect of this our indented script Deeming now and in future ratified and pleasing whatever our said attorneys shall do or one of them shall do of and in the premises In witness whereof we the aforesaid John Wyke

Henry Speare & Hugh Luxton have attached to each part of this our indenture our seals Given on the tenth day of June in the sixth year of the reign of Edward VI [1553] by the grace of God King of England France & Ireland defender of the faith and on earth supreme Head of the English and Irish church.

J. W. SCHOPP.

252. THE STOWELL FAMILY (X., p. 209, par. 209).—Under the title "Granite Crosses at Kingskerswell," Mr. A. W. Searley gives a considerable amount of information about the Stawells, or Stowells, in the seventeenth century. Incidentally he quotes a note of mine (*D. & C. N. & Q.*, vol. vi., pp. 55-57).

His notes are more likely to be quoted than mine. I should like, therefore, to say that William Stowell, of Herebeare in Bickington, made no bequest to the Kingsteignton Poor in 1640; but that in, or prior to, 1635, *acting for someone else*, he delivered the sum of £50 to the Overseers of Kingsteignton for the benefit, &c., of the "honest and good poor People" of the parish. This money was at first anonymous, but was afterwards referred to as "Proctor's Money." My note was an effort to show that "Proctor" was a Prebendary of Teignton in Salisbury Cathedral, who died between 1620 and 1639, and that Stowell acted for him in this matter. I added a query, viz., if it was a gift in Prebendary Proctor's lifetime, would there be any public record of it?

Of course, this correction of details about the "gift" does not disturb Mr. Searley's point that William Stowell was living at (Herebeare in) Bickington, c. 1635. I suppose Prebendary Proctor's will *may* contain some mention of him.

PERCIVAL JACKSON.

253. SKIMMINGTON (X., p. 93, par. 94).—At the above reference a note is given to "*Hone's Table Book*, pp. 593-4." I have been endeavouring to obtain access to this book in the hope of finding an account of the skimington proceedings in regard to the dwellers at Waterloo Cottage, Exeter, as mentioned by R. B. M. in the paragraph to which the note is appended. I have just examined the book, but cannot find anything on the subject at the reference given. Will your original correspondent kindly give us a corrected

reference, specially distinguishing the *volume* and the *columns*, not pages, into which both volumes (editions 1827 and 1828) are divided? There is one reference to the subject in the index of Vol. II. under the above name, viz., at column "360." This, however, is a mere appendix to an article of some length dealing with the eccentric character who built and inhabited Waterloo Cottage. The writer of the article only knew of the occurrence by hearsay and *asks* for an "account of it" from some Exeter readers of the *Table Book*, and this is followed by an editorial request to the same effect.

*See p. 299.*

W. S. B. H.

254. COB WALLS.—In Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Architecture*, 1833, appears an excellent description of the art of cob-walling, as practised in Devonshire. It is said to have been furnished by "the Rev. W. T. E——, who has himself built several houses of two stories with cob walls in the manner described; and who, moreover, informs us that he was born in a cob-wall parsonage, built in the reign of Elizabeth, if not a few years earlier, which was only taken down last year (1831) to be rebuilt." Can "the Rev. W. T. E——" be identified, or the site of the "cob-wall parsonage" in which he was born? R. PEARSE CHOPE.

255. WASBORO' OR WASBOROUGH.—This name is frequently seen on old skillets which are so often met with amongst the domestic utensils in Devon houses. Can any reader say where Wasboro' lived or give any particulars of his life? I should also like to know the origin of "Barn-staple" or "Cloamen" ovens.

*See p. 304. 289. Z.*

*See p. 303*

256. EXTRACT FROM THE DUKE NOTE-BOOK, *circa* 1680, ON TOBY LANGDON.—"Tale tuum nobis carmen, dilecte Tobia Quale sopor fessis in Templo qualique per ignem nosti avidam salienti sitim restinguere vino, Dumque petit pontem populus, dumque orgia flamen, Dum gallus gollum jaculis dum cornua metam Semper honos nomenque tuum landesque manebunt." Is this some literary skit, or an epitaph on some Otterton publican? The allusion to bonfires and drunken clergy suggests the latter, but if so, what was his song? Virgil, *Ecl. v.*, 75, is a possible source.

J. Y. A. MORSHEAD.

257. OLD DEVONSHIRE CYDER JUG (X., p. 205, par. 204).—A correspondent has drawn our attention to vol. xxxviii. of the *Trans. of the Devon. Assoc.*, in which, at p. 256, is an illustration of a harvest pitcher, and suggests that this is an example of the class of vessel about which "J." is enquiring.

*The Western Antiquary*, vol. i., p. 190, gives a couple of inscriptions taken from them. By reason of their great weight, it is supposed that they were intended more for ornament than use, but they were supposed to be used for carrying cyder to the harvest field and are sometimes called harvest pitchers and drinking pitchers, and are known to have been made at Bideford and Fremington.      EDS.

258. FEET OF FINES, DEVON, DEVON AND CORNWALL RECORD SOCIETY, Vol. II., pp. 75-6.—In 1302, a fine was made James Prudhumme and Thomas Prudhumme, as to 1 between messuage, 5 ferlings and 4 acres, in "Lawylhegen, Swynishegen, La Hill & Norththurleton." Identifications with places in Axminster and Honiton are suggested by the Editor, but there can be no doubt that these places are all in Peyhembury—in the Manor of Upton Prudhomme. The last name should read North Churleton, the error of a small "t" for "c" is easily made.

A large number of documents in the British Museum catalogued under Add. Charters, 12,937—13,061, part of the Trevelyan Collection, contain, in nearly every case, reference to one or more of these estates.

Add. ch. 12,944 is a "Final Concord" of 1302, concerning Lawylhegen, Sweynshegen, La Hille and North Churleton, probably a copy of the identical one given above and Add. 12,997 is a charter of Thomas Prudhumme to James, his son, of all his lands and tenements at La Wilhegen, Sweynshegen & la Hille juxta Vppetton Prudhomme, in the manor of Payhembury and 4 acres in Northchurleton, with common pasture. T. Roger de Cokington, *mil.* J. de Holsworthi, Will. Malherbe. Dated 1302.

Charleton appears in a fine made in 6 Rich. II (1382-3), between Robert and Joan Cheddre of Bristol and Ralf Waleys & Henry Warmer, as "Charleton juxta Ottery



St. Mary." [F. of F., Case 44, File 63,] and again as Charleton in 2 Henry V. (1414). [Ibid, Case 45, File 76,] and possibly in that numbered 1017 in the printed edition mentioned above, with "Strete," which may be "La Strete juxta Taleford," both in Ottery St. Mary, mentioned in a grant by William Pipard of Larkbeare to Robert Englishe, [Prince MSS. 28,649]. It is probably represented now by Higher and Lower Cheriton in Payhembury, while Charlton Hill in Feniton, the next parish, is not far distant.

La Hille must be Leyhill, a farm on the flank of Hembury Fort, in Peyhembury.

Swynishegen may be the Swynehay mentioned in a Baliff's Account of Ottery St. Mary, 1442, as held by Henry Cadhay with Brekemilham. Both these places occur in other documents with "in le moor" attached to them, though the form here is Swyns *ham*. They were probably in the "vastum voc. Hethfield," on the border between Ottery and Peyhembury, concerning which waste there was some dispute as to the rights therein of the Canons of Ottery in the fifteenth century. Perhaps it may be identified with Swithans or Sweethams of the Ordnance map, which lies close to the boundary between the two parishes.

Concerning La Wylhegen, I can offer no suggestion for identification. *See p. 305.* FRANCES ROSE-TROUP.

259. RALEIGH AS LORD CHANCELLOR.—Mr. G. E. Hadow in his *Selections from Raleigh's Works* (Oxford: 1917) says, "he became . . . Lord Chancellor [of all amazing offices]," see Introduction, p. 12. What is the authority for this statement? It is not supported by Lord Campbell (*Lives of the Lord Chancellors*.) R. B. M.

260. DEVONSHIRE WINE (X., p. 170, par. 175; pp. 217-8, pars. 217-8).—The Editors' note after the last of these references seems to be somewhat misleading, for it implies that some of the Domesday vineyards were in Devon. This was not the case, for, of the 38 enumerated, not one was in this county. It is true that two orchards (*orti*) are mentioned, but this is only because they were separate from the manors with which they were held, and, what was more important, paid rent to the lord of the manor. Thus, to

the manor of Little Bray, in Charles, was attached an orchard at Barnstaple, which paid fourpence, and to the manor of Ottery St. Mary, an orchard and a saltern at Sidmouth, which paid thirty pence. It must not be supposed that these were the only orchards or gardens, for probably many manors had them, though of small dimensions. For a similar reason we are told that the Count of Mortain himself had a *virgultum* in Exeter. This Mr. Reichel has translated "fruit-garden," but it seems to me more likely to have been an osier or withy bed. We have, indeed, two cases of aller groves (*alneti*), which were subsequently an important feature in the manorial economy, viz., one of four acres at Lower Loxhore, in Loxhore, and another of two acres at Ashleigh, in Lifton. Allers or alders were largely grown to provide stakes for the protection of river banks and watercourses, because they were supposed, of all plants, to be the most capable of resisting the action of water. According to the survey of the Dynham lands in 1566, Thomas Drake held Harpford Moor (16 acres), with a reservation of trees called allers, by the water banks in the same, and in the moist and watery ground, and not in the arable; they grow always for the maintenance of *lez Were* or stream of the lord's mill, &c.      R. PEARSE CHOPE.

261. TOMB OF DAME DIANA MILNER IN EXETER CATHEDRAL.—In the south aisle of Exeter Cathedral there is a column tomb to the memory of Diana Sturt, Lady Milner, wife of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, of Nun Appleton. There is a romance connected with her memory. She was considered one of the most beautiful women of her day, and on a visit to Paris shortly after her marriage she attracted the notice of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, Queen of France. Many years later, leaving her northern home in search of a milder climate, she was taken suddenly ill at Exeter, the cause being attributed to the shock of hearing of the death of her life-long friend Everard Falknor. There is a mural tablet to him in the neighbourhood of Lady Milner's tomb. Amongst other items in her will she mentions five large jars, won by her dearly and much loved friend, Everard Falknor and presented by him to Lady Milner. The jars are still in the possession of Sir Frederick Milner, late of Nun Appleton.

For many years after her death fresh flowers were always placed near her tomb, and the late Sir Clements Markham, her great-grandson, through his mother, Miss Milner, of Nun Appleton, visiting Exeter Cathedral between 1860-70, noticed these flowers, but could learn no particulars beyond the fact that fresh flowers had been placed there regularly from the time of her death. In 1911, her great-granddaughter visited the Cathedral and decorated the tomb with roses to the memory of her ancestress, who, from contemporary accounts, was as talented and lovable as she was beautiful.

EDITH MILNER.

262. EXETER: AN EARLY DEAN?—Serlo (of High Bickington), elected to the Deanery of Exeter, in 1225, is named in the books of reference as the first Dean of Exeter. Who, then, was Aldred "Decanus," a witness to two charters in *c.* 1156? By a charter of that date Aldred of Down Umphraville gave the chapel of St. Pancras [Rousdon] to the Abbey of Montebourg, the witnesses being Robertus Exon [iensis] episcopus, Petrus et Bartholomeus, Archidiaconi; Aldret, decanus . . . By another charter of the same date R[obert], Bishop of Exeter, notified the above gift . . . "Hiis testibus—magistro Bartholomeo et magistro Petro Archidiaconis Exoniensis Ecclesie . . . Aldredo decano."

State Papers, Documents of France, pp. 319, 320.

*See p. 317, 316.*

R. B. M.

263. DOCTOR ELLIS VERYARD, OF COLYTON (X., p. 219, par. 221).—Mr. Skinner will find some information concerning the ancestors of Dr. Veryard in the appendix to the account of the writings of Dr. Ellis Veryard, of Plymtree, in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.*, vol. xxiv., p. 468. I did not follow up the history of the children of Dr. Ellis Veryard III., and the whole pedigree is far from being as complete as it might have been made.

Mr. Skinner is right in saying that Dr. Veryard, of Colyton, was the son of Dr. Ellis and Grace Veryard. In my annotated copy I have entered that Grace was the daughter of Thomas Skinner. It will be seen that Sarah Mills and Grace Veryard were also children of Ellis and Grace, conclusively proving the identity of Ellis of Colyton

with the Ellis baptized at Plymtree in 1698. But, presumably, the Ellis buried at Plymtree on 18 July, 1722, must have been someone else. There are three burial entries in succession thus:—

1722. May 24, Ellis, child of Robert Verriard.

July 11, Ellis, child of Ellis Verriard.

July 18, Ellis Verriard.

FRANCES ROSE-TROUP.

264. A HEADSTONE PRESENTED.—The following curiosity in headstone literature occurs in the Crediton presentment for 1830. I omit surnames:—

“ . . . We likewise present a headstone lately erected in the churchyard of the said parish by William . . . to the memory of his son John . . . as containing an improper inscription.”

[Signed by Vicar and two Churchwardens.]

The M.I. was as follows:—

In memory of John son of William and Mary . . . of this parish who died May 18th 1830 aged 19.

Just Judge of Heaven against his Foes

Do Thou assert his injured right

And let all those in it concern'd

Stand culpable before Thy sight.

I came across the above while helping Rev. J. F. Chanter to sort the muniments in Exeter Cathedral (north porch rooms).

R. B. M.

265. SHAM MAYORS (X., p. 219, par. 220).—I have recently found among some old books a volume of old plays by various authors published in 1828. The title of one of the plays contained therein is “The Mayor of Garratte” (a Farce in two acts by Samuel Foote, Esq.) Heading the piece is the following explanatory note:—

“This humorous and entertaining piece was first performed at the Haymarket Theatre in 1763, The sketch of character is here bold and coarse, but calculated for the multitude. Major Sturgeon, the City Officer of Militia, is highly wrought, and was admirably performed by Mr. Foote, who received an applause not less merited than that which is bestowed on the exertions of Mr. Downton,” etc. etc.

“The main incident of this piece is derived from a popular burlesque on our Parliamentary elections. This takes place after every General Election when the successful



'candidate' selected as the most deformed and stupid individual of the multitude is chaired at Garratt Lane, in the parish of Wandsworth, and receives the honour of 'Knighthood' from his 'constituents.' A considerable sum is squandered by the mob on these occasions, and the forms of election are strictly observed; the several candidates are taught to deliver an oration replete with popular sentiments and promises that they will lower the price of gin, bread, beer, etc., make old women bishops, and that they will not accept any place in the house. 'Sir' Jeffry Dunstan, a roguish and very deformed mendicant, well known in London, was for many years the 'Mayor' of Garratt, and 'Sir' Harry Dimsdale succeeded him in his titles and honours, and in his sinecure of Garratt, which differs from other sinecures chiefly by absence of a good salary."

*See Vol. XIII. pp. 261 & 266.* G. S. GIDLEY.

266. CHURCH BANDS (X., p. 93, par. 96.)—Extract from Sidmouth Churchwardens' Accounts: "1773, Paid to Robt Stone four shillings for strings for the Base voile."

H. T-S.

267. OTTERY ST. MARY CHURCHYARD TREES.—The name of the author of the following is desired:—"The Churchyard Trees, Ottery St. Mary, November 4, 1844. London: Printed by Robson, Levey and Franklyn, Great New Street, Fetter Lane." [Poem: 18 verses of 4 lines: broadside, 450 x 355 mm.]

R. B. M.

268. MSS. OF THE LATE REV. T. W. WHALE.—In a footnote on page 216 of the April issue of *D. & C. N. & Q.* is a request in regard to the late Rev. T. W. Whale's MS. books containing abstracts of local (Chagford, etc.), deeds.

He lent me these books in 1893 and 1894, when I made transcripts of about sixty deeds, also some Manor Rolls of Chagford and many Indentures and other legal documents.

I do not know where the original MS. books now are, but I shall be glad to give any information I can from my transcripts.

ARTHUR B. PROWSE.

269. GOLDSWORTHY FAMILY (X., p. 182, par. 190).—Enquiries have been addressed to me from America concerning the origin of the family bearing this place name, As pointed out by Mr. R. Pearse Chope [*Notes and Queries*, 12, S. V. pp. 39 and 79], Goldsworthy is a hamlet, 1 mile north-east of Parkham, where there are two farms, *h.d.* known as East and West Goldsworthy. As a place name the word is not now written with the possessive “s,” but Lysons a century ago recorded the hamlet as Goldsworthy. This appears to be the only place name in Devon or Cornwall whence the family can be derived. *Goldsworthy* identified as in Feniton [D. & C. Record Soc., *Devon Feet of Fines*, Vol. I, p. 411], is really *Colesworthy*, the estate of Cole, just as *Godsworthy* in Peter Tavy was the possession of Goda, an Anglo-Saxon name distinct from Gold or Golt. It is doubtful if the name Goldsworthy is to be found connected with Devon before the 17th century. Mr. H. Tapley-Soper, Hon. Sec. and Editor of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society [*Notes and Queries*, 12 S. IV., p. 258], mentions the name as occurring in the Register of the Parish of Ottery St. Mary, but although the Registers date from 1601, the first form of the name is *Golsworthie*, 1604 (p. 798); *Golsworthy*, 1611 (p. 196); *Golesworthy*, 1614 (p. 10); *Golesworthy*, 1615 (p. 203); *Golesworthy*, of Rockbeare, 1615 (p. 807); *Golsworthie*, 1618 (p. 209); *Golseworthie*, 1620 (p. 811); and not apparently until the end of the century is the name spelt *Goldsworthy*, 1699 (p. 37).

The early forms of the name found at Ottery St. Mary, suggests that the reading may be a corruption of *Colesworthy*, in the neighbouring parish of Feniton, and that this is really the source of the family which is not found early in North Devon. In the parish of Parkham, where one might expect to find the family name derived from the hamlet, not a single instance occurs in the Registers of that parish published by the D. and C. Record Soc., and which date intermittently from 1538—1823.

The name is not found in the Barnstaple Records published by Messrs. J. R. Chanter and Thos. Wainwright, nor does it occur in the parish of Parracombe, the Registers of which have also been published by the Record Society;

it is not found in South Devon early deeds, to my knowledge. Among the thousands of names indexed in the *History of Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*, Goldsworthy is not found, nor in the Cartulary of Torre Abbey or any other early pre-Reformation deeds.

Is there a Goldsworthy place name in any other part of England and can a single instance be found of the family name before the 17th century? HUGH R. WATKIN.

See p. 312. 311.

270. A DEVON SHERIFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE TIME OF WILLIAM AND MARY.—The MSS. department of the Exeter City Library has recently been enriched by an interesting document. According to Mr. H. Rodney, of the Public Record Office, to whom it was submitted for inspection, it is a Sheriff's Quietus, or general discharge, containing a detailed statement of the monies that passed through the Sheriff's hands in a given year, and were paid by him into the Treasury, there to be entered on the Great Roll, more familiarly called the Pipe Roll. The origin of the latter appellation lacks as yet a completely satisfactory explanation. Possibly the resemblance of these compact account rolls to sections of a drainage system that finally unites into one great pipe (the Pipe Roll) and pours its golden stream into the great reservoir of the Exchequer, may have given rise to the name.

The MS. in question is an extract from this Pipe Roll, and apart from the many local, personal and place names which it contains, it may be of value to teachers of history who generally take the view that some acquaintance with contemporary records is of great value to students. I notice the mention of Richard Baker, Kt., as holding tenelements of the manor of Holcombe Burnell, a fact which, I take it, accounts for the rise from Dunsford Hill to Longdown being known to the present day as "Baker's Hill."

It is written in the usual documentary Latin, consists of eight membranes, 2' 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 1', sewn together so as to form a compact roll, is well preserved, and written in a clear and legible hand. I have endeavoured, in the translation, to keep as closely as possible to the text of the original.

J. W. SCHOPP.

In the Great Roll of the Fifth Year of King & Queen William & Mary among the affairs of Devon. Christopher Savery Esq<sup>re</sup>. Sheriff of the County afore-said per Tristram Bowdage gent his attourney computing the issues of his office from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the fifth year of the reign of our Lord & Lady William & Mary by the grace of God King & Queen of England Scotland France & Ireland Defenders of the Faith until the same feast of St. Michael the Archangel then next following in the sixth year of the reign of the same the present King and Queen to wit for the space of one whole year renders an account of the fermes seizures and other dues set out below:—

## PRIVATE PIPE

By the same Sheriff of annual rent of divers tithings under the tourn of the hundred of

|         |                   |   |   |   |                 |                                            |
|---------|-------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Wonford | -                 | - | - | - | 19 <sup>s</sup> | 5 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Do.     | of Tingbridge     | - | - | - | 23 <sup>s</sup> | 5 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Do.     | Exminster         | - | - | - | 7 <sup>s</sup>  | 6 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Do.     | Haytor            | - | - | - | 49 <sup>s</sup> | 2 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Do.     | Stanborough       | - | - | - | 22 <sup>s</sup> | 4 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Do.     | Ermington         | - | - | - | 21 <sup>s</sup> | 10 <sup>d</sup>                            |
| Do.     | Plympton          | - | - | - | 14 <sup>s</sup> |                                            |
| Do.     | Roborough         | - | - | - | 27 <sup>s</sup> | 4 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Do.     | Liston (? Lifton) | - | - | - | 25 <sup>s</sup> | 2 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Do.     | Blacktorrington   | - | - | - | 16 <sup>s</sup> | 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup> |
| Do.     | Shebbeare         | - | - | - | 21 <sup>s</sup> | 11 <sup>d</sup>                            |
| Do.     | Fremington        | - | - | - | 7 <sup>s</sup>  | 9 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Do.     | Hartland          | - | - | - | 24 <sup>s</sup> | 10 <sup>d</sup>                            |
| Do.     | Winkleigh         | - | - | - | 2 <sup>s</sup>  |                                            |
| Do.     | Northtawton       | - | - | - | 8 <sup>s</sup>  |                                            |
| Do.     | Braunton          | - | - | - | 40 <sup>s</sup> | 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup> |
| Do.     | Sherewell         | - | - | - | 4 <sup>s</sup>  |                                            |
| Do.     | Southmolton       | - | - | - | 19 <sup>s</sup> | 10 <sup>d</sup>                            |
| Do.     | Witheridge        | - | - | - | 4 <sup>s</sup>  | 6 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Do.     | Halberton         | - | - | - | 9 <sup>s</sup>  | 10 <sup>d</sup>                            |
| Do.     | Hemiocke          | - | - | - | 7 <sup>s</sup>  | 6 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Do.     | Hayridge          | - | - | - | 17 <sup>s</sup> | 7 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Do.     | Westbudleigh      | - | - | - | 7 <sup>s</sup>  | 10 <sup>d</sup>                            |
| Do.     | Crediton          | - | - | - | 4 <sup>s</sup>  |                                            |
| Do.     | Tyverton          | - | - | - | 5 <sup>s</sup>  | 4 <sup>d</sup>                             |

See p. 326.



|                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                 |   |   |   |                 |                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Coliton         | - | - | - | 12 <sup>s</sup> | 11 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Ottery St. Mary | - | - | - | 17 <sup>s</sup> | 10 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Eastbudleigh    | - | - | - | 20 <sup>s</sup> | 7 <sup>d</sup>                 |
| Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Cliston         | - | - | - | 11 <sup>s</sup> | 2 <sup>d</sup>                 |
| Do.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Axmister        | - | - | - | 6 <sup>s</sup>  | 3 <sup>d</sup>                 |
| By the same sheriff of the value of one messuage and a furlong of land in Langley which were of Alex Clarke convict                                                                                    |                 |   |   |   | -               | 18 <sup>d</sup>                |
| By Thomas Inglewell of the ferm of the manor of Tingwick to have for ever                                                                                                                              |                 |   |   |   | -               | 3 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>  |
| By Robert Norrington & others of the rent stallage & picage of the fair of Broadhembury to have for ever                                                                                               |                 |   |   |   | -               | 12 <sup>d</sup>                |
| By Robert Page & others of the rent stallage & picage of the fair of Exmouth to have for ever                                                                                                          |                 |   |   |   | -               | 6 <sup>d</sup>                 |
| By Thomas Williams of rent issueing out of the manor of Ugborough and divers other manors messuages lands & tenements in the county aforesaid                                                          |                 |   |   |   | -               | 36 <sup>s</sup> 3 <sup>d</sup> |
| By Thomas Thompson & others of the rent of the manor of Thorneton and divers other manors messuages & lands in the county aforesaid parcel of the lands & tenements of Thomas Lord Ridgway             |                 |   |   |   | -               | 5 <sup>s</sup>                 |
| By Thomas Stewkly Kt. of the ferm of the manors of Holcombe Burnell & Loveleigh and divers other manors lands & tenements in the county aforesaid parcel of the lands & tenements of Richard Baker Kt. |                 |   |   |   | -               | 13 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup> |
| By Antony Sanford of the ferm of messuages with appurtenances with [ <i>sic</i> ] Colompton And of one messuage with appurtenances in Bradninch parcel of the lands of William Shipton vtl.*           |                 |   |   |   | -               | 3 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>  |
| By Peter Powneing of the ferm of messuages and two corn mills with appurtenances                                                                                                                       |                 |   |   |   | -               |                                |

\*The letters *vtl.* occur in a great many of these entries behind a proper name. We can only suppose that they represent an abbreviation for *villaga*—outlaw, though the number of people outlawed at this period appears somewhat startling.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| called Tuckley & Blasse mills in the parish of Ugborough parcel of the lands of John March vtl.    -    -    -    -    -                                                                                                                                     | 3 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>  |
| By Hugh Prust of the ferm of the manor & chief messuage in Neshawe otherwise Messwitt & other lands in the county aforesaid parcel of the lands of Bartholomew Cloworthie gent.    -    -    -    -    -                                                     | 3 <sup>a</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>  |
| By Michael Warner of the ferm of the manor of Holcombe Burnell & Loveleigh and other manors & lands with appurtenances parcel of the lands of Richard Baker Kt.    -                                                                                         | 13 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup> |
| By George Trosse gent. of the farm of the chief messuage or barton in Radford in the parish of Plimstocke parcel of the lands of John Harris vtl.    -    -    -    -                                                                                        | 6 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>  |
| By Anthony Bull gent. of the ferm of the manor of Bidiford and the chief messuage and divers lands called le Barton de Bidiforde parcel of the lands of Bevill Greenville Kt.    -    -    -    -    -                                                       | 6 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>  |
| By John Moone gent. of the ferm of messuages & 50 a. of meadow & pasture in Farrington parcel of the lands of Thomas Jarvis    -                                                                                                                             | 5 <sup>s</sup>                 |
| By Thomas Smith gent. of the ferm of the manors of Holcombe & Burnell parcel of the lands of Richard Baker Kt.    -    -                                                                                                                                     | 3 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>  |
| By John Mattheve gent. of the ferm of messuages & 60 a. of meadow and pasture in Alphington in the parish of Ottery St. Mary parcel of the lands of John Turpin    -                                                                                         | 5 <sup>s</sup>                 |
| By Francis Buller Esquire of the ferm of one chief messuage & 110 a. of pasture furze & heather called Horwell in the parish of Colebrooke & other messuages & lands in the county aforesaid parcel of the lands of Robert Pye Esq. vtl.    -    -    -    - | 9 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>  |
| By Martha Norton, widow of the ferm of the chief messuage called Newplace in the parish of Kingsminpton parcel of the lands of Hugh Pollard vtl.    -    -    -                                                                                              | 11 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup> |

- By Thomas Saunders & others of the ferm of the messuage & tenements orchards gardens & 50 a. of meadow & pasture furze & heather in the parish of Bradminch parcel of the lands of John Crosse vtl. - - - 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>
- By Peter Austin of the ferm of the chief messuage & barton called Panson except the moiety of one meadow called Beif close meadow & other lands parcel of the lands of Shilton Carwitham vtl. - - - 10<sup>s</sup>
- By Anna Davie widow of the ferm of the chief messuage or barton called Horwell and 200 a. of meadow & pasture, furze & heather in Colebrooke and 4 other messuages & two mills there together with other messuages & lands in the parish of Crediton parcel of the lands of John Pye esquire vtl. - - - 3<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>
- By John Pratt gent. of the ferm of two messuages & 60 a. of meadow & pasture in Kerswell under the parish of Broadhenbury parcel of the lands & tenements of Francis Pratt vtl. - - - - - 6<sup>s</sup>
- By Robert Haywood of the ferm of one messuage called East Chappell *alias* Cookes and 50 a. of land meadow & pasture furze & heather in the parish of Winckleigh parcel of the lands of Humphrey Haywood vtl. - - - 16<sup>d</sup>
- By William Gosnell of the ferm of a moiety of one messuage called Bugwell and 20 a. of land meadow & pasture in the parish of Barnstable & of other lands in the county aforesaid parcel of the lands & tenements of John Sidenham esq. outlaw - - - 7<sup>s</sup>
- By Thomas Blackwell of the ferm of one tenement called Toatly marshes in the parish of Blacktorrington and other lands in the county aforesaid parcel of the lands and tenements of John Hutchins vtl. - - - 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>
- By George Brooke, gent. of the ferm of a moiety of one messuage & 60 a. of land

- meadow & pasture called Gifford ground  
under the parish of Baunton parcel of the  
lands & tenements of John Stevens vtl. - 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>
- By Henry Northleigh Esq. of the ferm of the  
15<sup>th</sup> part of one messuage containing 50a.  
of land pasture furze & heather within the  
parish of Holsworthy & other lands in the  
county aforesaid parcel of the lands & tene-  
ments of Richard Perin yeom. vtl. - 5<sup>s</sup>
- By Richard Peard & others of the ferm of a  
moiety of one chief messuage or barton called  
Ashrogus & other lands in the parish of  
Baunton parcel of the lands & tenements of  
Balthazar Beare Esq. vtl. - - - 13<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup>
- By William Bogan Esq. of the ferm of one  
messuage one garden one orchard 20 a. of  
land 10 a. of meadow & 20 a. of pasture in  
Southnish parcel of the lands & tenements  
of John Norman seized for his debt to the  
King - - - - - 9<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>
- By Maria Coulscott of the ferm of one messuage  
100 a. of land meadow & pasture in the parish  
of Bratton Fleming called Downe And of  
two messuages 80 a. of land meadow &  
pasture in Markeham under the parish of  
Charles And a moiety of one messuage there  
parcel of the lands and tenements of James  
Hamond vtl. - - - - 10<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>
- By Samuel Cabell of the ferm of messuages  
in the parish of St. Saviour's in Clifton  
Dartmouth Hardnes And the demesne in the  
parish aforesaid together with other messuages  
there parcel of the lands & tenements of  
Clement Palmer vtl. . - - 2<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>
- By John Kingdon of the ferm of one messuage  
and 40 a. of land meadow & pasture called  
Winsam in the parish of Baunton parcel of  
the lands & tenements of Stephen Chilcott vtl.  
And of other lands & tenements in the county  
aforesaid parcel of the lands and tenements  
of John Symonds vtl. - - - 13<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>



- By Daniel Call of the ferm of one messuage  
& 40 a. of land called Outland in the parish  
of Stoke Damerell and 12 a. of land called  
Newparkes Comons parcel of the lands &  
tenements of John Barkhamm vtl. - - 6<sup>s</sup>
- By Henry Loveridge of the ferm of one close  
of land called Lower Marsh containing 3½ a.  
in the parish of Musbury & of other lands  
in the parish aforesaid parcel of the lands  
and tenements of Bernard Loveridge vtl - 23<sup>d</sup>
- By John Jones of the ferm of one messuage  
called Sparkehaine and of one granary  
three gardens two orchards 35 a. of land  
10 a. of meadow 30 a. of pasture 3 a. of  
wood & 500 a. of furze & heather in the  
tenure of Robert Shepheard in the parish of  
Brampton parcel of the lands & tenements  
of Charles Canworthy - - 5<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>
- By John Chilcott *alias* Comyns of the ferm of  
one messuage 60 a. of land 8 a. of meadow &  
46 a. of pasture called Sparkehaine in the  
parish of Brampton parcel of the lands &  
tenements of Charles Canworthy vtl. - 5<sup>s</sup>
- By Elizabeth Hayne widow of the ferm of one  
messuage and 170 a. of land 12 a. of meadow  
40 a. of pasture & 20 a. of furze & heather  
& 2 a. of wood in the parish of Cornworthy  
& of other lands parcel of the lands & tene-  
ments of Leonard Yeo Esq. vtl. - - 24<sup>s</sup> 1<sup>d</sup>
- By William Lewis of the ferm of one messuage  
called Sparkehayne and of one granary three  
gardens two orchards 35 a. of land 10 a. of  
meadow 30 a. of pasture 3 a. of wood & 500 a.  
of furze & heather in the occupation of Robert  
Shepheard in the parish of Brampton parcel  
of the lands & tenements of Charles Can-  
worthy vtl. - - - - 5<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>
- By George Dale of the ferm of three messuages  
or tenements with appurts. in the parish of  
Aishburton parcel of the lands & tenements  
of William Savery gent. vtl. - - 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>

- By John Rolston of the ferm of two messuages  
& 24 a. of land meadow & pasture & common  
pasture in Whitehill Shortwood & le heard  
in the parish of Eastbudleigh parcel of the  
lands & tenements of Thomas Cowde vtl. - 16<sup>d</sup>
- By Richard Musgrave Esq. & others of the  
ferm of one messuage called Higherhole and  
50 a. of land meadow & pasture in the parish  
of Highbray & other lands parcel of the lands  
& tenements of Mathew Blake gent. vtl. - 6<sup>s</sup>
- By Nicholas Sennis, Esq. of the ferm of one  
messuage called Hellamore containing 50 a. of  
land meadow and pasture moor furze & heather  
in the parish of Frithelstock & other lands  
parcel of the lands & tenements of John  
Hocking gent. vtl. - - - - 4<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup>
- By Richard Treagear gent. of the ferm of the  
barton of Cary in the parish of St. Egidius in  
le Heath containing 300 a. of land meadow &  
pasture And of one wood called Cary wood  
And of one corn water mill called Carymill in  
the parish aforesaid And of the manor of Cary  
And of 15s. of rent issueing out of the manor  
aforesaid And of 20s. of rent issueing out of  
three closes of land called Southayes in the  
possession of Henry Huffnace clerk And of  
other messuages and lands in the county of  
Cornwall parcel of the lands & tenements of  
Antony Coren, gent. indebted to our Lord the  
King & Queen (with others) in 2000 pounds

## SEIZURES.

- Issues of the site of the late Priory of Pilton  
And of the manor of Wakehampton of the lands  
and tenements of George Sandys & John  
Chichester Kt. indebted to our Lord the King  
in £80 9 1<sup>4</sup> for the rent of the priory of Pilton  
and for that reason seised on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of  
October in the 19<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of  
Charles II (at £33—1<sup>4</sup> yearly). - - 33<sup>l</sup> 1<sup>4</sup><sup>d</sup>
- Issue of one tenement in Kenn of the tenement

of John Tarr farmer indebted to the Lord King in £40 as pledge of Edward Carpenter and for that reason seised on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of October in the 20<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Charles II (at 100s yearly). - - - 100<sup>s</sup>

Issues of one tenement in Athrington of the tenement of Thomas Pollard gent indebted to the Lord King in several moneys for royal aid & additional supplements and for that reason seised on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of September in the 30<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Charles II (at £10 yearly). - - - 10<sup>l</sup>

Issues of one messuage called Woodhouse within the parish of Chawleigh of the tenements of Antony Chappell vtl. at the suit of George Read of plea of debt and for that reason seised on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of August in the 32<sup>nd</sup> year of the reign of Charles II (at £10 yearly). - - - 10<sup>l</sup>

Issues of one quarter part of four mills to wit the Gristmills & one malt mill called Bowmills in the parish of Ashbrenton of the mill of John Jackson vtl. at the suit of John Necke of a plea of trespass And for that reason seised on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of April in the 23<sup>rd</sup> year of the reign of Charles II (at £4 yearly). - 4<sup>l</sup>

Issues of one messuage in Brounston Street within the parish of Modbury And one other messuage in the parish aforesaid And of 40s of rent And of one other messuage called Dunwell in the parish of Ugborough And of 100 a. of land meadow & pasture And of one messuage called Waterman of the lands & tenements of Arthur Trenick vtl. at the suit of George Prestwood and for that reason seised on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of June in the 33<sup>rd</sup> year of the reign of Charles II (at £115 yearly). - 115<sup>l</sup>

Issues of the moiety of one messuage & one garden in the bourough of Totnes of the lands & tenements of W<sup>m</sup> Weeks carpenter vtl. at the suit of Thomas Willing of a plea of debt

- And for that reason seised on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of May in the 36<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Charles II (at £4 yearly)      -      -      -      -      4<sup>l</sup>
- Issues of certain parcels of land called le barton of an Orchard within the parish of Brampton of the lands & tenements of W<sup>m</sup> Cleve vtl. at the suit of Gabriel Barnes Esq. of plea o trespass and for that reason seised on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of March in the 36<sup>th</sup> year of King Charles II (at £4 yearly)      -      -      -      -      4<sup>l</sup>
- Issues of one tenement one orchard & one garden with appurts. parcel of the manor or prebend of Woodland situated in le East town of Crediton in the tenure of Daniel Hamlyn & others of the lands & tenements of Philip Middleton vtl. at the suit of Edward Bidwell of a plea of debt and for that reason seised on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of April in the first year of King & Queen William & Mary (at £6 yearly)      6<sup>l</sup>
- Issues of one messuage & tenement with appurts called Higher Sowdon containing one messuage one orchard & 30 a. of land, meadow and pasture in the parish of Burrington and other messuages & lands in the parish aforesaid of the lands & tenements of Philip Rattenbury woolcomber vtl. at the suit of Petronella Webber widow of a plea of debt, and for that reason seised on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of January in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of King & Queen William & Mary (at £8 yearly)      -      -      -      -      8<sup>l</sup>
- Issues of a moiety of messuages or tenements called Preston And 14 a. of land, meadow & pastures with appurts. within the parish of Woodleigh And of one messuage called Bonnycombe & Luscombe Meadow And of 6 a. of land, meadow & pasture within the parish of Berrey Pomeroy together with other messuages & lands in the county aforesaid of the lands & tenements of Samuel Duning vtl. at the suit of Abraham Randall of a plea of debt; and for that reason seised on the 5<sup>th</sup>



- of february in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of King & Queen William & Mary (at £21 10s. yearly) - 21<sup>l</sup> 10<sup>s</sup>
- Issues of one messuage & tenements with appurts. called Burrough containing one messuage, one orchard & 20 a. of land meadow & pasture in the parish of Aveton Gifford, together with other messuages & lands in the county aforesaid of the lands & tenements of Henry Tabbycom vtl at the suit of Sampson Ford gent. of a plea of debt, and for that reason seised on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of January in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of King and Queen William & Mary (at £24 yearly) - - 24<sup>l</sup>
- Issues of one messuage & 50 a. of land, meadow & pasture with appurts. in the parish of Pyworthy and of one other messuage called Little Hills with appurts. containing 20 a. of land, meadow & pasture in the parish of Holsworthy, of the lands & tenements of Richard Mapowder gent vtl at the suit of Benjamin Oliver of a plea of debt, and for that reason seised on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of October in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of King & Queen William & Mary (at £26 yearly) - - - 26<sup>l</sup>
- Issues of one tenement called Morcombe and of 50 a. of meadow pasture furze & heather in the parish of Woodleigh of the lands & tenements of John Ford vtl. at the suit of Joan Parnell of a plea of debt and for that reason seised on the 10<sup>th</sup> of June in the 4<sup>th</sup> year of King & Queen William & Mary (at £7 yearly) - - - - - 7<sup>l</sup>
- Issues of one messuage called Downe containing 20 a in the parish of Denbury And of one moiety of the messuages and tenements called Hole containing 25 a in the parish of Torbryan together with diverse other messuages & lands in the county aforesaid of the lands & tenements of Richard Osborne gent. vtl. at the suit of John Bastard Clerk of a plea of debt and for that reason seised on the

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 6 <sup>th</sup> day of December in the 4 <sup>th</sup> year of King<br>& Queen William & Mary (at £34 11 8 yearly)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 34 <sup>l</sup> 11 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup> |
| Issues of one mansion house one granary<br>one stable, one curtilage, two orchards 100 a<br>of land meadow & pasture in the parish of<br>Staverton in possession of George Rowe or<br>his assigns, together with divers messuages<br>in the county aforesaid of the lands & tene-<br>ments of John Rowe Esq. sometime sheriff of<br>the county aforesaid for one whole year ended<br>at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in<br>the 4 <sup>th</sup> year of the late King James II who<br>was bound to render to the King in the account<br>of all the issues & profits of his office and did<br>not give an account And for that reason<br>seised on the first day of May in the 5 <sup>th</sup> year<br>of King & Queen William & Mary (at £62<br>yearly) | 62 <sup>l</sup>                                |
| Issues of one messuage or tenement called<br>Warham within the parish of Bampton; and<br>of 300 a. of land meadow & pasture with<br>appurts. of the lands & tenements of Edmund<br>Gibbon Esq. who together with others is holden<br>to the late Lord King James II in 120 pounds<br>for John Rowe Esq. appointed sheriff of the<br>county aforesaid and for that reason seised<br>on the 19 <sup>th</sup> day of October in the 5 <sup>th</sup> year of<br>King & Queen William & Mary (at £40<br>yearly)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 40 <sup>l</sup>                                |

## TO TOTAL PIPE

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| By John Whitrow of the borough of Clifton<br>Dartmouth Hardnes merchant for his rate &<br>poll fixed & assessed upon him by the<br>Parliament begun & held at Westminster<br>on the 20 <sup>th</sup> day of March in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of King<br>& Queen William & Mary entitled An Act for<br>raising money by a Poll payable quarterly for<br>one year for y <sup>e</sup> carrying on a vigorous warr<br>against France. | 21 <sup>s</sup> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|

## GREEN WAX

Fines of the bench Terms Holy Trinity St

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Michael & Hilary in the 5 <sup>th</sup> year and Easter in the 6 <sup>th</sup> year & Michaelmas in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of King & Queen William & Mary. - -                                                                                                           | 275 <sup>l</sup> 10 <sup>s</sup>                                           |
| Fines & Amercements of the forest before the Justices of the King & Queen appointed for the holding of the Assises in the county aforesaid etc. in the 6 <sup>th</sup> year of the King & Queen aforesaid. - - -                                                           | 14 <sup>l</sup> 11 <sup>s</sup>                                            |
| Issues of the forests by Jury between the parties before the Justices of the King & Queen appointed for the holding of the Assizes in the county aforesaid etc. in the 5 <sup>th</sup> year of the King & Queen aforesaid. - - -                                           | 56 <sup>l</sup> 10 <sup>s</sup>                                            |
| Fines & ameracements of the forest before Nicholas Morrice Esq. and other his fellows, Justices of the King & Queen appointed for the keeping of the peace in the county aforesaid etc. in the 5 <sup>th</sup> & 6 <sup>th</sup> year of the King & Queen aforesaid. - - - | 45 <sup>l</sup> 3 <sup>s</sup> 10 <sup>d</sup>                             |
| Sum total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 846 <sup>l</sup> 9 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup> |

In the treasury £48 in two tallies to wit £18 thereof on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of May in the 6<sup>th</sup> year of King & Queen William and Mary and the remaining £30 on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of January of the same year by the aforesaid sheriff in respect of the issues of his bailiwick And to the Justices of the Peace of the present King & Queen William and Mary and to their clerk for their wage from the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of October in the 5<sup>th</sup> year of King & Queen William & Mary till the 11<sup>th</sup> day of August in the 6<sup>th</sup> year of the King & Queen aforesaid each day computed for each of the said Justices taking 4s per day and for the clerk 2s per day according to the form of the statute given at Canterbury in the 12<sup>th</sup> year and at Westminster in the 14<sup>th</sup> year of King Richard to wit for wage of the said Justices for 240 days and their clerk for 20 days £45 3 10 (of part £50) to wit to Nicholas Morrice, George Chudleigh, Walter Young Peter Fortescue Thomas Reynell Richard Duke Sebastian Isacke Hugh Stafford John Northcote John Colwith Henry Walrond & John Quick to each of them for 20 days and to the Clerk of the Peace of the same justices for 20 days on which they sat in various places in the county

aforesaid by the extract of which Sessions of the Peace the King & Queen are now answered in respect of the said £45 3 10. As is contained in the said extracts in the custody of the Clerk of the Forest the extract of exchequer existing by the statute aforesaid and one part of the Indenture made thereof between the justices and their clerk on the one side and the aforesaid sheriff on the other testifying to the payment of the wage aforesaid And as is allowed to John Berkley Kt. sheriff of the counties of Somerset & Dorset in the great Roll of the 16<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Richard the second in Somerset And in money paid by the aforesaid sheriff to a certain W<sup>m</sup> Roberts gent according to an authorisation given the 25<sup>th</sup> day of June 1649 under the hand & seal of Robert Clayton Kt John Morris Esq assignees of the very Honourable Thomas sometime Earl of Berkshire & Robert Howard Kt a son of the said Earl for fines levied in the court of the Common Bench commonly called Post fines with which the said sheriff is charged above under the title of green wax £189 3 9d (of part of £275 10) —Here allowed by virtue of certain indentures of the same fines made under the great seal of England by the late King Charles II under the date of the 29<sup>th</sup> day of April in the 13<sup>th</sup> year of his reign to the said Thomas sometime Earl of Berkshire and Robert Howard Kt And by the quittance of the said William & Robert given on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of June 1695 concerning receipt thereof remaining in the custody of the Clerk of the Pipe And in money paid & spent by the same sheriff and his officers & ministers under the term of this account in providing for divers judges for the assizes and for necessary courts and in distributing diverse bundels of proclamations and for the apprehension of Philip Symond & Andrew Martin convicted of theft and for other expenses in the service of the King & Queen As from his bill made of the particulars thereof & annexed to this petition appears £150 (parcel of the sum £176 5—)

Here allowed by warrant of the Very Honourable Charles Montague Esq chancellor & sub treasurer of the Exchequer given on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of June 1695 And by processas to a balance in the treasury & decree of the Barons recorded in the memorandum of the 6<sup>th</sup> year of William III to wit among the statutes and views of accounts



of St. Hilary term Roll [*blank*] And he is discharged of £34 — 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  whereof the same sheriff is charged above under Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of George Sandys & John Chichester Kt. indebted to the King in £80 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  by process had thereof and decree of the Barons noted in the same place And he is discharged of 100s wherewith the said sheriff is similarly charged above among the Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of John Tarr farmer indebted to the King in £40 by process had thereof & decree of the Barons recorded in the same place And he is discharged of £10 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among the Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of Thomas Pollard gent chief collector of the hundred of Fremington & Sherewell by process had thereof & decree of the Barons recorded in the same place And he is discharged of £10 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above in respect of the issues of the lands & tenements of Anthony Chappell vtl by process had thereof & decree of the Barons noted in the same place And he is discharged of £4 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among Seizures of the mills of John Jackson vtl by process had thereof & decree of the Barons recorded in the same place And he is discharged of £115 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of Arthur Trinick vtl by process had thereof & decree of the Barons recorded in the same place And he is discharged of £4 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of William Weeks carpenter vtl by process had thereof and decree of the Barons recorded in the same place And he is discharged of £4 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of W<sup>m</sup> Cleve vtl by process had thereof & decree of the Barons recorded in the same place And he is discharged of £6 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of Philip Middleton vtl by process had thereof and decree of the Barons recorded in the same place And he is discharged of £8 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands

& tenements of Philip Rattenbury vtl by process had thereof and decree of the Barons recorded in the same place. And he is discharged of £21 10—wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of Samuel Duninge vtl by process had thereof & decree of the Barons recorded in the same place. And he is discharged of £24 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of Henry Tabbycom vtl by process had thereof & decree of the Barons recorded in the same place. And he is discharged of £26 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of Richard Mapowder gent vtl by process *etc*

And he is discharged of £7 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of John Ford vtl by process *etc*

And he is discharged of £34 11 8 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of Richard Osborne gent vtl by process *etc*

And he is discharged of £40 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of Edmund Gibbon Esq who together with others is holden to the sometime King James II in £120 for John Rowe Esq appointed sheriff of the county aforesaid by process *etc*

And he is discharged of £62 wherewith the said sheriff is likewise charged above among his Seizures of the issues of the lands & tenements of John Rowe Esq sometime sheriff by decree of the Barons recorded in the memorandum as to the balance in the treasury of the 7<sup>th</sup> year of King William III to wit among the common entries of Holy Trinity term

And because he is discharged of the said seizure in the Great Roll of the sixth year of William III he is thus far likewise in Devon quieted

20<sup>th</sup> day of July 1695  
Examined by W Whitaker  
Dep<sup>t</sup> of Pipe.





**Cup presented by Inhabitants of Teignmouth  
to E. P. Brewer, found in France.**



271. SILVER CUP PRESENTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF TEIGNMOUTH TO ELIAS PITT BREWER, FOUND IN FRANCE.—By the courtesy of Mr. G. E. May, of Teignmouth, we are enabled to reproduce a photograph of a handsome silver cup, bearing the following inscription :—

A tribute of gratitude  
to

Elias Pitts Brewer,

from 401 inhabitants of Teignmouth,

for his earnest, spirited and constitutional opposition  
in the House of Commons to the Town Improvement Bill,  
whereby he made oppression yield to the cause of Justice,  
and finally vested in the inhabitants the veto of Taxation.

Palman qui meruit ferat.

A.D. 1836.

This cup was found in 1918 in France, at Dormans (about 20 miles S.W. of Rheims), by Major H. Cortland Henderson, of the Leicestershire Regiment, and generously sent by him to the Chairman of the Teignmouth Parish Council. Can any reader supply information as to the incident which the inscription records? Who was Mr. Brewer, and how did the cup get to France?

Eds.

see Vol XI. p. 43.

272. WASBROUGH, MATTHEW, b. 1753, d. 1781 (X., p. 265, par. 255).—"Mr. Mathew Wasbrough, an ingenious mechanic, who, in conjunction with his father, carried on an extensive brass foundry in Bristol, and in 1779 invented a means of connecting the balanced lever beam with the piston (of a steam engine), so as to produce a rotary motion." Stuart: *Anecdotes of Steam Engines*, II. (1829). "Matthew Wasbrough, an ingenious man and promising mechanician, was the son of William and Mary Wasbrough, and was born in the house now occupied by Messrs. Thomas Hale and Sons, brass-founders, etc., No. 3, Narrow Wine Street. His father was at this time in partnership with Mr. Roger Rice, who had established this, the oldest business of the kind in Bristol, on the premises referred to, in 1726; where it has ever since been carried on by some member of the family until the month of March 1848, when Mr. Rice Wasbrough, the last of the name connected with it, died." George Pryce: *A Popular History of Bristol*, 1861.

see p. 304

J.

U

273. DEVONSHIRE WOOL.—It is well known that in early times Devonshire wool had the reputation of being of very poor quality—"gross and stubborn." So bad was it that in 1467 an Act was passed permitting the inhabitants and residents of the Hundreds of Lifton, Tavistock and Roborough "to mix and put flocks in the cloth made there," because "without such flocks they might not, nor could make any cloth there to sell, by reason of the grossness and stubbornness of the said wool" (Stat. 7 Ed. IV., c. 2; *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, xliv., 584). But from an article by Mr. James Conway Davies in the *English Historical Review*, Oct., 1916 (vol. xxxi., pp. 596-606) we learn that, nearly 150 years before this date, Devonshire wools had the same evil reputation—they were "grosse et miserime"—and consequently there were no considerable wool merchants, either alien or native, in the county. At that time, it must be remembered, nearly all the wool in the country was exported for cloth manufacture, and very little was woven at home. On 18 May, 1322, writs were issued by Edward II. from York, requiring the sheriffs to summon the greater wool merchants to meet the King and his council there for a conference, probably with the object of settling the vexed question of the staple. The writ to the Sheriff of Devon and his return were as follows:—

Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie  
Devon. et Dux Aquitanie vicecomiti Deuon salutem.  
Quibusdam de causis nos et utilitatem regni nostri tangentibus tibi precipimus firmiter iniungentes quod omnes Maiores mercatores lanarum in balliua tua facias quod sint coram nobis et consilio nostro apud Eboracum in Octabis sancte Trinitatis proximis futuris ad informandum nos et consilium nostrum super aliquibus ipsis tunc ibidem exponendis et ad faciendum quod eis tunc per nos et dictum consilium nostrum iniungetur et de nominibus illorum quos sic premunire feceris nobis distincte et aperte sine dilatione constare facias citra diem illum ibidem. Et hoc nullo modo omittas. Teste me ipso apud Eboracum xviii die Maij anno regni nostri quintodecimo.

[*Endorsement.*] Vobis significo quod nulli sunt Maiores Mercatores lanarum in balliua mea prout aliquo modo inquirere possum neque maiores mercatores lanarum

alienigini seu indigini in eadem manentes seu commorantes quia lane in partibus illis ita sint grosse et miserrime quod nulli maiores mercatores alienas lanarum ibidem emere exercent. Iohannes Inge vicecomes.

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

TRANSLATION.

Edward, etc., to the Sheriff of Devon greeting. For certain reasons touching ourselves and the weal of our realm We command you and strictly enjoin that you should make all the big wool merchants in your bailiwick appear before ourselves and our Council at York in the Octave of the Holy Trinity next coming to lay information before ourselves and our Council in respect to some matters then and there to be expounded to them and to do that which then will be enjoined to them by ourselves and the said Council and that you should distinctly and clearly and without delay inform us there before that day of the names of such as you will thus notify.

Witness myself at York 18th May in the fifteenth year of our reign [18th May, 1322].

[*Endorsement.*] I give you notice that in my bailiwick as far as in any way I am able to ascertain there are no big wool merchants dwelling or sojourning neither native nor foreign because the wool in these parts is so coarse and of such poor quality that no big foreign wool merchants practice buying there.

JOHN INGE, Sheriff.

274. ETYMOLOGY OF GRIMSPOUND.—In a recent issue of *Notes and Queries* (12 S., V., 92, p. 137) among several derivations of the name Grim or Grime, one writer states "It is also a noun meaning an evil spirit, goblin or spectre, and wherever the site is connected with prehistoric earthworks, it may well be used in this sense, or perhaps merely to show their supernatural origin," giving several instances. The word "pound" is of Anglo-Saxon origin from *pyndan*=to confine or enclose; *grima* in A.-S. meant a witch. In the perambulation of Dartmoor ordered by Richard Earl of Cornwall in 1240, part of the forest boundary is recorded as from "la Rede Lake where it falls into Erme and thence lineally to Grymsgrove." The Survey of the Duchy made on the 15th August, 1608, states the same boundaries as:—"from Redlake foote whir it falleth into Erme, and from thence liniallie ascendinge into Armeheadd, which they take to be a place named in the said records Grimsgrrove." I know of no early mention in

documents of Grimspound, but in Grims Grove we have a word doubtless of analogous derivation, the antiquity of which is fortunately established as a place name, and rather than representing the possessions of a certain Grimm or Grym, it seems more probable from the out-of-the-way sites and the unknown story of the group of hut circles that Grimspound and Grims Grove really mean the witches' enclosure and grove, the haunt of pixies.

In Wiltshire is the ancient defensive work known as Grim's ditch or dyke. Dr. Guest suggests it means a boundary, the A.-S. for which is *gemeary*, but the attribution by ignorance of a supernatural origin, just like the instances of "devil's punch-bowls," is more probable.

In the place-name Grimstead, near Dean in Wilts, the signification may be the place of Grim, which was undoubtedly a Saxon name; but even this instance may have the meaning above mentioned.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

275. WARREN HASTINGS' CONNECTION WITH "GROVE," TOPSHAM.—Some years ago a member of the Coplestone family, who owned the above property (which has recently passed out of my family's hands after nearly one hundred years' connection with it), showed me his letters written by Warren Hastings to a Mr. Manley, dated about 1780, from Grove, Topsham. Unfortunately I took no copies of these letters, but I understand Warren Hastings was at this time in some difficulty with creditors and was keeping out of the way of bailiffs. Can any of your readers confirm the above?

H. WILSON HOLMAN.

276. SHORLAND AND RAWLINGS FAMILIES.—Some information concerning the Shorland family is requested. A Preventive Officer, Thos. Rawlings, is said to have married a Miss Shorland, of Sidmouth, in some year prior to 1787. I should be glad to have the date and location of this marriage and also to receive information concerning the Rawlings, who are said to have come into Cornwall from Somerset, but who were originally of Herefordshire. J. H. R.



277. PROTESTATION OATH ROLLS (X., p. 253, par. 244).—Axmouth is another instance of a parish where the Protestation Oath Roll is to be found *in situ*. On a piece of paper inserted at the end of Parish Register Book No. 1, this appears: "This Protestatio was entered into by those whose names are here subscribed the 20th of January, 1640." Then follow about 100 signatures.  
R.B.M.

278. LETTERS PATENT OF KING EDWARD VI. DATED 14 AUGUST, 1551, APPOINTING MILES COVERDALE BISHOP OF EXETER.—The document comprises two membranes much discoloured by dust and exposure, and containing some 3,700 words. The larger membrane measures 36 ins. x  $24\frac{3}{4}$  ins.,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ins. of which are turned up for attaching a plaited green and white silk cord to which was affixed the Great Seal. The smaller membrane measures 36 ins. x  $16\frac{1}{4}$  ins. and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ins. are similarly turned up. One small trace of wax alone bears evidence that the cord once carried the Seal which is otherwise missing.

The head line as usual shows in the capital letter an outline portrait of Edward VI. enthroned, the insignia of the Garter; the figure of a lion bearing a standard with *fleur-de-lys*, faced by a dragon bearing a similar standard with cross, between the standards a Tudor rose surmounted by a crown, further a portcullis, and finally a simple *fleur-de-lys*. The only endorsement is in modern handwriting, "Various old deeds in Latin and their Translations." From this and the appearance of the parchment it may be judged that the above interesting historical document was used to wrap up other deeds. The following is a brief abstract of the various clauses, which in the original are extended to almost the furthest extent possible by protracted and interminable legal phraseology.

Edward the sixth etc: To all etc: Whereas the bishopric of Exeter is vacant and by the free resignation of John the late Bishop is left destitute and belongs by law to our collation and gift: We wishing to appoint another suitable person to the aforesaid bishopric and seeing that our beloved Miles Coverdale Professor of Sacred Theology on account of his exceptional Knowledge of holy writ and most upright habits is a suitable man for the place and office

Know therefore that we grant and translate to the episcopacy of Exeter the said Miles Coverdale to enjoy the same for the natural term of his life together with all possessions spiritual and temporal etc: And

we grant that he shall ordinate those presented to ecclesiastical benefices etc., within the authority and jurisdiction of the episcopacy etc : and to confer those benefices in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter : to prove wills and administrations of goods etc : to hear and examine appeals etc : to decide such etc : and to correct and punish etc : To enter into possession of all domains manors lands tenements reversions and possessions of the said episcopacy

And as by Act of Parliament in the 26 Henry VIII [1534-35] the Bishopric of Exeter was valued for tithe at £1566 14 6½ annually of which the Bishop for the time being was bound to pay to the Crown £156 13 5½ And since the revenue of the Bishopric has been diminished by John the late Bishop, at our request and licence, so that the revenue does not exceed £500

Therefore the said Miles Coverdale is freed from all obligation concerning the said £1566 14 6½ and the tithe thereof and shall pay us in future £50 and not more

Know that we in consideration of the forementioned and for other reasons grant to the aforesaid Miles and his successors manors lands tenements etc . of the aforesaid Bishopric to the annual value of £500 and not more: And we will that the Bishopric of Exeter its manors etc shall be taxed as of the value of £500 and no more And therefore know that no greater sum for tithe is to be assessed than [£50 obliterated] according to Act of Parliament in the 26 Henry VIII

We will and grant to the aforesaid Miles that over and above the agreement concerning great tithes the Bishop of Exeter etc—may have from tithe etc : according to the Act of Parliament in the 27 Henry VIII And we agree to receive etc : the sum of £50 and no more in full payment of annual tithe And we will that the said Miles does not owe by reason of the Act of Parliament more than the said £50

And for the further security of the said Miles, Know that we have remitted and quitclaimed to the said Miles the £1566 14 6½ as well as all other sums for first fruits etc excepting the said sum of £500 And we likewise pardon and quitclaim the sum of £156 13 5½ as well as all other sums etc for tithe

And these our letters patent etc : will be sufficient warrant to our Chancellor and Council as well as to the Treasurer of our Court of first fruits and tithes and to all Collectors etc of the annexed value of the episcopacy of Exeter

And further be it known that we exonerate and acquit the aforesaid Miles and his successors of all debts and arrears due to us or to our father Henry VIII from John late the Bishop of Exeter for tithes or subsidies due to our Court of the Exchequer

We also pardon all fines and penalties etc : etc :

Witnessed at Westminster 14 August in the 5th year of our reign

The document as usual is signed in the right hand bottom corner by the writer Wa Beaumont.

HUGH R. WATKIN.

Most readers of *D. & C. N. & Q.* will be aware that these "Letters Patent" were found at Crediton some little time ago. It had been suggested that missing documents relating to Crediton Church might be in the chest belonging to the Market Feoffees. Permission to search was given, many dusty deeds were examined, and, though unsuccessful as far as the original intentions were concerned, the effort was rewarded by the discovery of this document of historical interest belonging to the See of Exeter.

Miles Coverdale was consecrated at Croydon on August 30th, 1551, by Archbishop Cranmer, Ridley and Poynt also assisting; but until the discovery of this document nothing relating to his appointment as Bishop of Exeter existed in the Cathedral Registry. Although there is no evidence that Coverdale was ever at Crediton, the Bishops then had a Palace in the town, and his successor Turberville was certainly there. Thus it may be conjectured that at this period the Crediton palace was being used for episcopal business and that documents relating to the Episcopacy would be brought there. After the nature of the document was recognized, the Revd. W. M. Smith-Dorrien, Vicar of Crediton, and a Prebendary of the Cathedral, asked the Market Feoffees to restore it to Exeter, which they at once kindly consented to do, and it has now been returned to its proper place among the archives of Exeter Cathedral.

Since the discovery at Crediton of this document, the question has been frequently asked: what were the ecclesiastical conditions which made it of special interest? The reply to this is found in an Act of Parliament of the first year of Edward VI., (1547), styled "An Acte for the election of Bisshoppes:" or "A Bill for the Admission of Bishops by the King only."

This was one of the many alterations in the ancient usages of the church then made. From a very early period the right to elect Bishops belonged to the Chapters of their Cathedrals; which gradually developed into the actual appointment being made by the Sovereign, who sent the Chapter a *Congé d'elire* "permission to elect," accompanied, be it understood, by a strong recommendation of the person to be elected, but also affording the Chapter opportunity to protest should the person chosen not meet with approbation.

Edward VI., however, finding himself "In England Supreme Head of the church on earth" as his style describes him, determined to change the ancient usage by the Act above referred to; "that from hensfurthe no suche Conge dislier be graunted nor election of anny Archebisshoppe or Bisshoppe by the Deane and Chapter made but that the King may by his lettres patentes at all tymes when anny Archebisshoppriche or Bisshoppriche be voide confer the same to anny parsonne whome the King shall thinke meet." The assumption of this right was as irregular as its spelling, but until the accession of Queen Mary the vacated Bishoprics were filled by men appointed, as was Coverdale, by Royal Letters Patent. This Act was repealed in the first year of Queen Mary (1553) and never revived, the ancient *Congé d'elire* to the Chapter being used in the election of Bishops to the present day.

Mr. Hugh R. Watkin, who has transcribed the whole of the Latin Letters Patent, kindly furnishes us with a description and resumé of the document. Some points are worth noting. The first clause which attracts attention is the mention of "the free resignation of John late Bishop." This "free" resignation was the result of peremptory demand from the Privy Council that he should surrender the See. Next we find that the income of the See of Exeter had been rated in 1535 at £1566 14 6½ an enormous sum in those days. The document adds "the revenue of the episcopacy has been diminished by John the Bishop at our request and license." The "Supreme Head of the Church" not hesitating to own that at his demand the church had been so much despoiled that the revenues did not amount to more than £500. Having thus pocketed a third of the income it was necessary to find a Bishop who would undertake to serve one of the largest Sees in England, comprising Devon and Cornwall, on this reduced sum. He was to be granted manors, lands and tenements to the annual value of £500 and no more, and was therefore graciously excused an annual payment to the King's exchequer of £156 13 5½ hitherto received.

So "our beloved Miles Coverdale Professor of Theology, on account of his exceptional knowledge of holy writ, and most upright habits is a suitable man for the place and office."



Miles Coverdale, who had been an Augustinian monk, was more likely to be accustomed to poverty than the wealthy secular clergy of his time. But one suspects he was emphatic concerning the £500 a year, and decided as to the non-payment of the £156 odd, to the Crown, for these are the matters with which the Letters Patent is principally concerned. It is a sordid document when its details are dragged to light out of the wordy Latin that conceals them. For the one brief sentence quoted is the only reference to Miles Coverdale's fitness as a Bishop, and the rest is concerned with £ s. d.

Of Coverdale's erudition there is no doubt. He was one of the really learned men of his time, and author of other works besides the edition of the Bible connected with his name. A popular Devonian belief describes Coverdale as 'translating the Bible at Paignton when Bishop of Exeter,' and Paignton proudly points out the ruined tower of the palace there as the scene of his labours. As a matter of fact the first version was completed in 1535, and dedicated to Henry VIII. It should be more correctly termed a revision of Tyndale's Bible, rather than a new translation by Coverdale. From it comes the beautiful version of the Psalms in the Prayer Book. Deprived by Mary in 1553, Coverdale retired to the Continent. Queen Elizabeth on her accession offered to restore him to his bishopric, but Coverdale preferred a learned leisure as Rector of St. Magnus, London Bridge. Henry Machyn, who frequently refers to his preaching, mentions in his diary:—"1561 27 Marche Good Fryday did preach at Powles Cross the person of St Magnus Miles Coverdale."

As will have been seen the "Act for the election of Bisshoppes" only lasted six years. While it was in force the following Bishops were also appointed:—

|      |                 |             |
|------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1547 | Nicholas Ridley | London.     |
| 1548 | Robert Ferrar   | St Davids.  |
| 1550 | John Poynt      | Rochester.  |
| 1551 | John Hooper     | Gloucester. |
| 1552 | John Scorry     | Chichester. |
| 1552 | John Taylor     | Lincoln.    |
| 1553 | John Harley     | Hereford.   |

It would be interesting to know whether the Letters Patent of Edward VI. of these other appointments have been preserved in their respective dioceses.

I must express my thanks to the Revd. R. Langhorne one of the Priest Vicars of Exeter Cathedral for kindly giving me his help with these notes, his knowledge of the ecclesiastical history of this period having led him at once to recognize the nature of the document when it was found at Crediton.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

279. DEVONSHIRE INN SIGNS—"THE HATCHET AND COMPASS."—The Register of Ottery St. Mary for 1746 records the baptism of "a foundling child left at ye Hatchet and Compass." Can any reader say if this inn still remains, or if its site is known? What does this, to me, unique sign signify?

CURIOSUS II.

280. "THE PORTFOLIO," containing Essays, Letters and Narratives, in two volumes.—Such is the title of a book published in 1814 in London. *For the Author.* Among the various booksellers by whom it was sold are Curtis, Plymouth, a well-known bookseller, of the early 19th century. There appears no clue to the identity of the author, unless the inscription, "Presented to — Library by Mr. G. Herbert, jr., 7th October, 1814," forms such. The essays: Social and Domestic Gratitude—Male and Female Vanity Compared—On Practical Jokes—On Love Letters—On a Literary Housekeeper—are examples out of the fifty-seven that comprise the two volumes of 280 and 310 16mo. pages respectively. The writer would much esteem any information possessed by any of your readers as to the authorship of these rather curious essays.

W.S.B.H.

281. JOHN NOE.—In the Parish Registers of St. Columb Minor in Cornwall, is given 27 Nov. 1615, the marriage of John Noe to Lady Katherine Browne, widow. John Noe was apparently a brother to Wm. Noy, the Attorney-General. Who was his bride?

J.H.R.

282. KISTIMERBRIDGE (X., p. 198, par. 196).—Mr. Chope is no doubt right in identifying the Kistimerbridge held in the manor of Rashleigh with the adjacent Kessonbridge in the parish of Ashreigney, rather than as I suggested with Kismiltonbridge in West Putford. The name is the same in both places. Kistimerbridge or Kismiltonbridge is a corruption of Christi Mal bridge, the Saxon word *Mael*, a mark, sign, or image (Bosworth, p. 161), being used to denote a crucifix. Mr. Morshead draws attention to the fact that at Sidbury was an old road called Kester Mal Road, i.e. Christ's Crucifix Road. In Maldon, Malborough and Malham we have the same use of Mal. OSWALD J. REICHEL.

283. SKIMMINGTON (X., p. 264, par. 253).—I am obliged to W.S.B.H. for an opportunity of amplifying my note at page 93. An account of the procession to Pennsylvania, Exeter, in 1817, appeared in Trewman's *Exeter Flying Post* of Thursday, October 2, 1817, on p. 4:—

“La Belle Alliance no longer the seat of *harmony*. The public have been amused for the last fortnight with various squibs and humorous poetical effusions, descriptive of skirmishes said to have taken place at *Waterloo* between the celebrated *loyal Captain* and his *high-spirited spouse*: but certain wicked wags (some of them smarting under the lash of the Captain's Bulletins) not content with this species of fun, resolved to give the affair greater publicity by a GRAND SKIMMINGTON RIDING, which took place yesterday afternoon, arranged on a more extensive plan than anything of the kind we have been accustomed to witness. The Procession was formed in front of the Black Horse Inn, Longbrooke Street, in nearly the following order: Four *cockle* men, on donkies, bearing flags; six boys, with hand bells; a full band of music; eight men, bearing poles, on which were placards affixed, of various inscriptions, appropriate mottoes, etc.; a head painted, and affixed on a pole with a motto over, “*Where are all my honours now*” surmounted with a huge pair of gilded horns; a man masked, mounted on a *high-boned* Rosinante, handsomely attired in a scarlet coat, cocked hat, sword, sash, etc., representing a Captain of the Assize Troop, escorted by six javelin men with their pikes, and followed by several others, bearing white wands; *Ahab* and *Jezebel*, on donkies, belabouring each other with broomstick and ladle; twenty-four Asses, their tails decked with white ribbons, *respectably* mounted, closed the procession; which, after parading through the principal streets of the City and St. Thomas's for nearly three hours, repaired at five in the evening (followed by thousands) to *Waterloo Cottage*,

where the gallant Captain and his Wife, seated in their parlour, with a few *select* friends, over a bottle of wine, boldly awaited their approach :—After a *delicate serenade*, a few exhibitions of fun, and some *polite* salutations, which were *graciously* returned, from within, the motley groupe returned down the hill, to the spot where they at first assembled, and shortly after dispersed, highly elated with the amusements of the day. Wherever this ludicrous cavalcade passed, the streets and windows were lined with spectators. Fortunately no accident occurred. Some of the donkies were at times frisky and now and then a rider was seen sprawling in the mire, but there was certainly more regularity and order than is generally observed in similar exhibitions."

On the same page of the newspaper the following advertisement appears :—

"This Day is published, Price 4d. / The Bulletin of Wit, / containing the whole of the squibs, etc. which have / recently appeared relative to a certain / noted, quoted and officious character ; / together with a correct account of / A Skimmington Procession, / To Ahab and Jezebel's Waterloo Cottage / etc. etc. / On Tuesday the 30th September, 1817 / 'Risum Teneatis' / Printed and sold by R. Cullum, General Printing / Office, Exeter ; who has a vacancy for an apprentice." /

A copy of "The Bulletin of Wit" is included in the Davidson collection of pamphlets in the Library at the Athenæum, Plymouth. The reference to Hone's *Table Book* was taken from Tegg's edition of 1878. This consists of Half-Title, one leaf ; Title, one leaf ; Title (1827), one leaf ; Preface (1827), one leaf ; Frontispiece, description of Frontispiece, one leaf ; Text (in double columns), pp. 1-846 ; General Index (in double columns), pp. 847-869, Index to the Engravings, p. 870 ; all pagination at foot, size 228 x 145 mm. The edition of 1878 would thus appear to be a reproduction of the edition of 1827, and there is nothing to suggest that the pagination has been altered as now appears to be the case. My reference was correct so far as Tegg's edition is concerned. I fear that I did not make it clear that the object of the note was not to contrast various kinds of Skimmington processions, but was merely to collect recorded instances of such processions having taken place in Devon. R. B. M.

284. SKIMMINGTON (X., p. 93, par. 94).—Although High bridge is outside the limits allowed in *D. & C. N. & Q.*, the following example from Somerset, as recorded in *Truth*,



March 2nd, 1899, will be found of interest: "The ladies of Somersetshire have a way of their own with those of their own sex whom they suspect of light conduct in the married state. It is known as 'Skimmerton riding.' The process consists of attaching a rope to the suspect and running her up and down the town, while the onlookers pelt her with mud, soot, flour, or anything else that comes handy. This discipline was practised the other day, at a place called Highbridge, upon a lady, who seems to have been towed all over the neighbourhood, like a monkey at the end of an organ-grinder's string. Her tormentors stopped from time to time at public-houses in order to refresh themselves after their exertions. The husband looked on, and it would seem that he connived at, if he did not actually instigate, this vindication of conjugal virtue. In fact, it was in evidence that he paid for the refreshments of the operators at two of the establishments they visited. The ladies who manipulated the rope were all brought up at Highbridge Petty Sessions a few days later, where the Bench—married men, I presume—fined them 10s. each. 'Skimmerton riding' is not exactly what journalists would call *fin de siècle*, but after all it may not be a more uncomfortable ordeal than a couple of hours in the Divorce Court."

*See Vol. XI. p. 46*

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

285. DUCHY OF CORNWALL—OF WHAT DOES IT CONSIST? —In looking over some old volumes of the Statutes I have come across Acts making provision for the mode of granting leases, etc., of lands in Cornwall and in other places annexed to the Duchy, during various times when there was no Prince of Wales. One, the 9th Anne, cap. 19, was passed "to enable Her Majesty to grant the site of the Castle of Exon (parcel of her Duchy of Cornwall,") etc. I believe the property in *Sutton Pool*, in Plymouth, was formerly vested in the Duchy. I should be glad to know where I can obtain authoritative information as to the places outside Cornwall (in addition to the well-known instance of Dartmoor), which were "annexed" to the Duchy, and, if possible, how and when.

286. RECTOR AND CURATE FOR FORTY YEARS (X., <sup>222</sup>p<sub>A</sub> par. 226).—The Rev. William Davy was actually curate in charge of Lustleigh for 36 (not 40) years. His Rector, the Rev. John Mudge, was also Vicar of Brampford Speke, where he resided. He was admitted into the Vicarage of Brampford Speke, March 16th, 1790, and instituted Rector of Lustleigh, November 14th, 1792. Both these livings he kept until his death in 1847. Oliver mentions him as the "Venerable Vicar" who received him when he visited Brampford Speke.

The "Printing Parson" served Lustleigh as curate in charge until 1826, when he was presented to the living of Winkleigh. Davy had always hoped for preferment, and sanguinely expected that his great "System of Divinity" would lead to ecclesiastical distinction. He was 82 years of age when instituted to Winkleigh, March 22nd, 1826, and died the same year. He was buried in the chancel there, and a floor slab bore the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. William Davy, A.B., /  
Vicar of Winkleigh, who died June 13th, 1826, aged 82. /

He was the author of a *System of Divinity*, in 26 vols., 8vo. /  
His zeal and labours in the work of his calling were great,  
persevering and successful. / He died in the faith. /

Nor life, nor death, nor aught beside,  
From God the faithful shall divide.

It was the dying wish of the deceased that his bones /  
should not be removed." /

It is to be hoped that the old vicar's bones rest where they were laid, but the slab has been entirely removed. It seems to have been at the eastern end of the north aisle when Mr Charles Worthy wrote his History of Winkleigh. Subsequent alterations for the accommodation of an organ have resulted in its complete disappearance. This is much to be regretted, for William Davy was an interesting character, and the dogged determination with which he carried out his tremendous literary undertaking, through which (though the work itself is of no theological value) his name has been remembered, should serve to encourage others engaged in equally arduous, but, it is to be hoped, more useful tasks. Baring-Gould gives a good account of him in *Devonshire Characters and Strange Events*, p. 126, and the Exeter City Library contains a complete edition of his works.

BEATRIX F. CRESSWELL.

287. BARNSTAPLE OVENS (X., p. 265, par. 255).—The earliest reference to these ovens that I have come across is in a little volume of *Essays for the Month of December*, 1716. By a Society of Gentlemen. In advocating the economy of making moulded bricks of large size, the essayist calls attention to “the huge *Earthen Backs* and *Fire-Hearths*, which have been publickly seen,” and proceeds: “We may add to these Proofs, the *Barnstaple Ovens* of *Devonshire*, which are now made, and us’d in *some other Counties*; and being first form’d of common *Potter’s Clay*, in *one entire Piece*, are not only cleaner and cheaper than any other Ovens, but bake with more *Evenness*, and *Certainty*, and consume *not a Fourth of the Fuel*, which is wasted in those of the ordinary Fashion in *London*, and *elsewhere*” (p. 35). The manufacture seems to have spread to other towns, for in 1750 Dr. Richard Pococke records that at Calstock “they have a manufacture of coarse earthenware, and particularly of earthenware ovens,” and at Penzance “they make great use of Cloume ovens, which are earthen ware of several sizes, like an oven, and being heated they stop ’em up and cover ’em over with embers to keep in the heat; and in the very western parts they have pot-ovens, a round piece of iron which is heated, on which the bread is put, and then it is cover’d over with a pot, on which they heat the embers to keep in the heat” (*Early Tours*, pp. 205, 209). In Devon they are built into the cob or stone wall, and are not heated externally; furze is burnt inside, and, when the oven is white hot, the ashes are scraped out and the bread put in. By the 19th century Bideford had taken the lead in the manufacture of these “cloamen” ovens, for the Rev. Thomas Moore, in his *History of Devonshire*, 1829, says: “There are potteries of brown ware at Bideford and Barnstaple; and the former of these towns has long been noted for a kind of earthen ovens, often used in the farm-houses and cottages of the county” (Vol. I., p. 395). The superiority of the Bideford pottery was supposed to be due to the peculiar excellence of the gravel from the river, which was used in binding the clay (Watkins, *History of Bideford*, p. 75). The ovens were also made at Fremington, from which they were largely exported to Cornwall, but this pottery, as well as the three large potteries at Bideford, has now, I believe, been closed, although the ovens are still

made at the Barnstaple potteries. As they are so odd and unsymmetrical in shape, it would be interesting to have a note from a potter describing the process of manufacture.

*See Vol XI. p. 257*

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

288. WASBORO' OR WASHBOROUGH; POSSET PANS OR SKILLETS (X., p. 265, par. 255; VII., p. 105, par. 71; pp. 121-2, pars. 97-8).—The Wasbroughs were brassfounders and clockmakers at Bristol. I do not know the date at which the business was first carried on in their name, but it appears, from Pryce's *History of Bristol*, that at the time of the birth of Matthew Wasbrough in 1753 his father, William Wasbrough, was in partnership with Roger Rice, who had established the business, the oldest of its kind in Bristol, in 1726. Pryce goes on to say that at a proper age Matthew entered the concern, and that it was carried on by some member of the family until the death of Rice Wasbrough in 1848, when the business passed into the hands of the Hales. Matthew Wasbrough, it may be added, was a very promising engineer who died young; he built a number of Newcomen engines and was concerned with the first application of the crank to steam engines.

The other makers of skillets appear for the most part to have been bell-founders. The names of Bayley and Street, and Warner, and the initials T.P., B-Water (Thomas Pike, Bridgewater) will be recognized at once. Probably Robt. Street and Co. were the successors in business of Bayley & Street, and J.P., B-Water may have occupied the same position in relation to T.P., B-Water.

*See Vol XI. p. 38.*

RHYS JENKINS.

289. HOP GROWING.—Vancouver (*Agriculture of Devon*, pp. 203-206) has some remarks on hop growing at Monkleigh and Littleham (Bideford). Capern (*Ballads and Songs*, p. 144) has a "Song of the Littleham Hop-pickers":—

. . . "Then come where the hop-vines blow,  
And trout-streams wander free;  
When orchards wear their golden glow  
And join in the hop-girls' glee."

Further information about hop growing in Devon would be welcomed.

R. B. M.



290. GROUSE ON DARTMOOR.—In *Trans. Dev. Assoc.*, vol. xxxvii. (1905), pp. 85-6, we read:—"We do not know of any attempts to naturalise the bird on Dartmoor." Quotations are made from letters in the *Western Morning News*, no reference being there made to Sir Robert Torrens' effort to establish the grouse on the Holne side of the Moor in the seventies. He was living at Holne Cot, and he had hope of success—so far as to give him a little shooting in the course of his tramps over the Moor. It is possible that someone may survive who had intimate knowledge of his attempt.

*See Vol XI. p. 38*

PERCIVAL JACKSON.

291. BIG LIZARDS NEAR SIDMOUTH.—There used to be a card among P. O. Hutchinson's fossils in the Exeter Museum stating: "Big Lizards have been found near Sidmouth." Can any of your readers verify this statement? I cannot.

J. Y. A. MORSHEAD.

292. ILBERT.—In *Domesday* we have the record under Cestitone:—"In the time of King Edward Edwina Earl of Mercia held it. [in 1086] Robert de Oilye holds it and under him *Ilbert* holds one hide and one vargate—Ralph holds one third of a hide in fee of the Bishop which Robert de Doilye has. The land is for two ploughs. Now in the demesne is one plough with one bondman and two bordars and ten acres of pasture land. It was and is worth 20 shillings." Is there in the Devon *Domesday* any mention of Ilbert.

A. L. R.

293. FEET OF FINES, DEVON (X., 266, par. 258).—Mrs. Troup is probably right in identifying the places named as belonging to the manor of Payhembury. Charleton is seemingly Higher Cherriton and Swynisheghen is most likely Swithams; but these places are in the parish of Feniton, not in Ottery. I think, however, that Lawylhegen is more likely to be Layhill, and La Hill to be Hill in Payhembury. I am obliged to her for fixing the locality.

*See Vol XI. p. 40*

OSWALD J. REICHEL.

294. TOWILL, CHRISTOPHER.—Among the additional MSS. at the British Museum (No. 33981 ff. 208, 219), are some letters from Towill on his invention of a lifeboat. The letters were written from Teignmouth in 1805, June 22nd and September 26th. Is anything further known about the writer?

R.B.M.

295. A "PEARL WEDDING."—On November 12th, 1918, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nodder, of Rosslyn Park Road, Peverell, Plymouth, whose ages were 93 and 91 respectively, celebrated what was described as their "pearl wedding,"—the 70th anniversary of their wedding day. This is certainly a rare and remarkable occurrence, but it does not form a "record," for the late Mr. and Mrs. John Brinsmead celebrated a similar event in June, 1907, though they did not live long afterwards. Is the term "pearl wedding" known, or was it invented for the occasion?

Lysons, *Devon*, p. 244, gives another example: "Simon Gould and his wife Julian being both in the 101st year of their age, and having been married at least 75 years, died in the month of March, 1817, and were buried at Georgeham; Simon on the 6th, and Julian on the 25th."

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

296. YEW TREES IN DEVON AND CORNWALL (X., p. 83, par. 71).—On the inside cover of the register containing the burials of the Parish of Paignton, from 1652 to 1730, is the following memorandum:—"The Hue Tree in the churchyard was sett by Mr. Francis Milman, Vicar, Symon Langler, Clark, Christopher Smith, Sexton, ye 26 December, 1714."

*See Vol. XI. p. 38.*

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

297. CLERGY IN CORNWALL IN 1645.—A list of these (and perhaps those of Devon) is said to be in existence at the Bodleian Library (No. 2067, I., 293). See *Calendar of Clarendon State Papers* in Bodleian Library, by Rev. O. Ogle, 1872. Has this list appeared in print anywhere? Such a list should prove very useful.

J. H. R.

298. EXETER (ST. PANCRAS) PARISH REGISTERS.—The earliest register now at the Church begins in 1707. According to the Parliamentary Return made in 1831 (House of Commons Papers, 1833, vol. xxxviii., p. 74), there was a book beginning in 1664. "J.D." writing in the *Western Antiquary*, 1890 (vol. ix., p. 171), stated that the missing book was in Exeter Cathedral. It is not now in the custody of the Dean's Vicar with the Precinct Registers, nor is it, apparently, in the north porch muniment rooms. Mr. R. L. Poole in his *Report on the Cathedral MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm., Report on MSS. in various collections, vol. iv., 1907) does not refer to it. Can any reader say where the missing book may be found? R.B.M.

*See Vol. xi. p. 72.*

299. HAT-PEGS IN CHURCHES.—The following extract from C. W. Heckethorn's *London Souvenirs* (1899, p. 276) raises an interesting question as to the dates of the introduction and abolition of hat-pegs in churches:—"There was a case," says Dr. Nicholls, "in which the cause had originally commenced in the Archdeacon's Court at Totnes, and thence there had been an appeal to the Court at Exeter, thence to the Arches, and thence to the Delegates; and the whole question at issue was simply the question which of two persons had the right of hanging his hat on a particular peg. Fancy, what an army of barristers must have grown fat on this oyster!" I have not been able to trace the original of this statement by Dr. Nicholls, but perhaps some of your readers will know something more about the case. In comparatively recent times the columns of Stokenham Church were, I am told, wreathed with rings of hat-pegs, which were removed by the new vicar who introduced the organ. This gave offence to some of the parishioners, one of whom, being asked, not long after, why he had not been at church lately, replied: "I don't zee no use in gwain' there now—there baint no plaace to hang your hat up to."

*See Vol. xi. p. 38.*

R. PEARSE CHOPE.

300. CROSSES AT ST. MICHAELS MOUNT.—A. C. Langdon mentions one cross and a cross base at St. Michaels Mount. In the Boase MSS. in my possession it is stated that there are three crosses at the Mount. J. H. R.

301. GRANT OF LANDS, ETC., IN WINKLEIGH TO THE CHURCHES OF WINKLEIGH AND BARNSTAPLE.—Copy of a deed from the parish chest of Winkleigh, kindly lent by the Vicar, the Rev. Frank Nesbitt:—

Sciant p̄sents et futuŕ qd ego Nichus Bony tradidi dimisi & hac p̄senti carta mea indentata confirmaui . . . Brage vidue om̄ia messuaĝ terŕ teñ reddiŕ reuŕcones & ſuič mea cū p̄tiñ in Estechapell aſ Dict Cokys in Wynkleigh . . . nup fuerūt p̄dce johe hend & tenend p̄fate johe ad t̄minū vite sue De Capitaſ Dñis feoſt illius p̄ ſuič inde Debiŕ & De iuŕ consueſ Ita qd post Decessū p̄dce Johe om̄ia p̄dca messuaĝ terŕ teñ reddiŕ reuŕsion & ſuič cū suis p̄tiñ Johi Wyggeŕ Waŕro Gayncott Waŕro ffrost Johi Smeth Johi (?) Rowghdon Thome Wyggeŕ Wiſſmo Morlaye Robto Crocker Wiſſmo Sowthecot Ričo Aysthele Johi Borne Walſo Smeth Johi Mayer Rogo Broggeman Wiſſmo Holewyll Johi at hylle hereſ & assign̄ suis integŕ remaneant De Capitaſ Dño feoſt illius p̄ ſuič inde Debiŕ & De iure consueſ sub condičone subsequenſ videtſ qd p̄diči Johe Wygger Walter<sup>o</sup> Gayncot Walſus ffrost Johe Smyth Johe Rowghdon [*etc.*] post mortē p̄dce Johe soluent & Delib<sup>o</sup>abunt annuatī medietatem omniū exitiū & reddituū puenientiū ac p̄ eos receptoz de mesuaĝ terŕ teñ reddiŕ reuŕ & ſuič p̄dčis vlt<sup>a</sup> reſſas vno obulo excepto Custodibz ecclie pochiaſ De Barnestaple p̄ tempore existentibz ad sustentačonē vni<sup>o</sup> capellani qui Diuina celebrāit in Capella S̄ce Anie in cimiſio (?) ecclie p̄dce in comemoračonem Anie p̄fat Johe & antecessor̄ suoz imp̄petuū Et si d̄ca medietas exitiū & reddituū p̄dcoz siml cū Donis & largiconibz alioz donatoz ad talem p̄sbitum conducenſ diss . . . [*non*] sufficiat ob quā cām nullū t̄tem sacerdotem in p̄dca Capella ad diuina celebrandū aliqu seu tempe interuallo conduci contiḡit seu potit tūc illa medietas . . . p̄ custodes . . . p̄dcoz circa repačonē sustentačonē & comodū ecclie p̄dce ac eciam qd alſā medietat exituū & reddituū p̄dcoz vlt<sup>a</sup> reſſas vno obolo inde excep̄ custodibz ecclie pochiaſ de Wynkleigh Keyninc (?) p̄ tempoŕ existentibz annuatim Solvēt & Delib<sup>o</sup>abūt vt ip̄i Custod̄ eandem medietatē distribuant circa sustentacōē & comodū eiusdem ecclie hend & tenend eis & hereſ ac assign̄ suis Sub condičone subsequente qd ip̄i exitus & redditus puenient de eisdm messuaĝ terŕ teñ reddiŕ reuŕsionibz & ſuič p̄dčis



vlt<sup>a</sup> reþsas vno Denař inde excepto Custodibz eccliae p̄dicĩ de Barnestaple & Wynkelegh p̄ tempoř existentibz Annuati delib<sup>9</sup>ent & solvant vt ip̄i custodes illos exit<sup>9</sup> & reddit<sup>9</sup> distribuunt & disponent ad sustentaçonem eccliaz p̄dcaz scđm formā distribucōis vt p̄cđm est p̄ eosd̄m custodes sup<sup>9</sup> limitaĩ & recitaĩ et qucūq; contigĩt duodecim de p̄dcis Johe Wyggeř Walřo Gayncot Walřo ffrost Johe Smyth Johe Rowghdon Thoma Wygḡ Wiřmo Morlaye Robřo Crockere Wiřmo Sowthecot Riço Aysthole Johe Borne Walřo Smyth Johe Mayer Roğo Bryggeman Wiřmo holewyll & Johe at hylle mori quatuor eoř viuentibz qđ tūc illi quatuor qui supstites sũunt & eoř quilibet inf<sup>a</sup> quarřm vni<sup>9</sup> anni post mortē illoř duodecim t<sup>a</sup> dent & dimittent dēa mesuag<sup>9</sup> teñ reddit<sup>9</sup> reũsiones & ĉuiç cū suis p̄tin Sexdecim alijs viris fide dignis quoř octo erũt de comorantibz in villa de Barnestapt quos maior de Barnestapt p̄ temp̄ existens limitaũit . . . & alři octo erũt de comorantibz infra pochiam de Wynkelegh p̄dca quos p̄fect<sup>9</sup> Burgi & ville de Wynkelegh keynye p̄ tempe existi limitaũit . . . Habend & tenend eisdem sexdecim viris heređ & assign suis sub consimili condiçone vt p̄cđm est ex pte sua pimplenda . . . modo p̄misso faciāt q<sup>a</sup>m eciam in consimili feoffamento alijs . . . sexdecim viris fidedignis de villa & p̄ochi p̄dcis sub consimili modo conđ facienđ Et sic de tempoř in tempus qũ casus euenĩt Et si p̄dci Johe Wyggeř Walřus Gaymot Walřus ffrost Johe Smyth Johe Rowghdon Thomas Wyggeř Wiřms morlaye Robřus Crockere Wiřms Sowthecot Riçus Ayschele Johe Borne Walřus Smyth Johe Mayer Roğus Bryggemā Wiřms holewyll & Johe at hylle seu aliqui alij de p̄dcis mesuag<sup>9</sup> terř teñ reddit<sup>9</sup> reũsiō & ĉuiç cū suis p̄tiñ in posterũ modo p̄misso feoffand defecĩt vt in aliquo articlo sup<sup>a</sup> dcoř qđ tuç ĉn licebit m̄ p̄fato Nicřo Bony & heređ meis in p̄das mesuag<sup>9</sup> terř teñ reddit<sup>9</sup> reũsiōibz & ĉuiç cū suis p̄tiñ reintř & ea retineř hac dimissione non obstante In cui<sup>9</sup> rei testiñ p̄sentibz sigillũ meũ apposui hijs testibz Riço Chechest Wiřmo Vyllond Johe Cansy Johe Kayleway Thom Mayer & . . . Dař sexto die menř Septemb Anno Regis Henrici sexti post conquestũ Anglie Trecesimo quarto

NOTE.—The manuscript is in a very dilapidated state. In consequence certain portions thereof cannot be deciphered. The text moreover seems corrupt in places.

## TRANSLATION.

Know all present & future that I Nicholas Bony have given & demised and by this my present indenture have confirmed to Joan Braye widow all my messuages lands tenements rents reversions and services with appurts. in Eastchapel otherwise Cokys in Wynkleigh . . . . To have & to hold to the aforesaid Joan for the term of her life of the chief lords of that fee by the services due & customary thereof. So that after the death of the aforesaid Joan all the aforesaid messuages lands tenements rents reversions & services with their appurts. shall wholly remain to John Wygger Walter Gaincott Walter Frost John Smith John Rowdon Th<sup>s</sup> Wygger W<sup>m</sup> Morlay Robert Crocker W<sup>m</sup> Southcote Richard Aysthele John Borne Walter Smith John Mayer Roger Bryggeman W<sup>m</sup> Holewill John At the Hill their heirs & assignees of the chief lords of that fee by the services due thereof and customary by law under the following condicion to wit That the aforesaid John Wygger etc. [names as above after the death of the said Joan shall pay and deliver yearly a moiety of all the issues and rents forthcoming and received by them of the messuages lands tenements rents reversions & services aforesaid beyond reprises save one farthing to the guardians of the parish church of Barnestaple for the time being for the upkeep of one chaplain who will celebrate divine service in the chapel of St. Anne in the churchyard of the church aforesaid in remembrance of the soul of the aforesaid Joan and her ancestors for ever And if the said moiety of the issues and rents aforesaid together with the gifts and largesses of other donors do not suffice for the installation of such a priest wherefore it happen that no such priest can be installed to celebrate divine service or at intervals only then that moiety shall be spent by the guardians on the repairs and upkeep and benefit of the church aforesaid And that they shall also pay and deliver the other moiety of the issues and rents aforesaid beyond reprises save one farthing to the guardians of the parish church of Winkleigh so that the said guardians may disburse the said moiety for the upkeep & benefit of the said church To have and to hold to them their heirs & assignees under the following condition that they yearly deliver and pay the issues and rents accruing from the said messuages lands tenements rents reversions & services aforesaid beyond reprises save one farthing to the guardians of the churches aforesaid of Barnstaple and Wynkleigh for the time being in order that the said guardians may dispose of and distribute those issues and rents for the upkeep of the churches aforesaid according to the form of the distribution as is aforesaid by the said guardians above named and specified And whenever it shall happen that twelve of the aforesaid John Wygger etc. [names as above] shall die four surviving that then those four survivors and any one of them within one year after the death of the said twelve shall give and demise the said messuages tenements rents reversions & services with their appurts. to 16 other worthy men of whom 8 shall be from among the dwellers in the town of Barnestaple whom the mayor of Barnestaple for the time being shall appoint . . . .

and the other 8 shall be from among the dwellers within the parish of Wynkleigh aforesaid whom the prefect of the borough and town of Wynkleigh keynye for the time being shall appoint

To have & to hold to the said sixteen their heirs & assignees under a similar condition as is aforesaid to be fulfilled by them . . . that they similarly enfeoff sixteen worthy men of the town & parish aforesaid under a like condicion And that from time to time when the case shall arise And if the aforesaid John Wygger etc. [names as above] or any of them should hereafter be in default in respect of the feoffment of the said messuages lands tenements rents reversions & services with their appurts. or in respect of any article of the above that then it shall be lawful for me the aforesaid Nicholas Bony & my heirs to enter again into the aforesaid messuages lands tenements rents reversions & services with their appurts. and to hold them again this demise notwithstanding In witness whereof I have put my seal to these presents these being witnesses Richard Chichester W<sup>m</sup> Vyllond John Cansy John Kayleway Th<sup>s</sup> Mayer & given on the 6th of September in the fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI.

J. W. S.

302. "HORÆ SOLITARÆ," AUTHOR (?)—In a small volume published in Plymouth in 1845, and curiously entitled *The Trial of Antichrist*, by "A Friend to St. Peter," there is also "A New Defence of the Holy Roman Church," by the author of *Horæ Solitariae*. This second piece is presumably by the same writer as the first, as except for the occurrence of a second title page the pagination is continued. Can any reader tell us who was the author of *Horæ Solitariae* and who was "A Friend to St. Peter," and if I am mistaken in supposing them really the same? See Vol. XI. p. 39. W.S.B.H.

303. GOLDSWORTHY FAMILY (X., p. 272, par. 269).—There is a Goldsworthy (or Goldsworth) Road in Woking, Surrey.

R. H. C.

304. GOLDSWORTHY (X., p. 272, par. 269).—In 1086 Tavistock Abbey possessed a manor in Shebbear hundred which in the Great Survey is called Wrdieta, Worthyeat or Worthgate (*Vict. Hist.* 431A). This manor, situated in the parish of Parkham, is now called Goldsworthy. The inference is that it took the latter name from one of its tenants called Goldsworthy, and that the family was not indigenous there, or it would have been called Worthyeat. Besides Goldsworthy in Feniton there is also a Goldsworthy in Whimple. The family, if of Devonshire origin, may have had its name from either of these two Goldsworthies. Mr. Watkin seems to think that Goldsworthy is a softened form of



Colesworthy, and in that he may be right. Assuming that he is right, it may be pointed out that besides Colesworthy in Feniton there is also a Coltsworthy (Colteshorda) in Clawton in Black Torrington hundred (*Vict. Hist.*, 528) a manor mentioned in Domesday, and that this Coltsworthy, being much nearer to Goldsworthy in Parkham than is Colesworthy in Feniton, is the more likely to have supplied the tenant to Worthyeat. If so the origin of the family must be looked for in Clawton rather than in Feniton or Whimble. After all the Goldsworthy family may not have given their name to the manor in Parkham but the Gold family, and thus Worthy Heath may have passed into Gold's Worthy.      OSWALD J. REICHEL.

305. GOLDSWORTHY FAMILY (X., p. 272, par. 269).—Mr. Watkin has apparently overlooked the identity of this name with Galsworthy, which was certainly in use in the neighbourhood of Parkham early in the 16th century. Indeed, the Domesday form of the place name, "Galeshora," would lead one to expect the modern name to be Golsworthy, rather than Goldsworthy or Goldworthy, but the intruded *d* occurs at an early date, for in the Patent Rolls we find Goldeworth in 1316, and Goldeworthy in 1462 and 1464. At the present time the place is both spelt and pronounced Goldworthy, and it is so given in Donn's excellent map, although it appears in the Ordnance Map as Goldsworthy, and not long ago it was always pronounced Gullery. Risdon writes Goldworthy, and his contemporary, Westcote, Goldsworthy, so it seems that these forms were used indifferently. With regard to the personal name, one of the earliest entries in the Hartland Register is the baptism of Thomas, son of John Galsworthe, in 1558, and from an Exchequer Commission we find that John Galsworthie, probably the father, served the priest at mass in the Lady Chapel of Hartland Church after the dissolution of the Abbey. In the Survey of the Dynham lands in 1566, the name appears as Galdesore, which should, no doubt, be divided Galde-so-re, i.e., Galdsery, for the name is still pronounced Gaulsery or Gaalsery. This is the only instance I have found of the intruded *d*, although I have noted sixteen entries in the Hartland Register prior to the 17th century.      R. PEARSE CHOPE.

*See Vol. XI. p. 42.*



306. EZRA CLEAVELAND.—Rector of Powderham, 1697-99 and Rector of Honiton 1699-1740. Author of *A Genealogical History of the Family of Courtenay*. Dr. Oliver, *Eccles. Antiq.*, I., 30, under Ezra Cleaveland, says:—"Where this learned writer was born, or what was the surname of his wife, has hitherto eluded our research; her Christian name was Margaret, and she was buried in Honiton Church, 20 April, 1733."

The following entries from Honiton Registers will supply the information:—

- 1629 Mary, dau. of Mr. Emanuel Forde, bapt. 1 Jany.
- 1657 Mr. Daniel Cleaveland of this parish and Mrs. Mary Forde, also of this parish, married 8 May.
- 1661 \*Ezra, son of Mr. Daniel Cleaveland and Mary his wife, born 31 May, bapt. 5 June.
- 1701 Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Ezra Cleaveland, Rector,† and Mary his wife, born 4 Dec., bapt. 17 Dec.
- 1703 ‡John, son of Mr. Ezra Cleaveland, Rector, and Mary his wife, bapt. 12 May.
- 1705 July 16, Mrs. Mary Cleaveland buried.
- 1715 July 21, Mr. Ezra Cleaveland and Madd: Margaret Blagdon married.
- 17<sup>18</sup>/<sub>20</sub> March 22, Jonathan Waad, gentleman, of the City of Exeter and Elizabeth Cleaveland, dau. of Mr. Ezra Cleaveland, Rector of this town, married.

Madam Margaret Blagdon was widow of §John Blagdon of Honiton (buried at Honiton 10 Dec., 1714) whom she married at Combe Raleigh, 26 May, 1696. Baptized at Gittisham, 12 May, 1668, she was daughter of Hugh Crossing and his wife Margaret, daughter of William Putt of Coombe and widow of Martin Sandford.

*Honiton Registers*:—1665, Hugh Crossen Esquier and Mrs Margaret Saintford married 26 Feb.

Margaret Crossing, married at Gittisham, 1670, as her third husband, Henry Fry of Deerpark. A. J. P. SKINNER.

\* There were many other children.

† A marriage Licence was granted at Exeter, 2 Sep. 1700, to Ezra Cleaveland, Rector of Honiton, but the name of the woman is not given, there being a blank space left.

‡ Oliver assumes he was son by the second wife Margaret, and states that he died at Ideford, 18 June, 1742, of smallpox and was buried at Kingsteignton.

§ See *D. & C. N. & Q.*, Vol. ix, 253.

see Vol XI. p. 142.

307. SCRATCH DIAL ON STAVERTON CHURCH.—In *Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries* for April, 1913, I drew attention to a rude sixteenth century dial on Bampton Church; and lately I have found a much earlier one on the south porch of Staverton Church. These primitive dials are known as scratch dials. They are cut on a stone built into the walls of the church or incised on the jambs of doors and windows. The style or gnomon is generally inserted at right angles, although I have found some late dials in which it is fixed at an angle according with the latitude of the church. Except in very late examples, which can hardly be classed as scratch dials, there are no figures, and the number of incised lines varies, some having only one or two, others the full number to indicate the hours from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

In Devonshire these dials are very rare owing to the general rebuilding of our churches in the Perpendicular period, by which time clocks were becoming of general use, and also in certain districts to the use of granite as the stone which does not admit of fine work.

Father Ethebert Horne in his most valuable book on Primitive Scratch Dials in Somerset, who visited every old church of the 500 in the county, and recorded 224 dials; states that many of them were found on late Perpendicular work; but in this county probably a softer stone was used, and there appears to be a larger proportion of earlier work than in Devon.

The favourite positions for Scratch Dials are on the jambs of doors and windows, and especially if there are any in the south wall, on the priest's door, and low side window in the chancel.

The period during which these dials were in use may be taken as that from which the Saxon dial went out of use, to the general introduction of clocks.

Their original use was to mark the hours for the services of the church, and on some dials only a few lines are to be found, generally the noon line, and the mass line (which indicated the hour of mass, 9 a.m., on Sundays and Holidays in pre-Reformation times) are more deeply cut; whilst on others the twelve hours from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. are incised.

There was a Norman church at Staverton, and in a visitation made by Walter, Bishop of Exeter, on 1st April, 1314, it is stated that "The chancel is too narrow and dark and the nave of the church is the same." This was ordered to be remedied and there was a rebuilding.

The stone on which this dial is cut belonged to this Norman church, and is not in its original position, but is now in the west face of the east jamb of the outer entrance to the porch under an early Norman springer; it is possible that this porch was rebuilt at a later date, when the parvise was added. The style hole, now filled up, is in the upper joint of the stone, and is 4 ft. 2 ins. above the floor line. The dial is 8 ins. in diameter. The Noon line, and the mass line at 9 a.m., are plainly marked, and also the hour for vespers at about 2 and 3 p.m., probably earlier in winter than in summer.

The lines, which are lightly incised, are enclosed in a semi-circle. The date of the dial is about A.D. 1100.

It is much to be wished that someone resident in the county would take up this interesting subject, and put on record the scratch dials that still remain in Devonshire as Father Horne has so thoroughly done for Somerset.

H. MICHELL WHITLEY.

308. RIOT AT HELSTON.—*The Salisbury & Winchester Journal*, of Monday, January 2nd, 1792, contains a short account of a riot at Helston, Dec. 10th, 1791. A file of this newspaper may be consulted at the Public Library, Salisbury.

J. H. R.

309. THE MINTS IN EXETER AND OTHER PROVINCIAL TOWNS.—When and how was Exeter appointed a Mint Town? I find by 12/13 William III., cap 4, that "Wardens and Assay-masters for assaying wrought plate" were appointed in certain towns, of which *Exeter* was one, because they were "cities . . . where the Mints were lately erected for recoining the Silver Money," etc. Do the Exeter Municipal MSS. give any information on the point?

*See Vol. XI. p. 60. SEEKER.*

310. BURYING NORTH AND SOUTH.—What was the local custom as to burying a body in the north and south position, instead of the usual east and west? In Risdon's *Survey of Devon* (p. 259) it is said that Sampford Courtenay "is to be remembered for the insurrection, in the time of Edward the Sixth, begun here the tenth of June, 1549, by two of the inhabitants: the one would have no gentlemen, the other no justices of the peace, intending indeed to destroy all such as were rich, or in authority; whereupon one William Hellion, gent., persuading them to be obedient to the laws, was by them hewn to pieces; whom *though they accounted an heretick, yet buried they him in the church-yard, north and south.*" Remarks on the custom appear in Ellis's edition of Brand's *Popular Antiquities* (1854, vol. ii., pp. 295-7), but they do not appear to fit this case. Was it usual to exclude heretics from burial in a churchyard? *See Vol. xi. p. 48, 47.* R. PEARSE CHOPE.

311. NAME PLATES ON BOTTLES (X., p. 257, par. 247).—I have in my possession three bottles, two port and one spirit, with "knops" bearing names and dates as follows:—"Cha. Pugh, 1765," "John Pugh, 1794," "I Dally Esq., Thorverton, 1770." C. H. LAYCOCK.

312. OLD HATHERLEIGH CUSTOM.—In column 143 of Hone's *Everyday Book*, vol. ii. (Pegg's Edition, 1826-30) there is a paragraph stating that "after a funeral the church bells ring a lively peal as in other places after a wedding; and to this custom the parishioners are perfectly reconciled by the consideration that the deceased is removed from a scene of trouble to a state of rest and peace." Is this custom still observed? DEVONIENSES.

313. EXETER DEAN (X. 269, par. 262).—May I inform R.B.M. that although Serlo was created by Bishop Briwere in 1225 first Dean of the Chapter of Exeter, there existed previously and in Saxon times, deans or disciplinary officers of the rural clergy, who were grouped in gilds of 10, 12 or more. Aldred the Dean, who was a witness in 1156, was one of these, probably dean of the gild of clergy round Axminster. *See Vol. xi. p. 46*

OSWALD J. REICHEL.



314. EARLY DEANS IN THE DIOCESE OF EXETER (X., p. 269, par. 262).—There is considerable evidence, besides the instance mentioned by R.B.M. above, that the title of *decanus* was in use in this diocese before the appointment of Serlo by Bishop William Briwer as first Dean of Exeter on the 25th November, 1225, and it would be interesting to know whence the title was derived and whether it was originally ecclesiastical or secular. The word occurs in deeds of undoubted twelfth century date, but—in view of the positive evidence of his epitaph that Bishop William Briwer *founded* the *four* principal dignitaries of the Cathedral (Oliver, *Bishops of Exeter*, p. 35), which in the case of Dean and Chancellor is confirmed by other historical evidence, the offices of Precentor and Treasurer being already in existence—I rendered the occurrence of the word *decanus* in the early Totnes deeds as “deacon,” and at first thought, from the position in order of precedence accorded such witnesses, that before the creation of the first *decanus* of Exeter Cathedral the term may have corresponded in significance to the word “desiatnik,” used in the East to-day, which signifies a foreman, one in authority, literally one placed over ten men.

Perhaps some reader can state when Rural Deans were first appointed by ecclesiastical law. In the second earliest deed of the records of Totnes Priory, which I believe to date from the year 1088, the second witness is “Conano archidiacono” (*Hist. of Totnes Priory and Medieval Town*, p. 18), and the title is thus generally spelt, if not as in this case fully, in the abbreviated writing of early deeds. But we know that what became a family name was later spelt more generally as such, Archedekne, le Archedekyn, Archdecne. Was not the meaning originally Archdean (Archidecanus) rather than Archdeacon (Archidiaconus), and did it not mean the chief dean, i.e., he who was appointed over a certain number of rural deans? This system of ecclesiastical control doubtless dates in this country from Anglo-Saxon times, and just as the country was divided, it is believed, in King Alfred’s day into “hundreds” and “decennæ” or tithings, so the possibility presents itself that originally a deanery may have embraced ten parishes and an archdean have been appointed over every ten deaneries. The considerable increase in the number of churches on the arrival of the

Normans may have caused the formation of additional parishes and thus completely have altered the proportion as originally divided; but the evidence of the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1288 may only show the increase in the number of parishes in the course of three centuries, and, in the case of Barnstaple, a considerable reduction in the number of deaneries with a corresponding larger proportion of parishes to each deanery. Thus in 1288 the figures were :

ARCHDEACONRY OF EXETER.

The City of Exeter Cathedral and 20 churches

|                |     |     |    |   |
|----------------|-----|-----|----|---|
| Deanery of Ken | ... | ... | 15 | „ |
| „ „ Dunkeswell | ... | ... | 10 | „ |
| „ „ Plymptre   | ... | ... | 15 | „ |
| „ „ Tiverton   | ... | ... | 16 | „ |
| „ „ Dunsford   | ... | ... | 17 | „ |
| „ „ Cadbury    | ... | ... | 12 | „ |
| „ „ Honiton    | ... | ... | 17 | „ |
| „ „ Aylesbury  | ... | ... | 21 | „ |

Nine divisions      Cathedral and 143 churches.

ARCHDEACONRY OF TOTNES.

Deanery of Totnes ... .. 15 churches

|                |     |     |    |   |
|----------------|-----|-----|----|---|
| „ „ Ippelpen   | ... | ... | 11 | „ |
| „ „ Plympton   | ... | ... | 11 | „ |
| „ „ Tamerton   | ... | ... | 13 | „ |
| „ „ Tavystock  | ... | ... | 15 | „ |
| „ „ Morton     | ... | ... | 11 | „ |
| „ „ Holsworthy | ... | ... | 19 | „ |
| „ „ Okampton   | ... | ... | 14 | „ |
| „ „ Woodleigh  | ... | ... | 21 | „ |

Nine divisions      ... .. 130 churches.

ARCHDEACONRY OF BARNSTAPLE.

Deanery of Barnstaple ... .. 13 churches

|                |     |     |    |   |
|----------------|-----|-----|----|---|
| „ „ Chulmleigh | ... | ... | 12 | „ |
| „ „ Molton     | ... | ... | 27 | „ |
| „ „ Torrington | ... | ... | 18 | „ |
| „ „ Hartland   | ... | ... | 14 | „ |
| „ „ Sherwill   | ... | ... | 29 | „ |

Six divisions ... .. 113 churches.

In 1288 the average number of churches to a deanery was about 16, and there was already a considerable difference in the composition of the three Archdeaconries which were originally, it is reasonable to suppose, equally proportioned. If *decanus* really meant "rural dean," of which there seems no reasonable doubt, very interesting light is thrown upon some of the early holders of the office in this country. The references are to the above quoted work on *Totnes*, and I have consulted the original renderings :—

William, dean (*diaconus*) of Ashprington, occurs 15th witness *circa* 1135 (p. 32). He takes order of precedence after the followers of Roger de Nonant and the monks' chaplain, Richard. Already in 1288 there was no such deanery as Ashprington.

Master Robert fitz Gille, archdeacon of Totnes, occurs *circa* 1140 (p. 38). This archdeacon does not occur elsewhere unless he is the Robert mentioned by Oliver with three others, witnesses to a deed dated 2 July, 1133 (Oliver, *Fasti*, p. 284).

Canaan the dean (*decanus*) occurs about 1145 (p. 46), but as this deed was probably drawn up at Cardigan it may have no reference to a Devonshire deanery.

Thebald the dean (*decanus*) occurs in 1143 (p. 51), and is an interesting mention of the title because he occurs as 11th and last witness to an episcopal grant by Bishop Robert Chichester, of Exeter. The witnesses in order of precedence are :—The archdeacons of Exeter and Totnes, the treasurer of Exeter, three canons of Exeter, three clerks of the bishop, the secretary, and lastly the dean. It seems scarcely probable that this was the cathedral dean, but, as the deed was a ratification of the possessions of Totnes Priory, Thebald was most likely the dean of Totnes in 1143.

Geoffrey, dean (*decanus*) of St. Lo occurs 1154—1161 (p. 53), [Richard], dean (*decanus*), is 11th witness to an agreement between the Prior of Totnes and William fitz Stephen (p. 54). The Prior, monks and their chaplains, as well as Roger de Nun[ant] and R. de Gruci, take precedence of the dean, who in this case is probably, with reference to the locality, the dean of Totnes. In a later

deed, between 1161—1184, Richard the dean (*decanus*) is fourth of 17 witnesses (p. 56), and again occurs between 1162—1165 as *decanus Totonie*, followed by :—

Roger the dean (*decanus*), 12th witness to the same deed (p. 58). The two deans here take precedence of the Priest (*sacerdos*) of Dartington and other chaplains and clerks.

John the dean (*decanus*) occurs (p. 120), third witness of seven, after the sacristan (of Totnes Priory). We may reasonably assume that he was dean of Totnes, as the house of John, formerly dean (*decanus*), is mentioned as being in Totnes (p. 121) and in other deeds.

The dean of Totnes occurs later empowered by the bishop to induct a priest in 1283 (p. 187); to compel the prior of Totnes to pay his dues in 1329 (p. 239); and to bring an unruly anchorite, apparently insane, from Ashprington before Bishop Grandisson in 1334 (p. 252).

The references to Aldred the dean (*decanus*), given by R.B.M., are both in the following of Robert Warewast, Bp. of Exeter, 1155—1160; his attestation in the first deed follows that of Peter (Archdeacon of Cornwall, 1157—1171), and Bartholomew (Archdeacon of Exeter, 1154—1161, subsequently Bishop of Exeter); but in the second reference he is preceded by the two archdeacons, two clerks of the bishop, a canon of Plympton Priory, and a clerk of Axminster.

The latter case is so similar to that of Thebald the dean quoted above that there can be little doubt that Aldred is another early instance of a rural dean, and from the evidence of witnesses from Axminster, Bridport and Axmouth, was possibly from that district.

On the adoption of the title to the head of the governing body of the Cathedral in 1225, the use of the title "dean," when speaking or writing of the rural clergy, seems to have been discontinued,

HUGH R. WATKIN.

*See Vol. XI. pp. 43. 44. 45.*

315. WALTER DE CLOPTON.—Walter de Clopton was instituted to the living of Parkham, Devonshire, on July 29, 1322. He also held the Prebend of Cutton, in the Castle of Exeter, and was Rector of Kenn from 1312 to 1322. He died in or about 1347. Is there any other information about him available?

H. TAPLEY-SOPER.

*See Vol. XI. p. 42. A1.*



316. ADDITIONS TO VIVIAN'S EXETER MARRIAGE LICENSES, &c.—In the Marriage Licences of the Diocese of Exeter, printed by Colonel Vivian, which is of the greatest value as giving some evidence with dates of marriages when the original parish registers have disappeared, there are unfortunately many large gaps. Some of these I am able to fill in from some loose sheets of a book of licences, &c., granted by Dr. Evan Morrice, which I have come across in the process of sorting the loose and broken papers among the archives of the Cathedral of Exeter, and the following is a list of the licences granted from November 14th, 1598, to the end of July, 1599. In all cases, unless otherwise stated, they are licences for marriage without banns or in the prohibited seasons.

1598.

- Nov. 14 John Sparke, Plimpton Morris and Elizabeth Dowdall, of Northuishe
- Nov. 14 John Moncke and Margerie Richards, of Marten
- Nov. 14 James Baselye and Elizabeth Thomas, of Cullyton
- Nov. 20 Robert Brampton, of Northam and Anne Hernaman, of the same
- Nov. 21 John Chappell *alias* Charewell, of Modbury and Marie Pullyblancke, of the same
- Dec. 6 Simon Kellaway, gen., of Collumpton and Edith Anthonie, of the city of Exeter
- Dec. 7 Simon Knight, of Bloweflemminge and Joan Truscott, of the same
- Dec. 8 Nicholas Ball, of Chudleigh and Dorothy Strange, of Newton St. Cires
- Dec. 13 David Tucker and Thomasine Pearow
- Dec. 14 Roger Deymant, of Tiverton and Ancilla Blewett, widow
- Dec. 16 George Townsennd, of Totton and Jocose Pickford
- Dec. 16 Peter Colton, of the city of Exeter and Ursula Gill, of the same
- Phillipp Perryn, of Brodclyst and Thomasine Eveleigh, of the same, *tempore prohibito*
- Dec. 30 Installation of the Lord William Coton as Bishop
- Jan. 2 Robert Mylles, of the city of Exeter and Margaret Senclere, of the same
- Jan. 5 Giles Peate, of Broadworthie and Elizabeth Larke, of the same

- Jan. 11 Pentecoste Dodridge, of Barnestaple and Elizabeth Westcombe, of the same
- Jan. 11 Sampson Collins, graduate of Oxford, to teach boys at St. Enoder
- Jan. 11 John Atwill, of Kenne, to litigate outside the diocese
- Jan. 12 Thomas Colmer, of Hartland, to teach boys in the arts of Grammar at Hartland
- Jan. 12 Christopher Drewe, of Dittisham, gen. and Katherine Hillersey
- Jan. 15 John Brooking, late of Dean Prior and Joanna Slader, of the same, virgin
- Jan. 16 John Carewe, son of Mr. Carewe, of Haccombe and Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Robert Hill, of Shilston, Esq.
- Jan. 18 Richard Browne, of Kilkhampton, gen. and Joane Luxton, d. of Barnard Luxton, of Winkleigh
- Jan. 24 James Tredennick, clerk, to serve the Chapel of Trewenna
- Jan. 26 William Price, of Ashburton and Alice Kezar, of same, widow
- Jan. 28 Hugh Woolcott, of Holberton, gen. and Jocost Hyscombe, of Exeter, widow
- Jan. 31 Joseph Davye and Christian Joce, of Stoke Rivers, *temp. phibito.*
- Jan. 31 John Blake *alias* Bickford and Anne Blake, *temp. phibito.*
- Feb. 4 Richard Sweetland and Thomasine Gervis, *temp. prohibito*
- Feb. 6 William More, of Nymmet Bishop and Anstice Parkhouse, of the same, *temp. prohibito*
- Feb. 6 Thomas Worthen and Jane Gaye, *temp. phibito*
- Feb. 6 David Vallance and Elizabeth Glowne, *temp. prohibito*
- Feb. 7 William Ayre and Willmote Cannan, of Breward
- Feb. 8 Henry Blackaller and Marie Carye, *temp. prohibito*
- Feb. 10 Richard Hillersdon and Katherine Champernowne
- Feb. 10 Roger Manning, of S. Thomas and Elizabeth Hill
- Feb. 13 William Phillipp and Cecilie Willinge
- Feb. 13 Roger Newton, of Bratton Clovellye and Margaret Pedler, *tempore prohibito*

- Feb. 14 William Pullywyn, of Tawton Bishop and Emmote Vicarye, of Nymett Bishop
- Feb. 16 Hugh Dodridge, of S. Mary Steps [Exeter] and Joanne Langdridge, of S. John Arches, Exon.
- Feb. 16 James Saunders, of Kerton and Alice Lane
- Feb. 16 Mark Powell, of S. John Bowe and Elizabeth Pridham, of the same
- Feb. 16 Nicholas Rawlie, of Cuntresbye, and Richarde Heywood, of the same
- Feb. 17 Robert Beard, of Stibbon Heath, Middlesex and Joane Elkin, of Plymouth
- Feb. 17 William Bremridge and Joanna Woodyetes, of Upton Hellyons
- Feb. 18 Christopher ffuds, of S. Thomas and Joanna Corbyn, of the same
- Feb. 18 Henry Collens, of Offwell and Joanne Farrant, of S. Mary Autrey
- Feb. 19 William Bussell and Florence Reynold, of S. Mary in Mora
- Feb. 24 Sequestration of Vicarage of S. Viepe to Philip Lowman, of Whitstone, gen. and William Blackall, of Totton, merchant
- Mar. 8 Licence to teach boys in "arte grammaticale" at Larrak or elsewhere in Cornwall, where a school-master is not settled
- Mar. 10 Letters dimissory. Licence and faculty to John Sowdon, a graduate of Oxford, to receive orders from any Catholic Bishop
- Mar. 11 Jasper Robinson, Chaplain of the Lord Bishop, licence to serve the cure of S. Kerrian, in the city of Exeter
- 1599.
- Mar. 27. Richard Chaunter, commended by Mr. Martin Keynes, Vicar of Staverton, licence to serve the cure of Woodland
- Apr. 3 Sequestration of S. Burian, in Cornwall, to the use of the most illustrious lady the Queen and custody to Thomas Gayre and Robert Preston, gents.
- Apr. 6 George Penye, of S. Edmund on the Bridge and Thomasine Laye, of Nymett Regis
- Feb. 3 (*sic*) Apr. Second entry of sequestration of S. Burian
- Apr. 6 Gregory Penye and Thomasine Leye

- Apr. 3    Sequestration of S. Thomas and S. Mary Steps,  
          Exon, to Simon Peake, M.A.
- Apr. 8    Henry Sweete, of Exeter and Jane Wheaton
- Apr. 9    William Wilson and Margery Haddick
- Apr. 11   John Hamlyn and Joan Parker
- Apr. 16   William Carrowe and Susanna Grice
- Apr. 21   Sequestration of Modbury to Lewis Watkins
- Apr. 26   Ralph Clees, of S. Laurence and Alice Leane, of  
          S. Cleere
- Apr. 27   Leonard Stile, of Northlew and Elizabeth Soper
- Apr. 29   Sequestration of Eggsford to John Heywood
- May 3    — Lydston, of Stokefleming and Thomasine Bennet,  
          of Blackawton
- May 8    John Collyer, of Curry Mallet, Somerset and  
          Susanna Welshe, of Berry Pomeroy
- May 17   Robert Woolfe, of Poughill and Katherine Pearse,  
          of the same
- May 18   Robert Bluett, of Kittsford, Somerset and Katherine  
          Pearse, of the same [?]
- May 18   Richard Connett and Joan Ballaman
- May 19   George Tuchill, of Lyme Regis and Katherine  
          Mallock
- May 22   Nicholas Weeke, of S. Clether and Temperance  
          Prust
- May 27   Sequestration of Tedburn S. Mary to Lewis  
          Watkins, gent., of the city of Exeter
- May 26   Thomas Barley and Anne Harrabin, widow, of  
          Trinity, Exon
- May 31   John More, of Hunshawe and Marie Chalwill, of  
          Bridford
- May 31   Sequestration of fruits of Tedburn and custody to  
          John Trott, of Exeter, gent.
- June 5    John Bickham, of Ashperton and Johanna March,  
          of same
- June 5    John Distyn, of Plimpton and Alice Miller, of  
          Berry Pomeroy
- June 6    Stephen Kendall, of Loswithiel and Bridget Beane,  
          of S. Winnow
- June 8    Sequestration of Kenton because vicar is insane of  
          mind, custody to Emanuel Lutton, John Atwill,  
          jr. and Charles Rogers, of the same



- June 11 Oliver Downe, of Okehampton, merchant and Robeace More, d. of Sir John More, Kt.
- June 16 — Champernowne, Esq. and Bridget Fulford, daughter of Thomas Fulford, Esq.
- June 16 Walter Crabbe, of Mylton Abbot, licensed to serve the cure there
- June 16 John Palmer, curate, licensed to teach boys within the parish of Buckland Monochorum
- June 16 Sequestration of Bratton Clovelly, custody to Anthony Turpin, of Exeter, notary public
- June 23 Sequestration of Chagford, custody to Richard Colscott for the use of Thomas Edwards, of Exeter
- July 1 Maurice Hutchings, of Exeter and Alice Bruton, of Crediton
- July 1 Edward Hawkie, of S. Winnow and Joan Barne, of the same
- July 2 William Lodge, of Launceston and Alice Sweete, of the same
- July 5 George Eastbrook, of Tavistock and Anne Gorrant, of Great Torrington, widow
- July 5 Robert Salter, licensed to teach boys at Peryn
- July 8 John Speake, of Ilchester, co. Somerset, Tucker, and Elizabeth Norman, of S. Stephen's, Exeter
- July 11 John Porter, B.A., licensed to teach boys grammar within the town of Tottnes
- July 11 Hugh Thomas, licenced to serve the cure of Frithelstock
- July 14 Sequestration of Lapford, custody committed to George Coton, of the City of Exeter, gent.
- July 18 John Punchard, of Barnstaple, gent. and Sara Ash, of Southpetherwin
- July 18 Edward Andrewe, of Brent and Eleanor Symons, widow
- July 18 Simon Reede, of Axminster, licenced to practice surgery
- July 25 Samuel Norrington, of Uplyme, licence to preach
- July 30 William Haward, clerk, of Padstow, licence to preach

There are in the same pages of the Register, Mandates to the Archdeacons, Letters from the Queen and the Archbishop

of Canterbury asking for subscriptions for expenses of subduing the rebels in Ireland. To the latter is appended the voluntary contributions of the officers belonging to the Bishoprick of Exeter. The names may be of some interest so I append them :—

Doctor Morrice, Chancellor ; Robert Mitchell, Register to the Bishop ; Mr. Wyatt, Advocate ; Mr. Peard, Advocate ; Mr. Brewton, Register of the Archdeacon of Totnes ; Mr. Bridgeman, Register of the Archdeacon of Exon ; Thomas Trosse, Procter ; Edward Marsh, Procter ; Henry Petherick, Procter ; Anthony Turpin, Procter ; Mr. George Holgreve, deputy to the Archdeacon of Exon ; Mr. Pickering, official to the Archdeacon of Totnes ; Mr. Baylie, deputy to the Archdeacon of Barnstaple ; Mr. Keate, one of the officials of the Archdeacon of Cornwall ; Mr. Dennys, the other official in that Archdeaconry ; Gregory Friggens, the Register's deputy to the Archdeaconry of Cornwall ; Rafe Keate the younger ; Hugh Osborne, Register of the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple ; Thomas Chase, Register of the Peculiars of the Dean and Chapter. Particulars of most of these can be given, but they are probably unnecessary.

J. F. CHANTER.

317. TRISTRAM BOWDAGE (X., par. 270, p. 274).—

Tristram Bowdage, of Northleigh, yeoman, died 18 Feb., 1636, aged 94 years, M.I. table tomb, Northleigh churchyard. Will dated 15 Feb., 1636, proved 15 May, 1637. (P.C.C., 60 Goare). Amongst other issue he left a son,

Clement Bowdage, of Northleigh, yeoman, who married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Marwood, of Dunkeswell and Northleigh, first son of Thomas Marwood, of Honiton, the physician. He had a son,

Tristram Bowdage, of Northleigh, will dated 28 Nov., 1662, proved 22 Ap., 1663 (Exeter, Archdy. Exeter). He married Anne, daughter of John Burnard, of Howberhayne, Colyton, gent., and his wife, Benedicta, daughter of Robert Bragge, of Howberhayne, gent. She was bapt. at Colyton, 3 March, 1625, and buried at Northleigh, 10 May, 1699. They had issue :—

1. Tristram Bowdage, of Hamberhayne, Colyton, yeoman, bur. Northleigh, 19 Jan., 1704, aged 80 years. Will dated 30 Dec., 1704, proved 5 June, 1705 (P.C.C., 131 Gee). He married at St. Sidwell's, Exeter, 19 May, 1651, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Marwood, of Northleigh, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James Burnard, of Farwood, Colyton. She was bur. at Northleigh, 20 Aug., 1720. They had issue :—

1. Thomas Bowdage, of Hamberhayne and Lyons Inn, gent., bur. at Northleigh, 5 June, 1731. He married Mary Sydenham, of Exon. Mar. Lic., 1 Oct., 1690. She was bur. at Colyton, 26 May, 1707. They had issue Thomas and Mary.

2. Tristram Bowdage, the attorney-at-law, of Sheriff Christopher Savery. As he and no issue are neither mentioned in his father's will, it is to be presumed he pre-deceased him. His uncle, Daniel Marwood—his mother's brother, in his will dated 4 July, 1692, prov. 6 Sept., 1693 (P.C.C., 44 Coker), bequeathed to him lands in Offwell, Northleigh, and Kilmington; and to his brother, Thomas Bowdage, his estate of Hamberhayne.

3. Sarah, marr. Robert Bailey, of Northleigh, gent., bur. at Northleigh, 11 Oct., 1705, and left issue.

2. Clement Bowdage, of Waddon, Southleigh, gent., Justice of the Peace, living 1717. He married first Ann (Mar. Lic., 8 Aug., 1679), daughter of Edward Drake, of Waddon, gent., attorney-at-law; and his second wife, Ann, daughter of Douglas Castillion, Rector of Stratford Tony, Wilts; he married secondly Ann Preston, of Dorchester, married at Godmanstone, 12 Sept., 1681. She was buried at Northleigh, 29 Ap., 1720, leaving issue.

3. Ellen, marr. Edward Searle, of Colyton (Mar. Lic. 5 Nov., 1677). She was buried at Northleigh, 21 Ap., 1700; he 3 Feb., 1680, M.I. They left issue.

4. Mary, married Roger Andrews, of Honiton.

5. Anne, married Gilbert Fry, of Cotleigh (Mar. Lic. 26 July, 1692), married at Combe Raleigh, 23 Aug.

6. Benedicta, married John Standerwick, of Lyme, gent. (Mar. Lic., 25 Jan., 1694).

A. J. P. SKINNER.

318. "AS MORSE CAUGHT THE MARE."—In N. & Q., 1st ser., vol. i., p. 320, a correspondent, one R.S.B., says there is a song sung among the farmers of South Devon of which the last line of each verse is "As Morse caught the mare." Is this song to be met with in printed form? Who was Morse?  
J. H. R.

319. TREMOUTH HAVEN.—Provision was made by 6 and 7 William IV. Local Acts, cap. 124, for the erection of a "Harbour and Breakwater at Tremouth Haven in the County of Cornwall and a railway thence to the Town of Launceston." What is the current name of the place which was thus affected? Being a local Act the information given consists merely of the title of the Act.      DEVONIENSIS.

320. BEDFORD FAMILY (X., p. 223, par. 227).—With reference to Mr. Chas. F. Coryndon Luxmoore's corrections of the spelling of this name, I notice in *The Times* of April 2nd the appointment of Mr. Arthur Fairfax Charles Coryndon Luxmore as a King's Counsel. Apparently the different branches of this family are still undecided as to the correct spelling of their patronymic.      Q.

321. LEGENDS OF DEVON (X., p. 182, par. 192).—May I point out that the vol. which was the subject of inquiry at the first reference, was reviewed in the columns of the *Western Miscellany* (Exeter), January, 1849, but its authorship is not revealed. Also that Mr. "Olphar Hamot," in his *Handbook of Fictitious Names*, under "Mrs. Stothard," *The Borders of Tamar and Tavy*, Murray, 1836, states:—"Mr. Bohn purchased the remainder and gave it a new title page, calling it *Traditions of Devonshire* (sic). It relates only to the neighbourhood of Tavistock and Dartmoor."

W.S.B.H.

See Vol (X). p. 144

322. D.C.L.I. REGIMENTAL MARCH.—The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry has a Regimental March, "One and All." It is stated to have been written by a lady residing near Bodmin, and to have been adopted by the regiment early in the year 1811. I am desirous of finding the lady's name. Can any reader of D. & C. N. & Q. help? J. H. R.



## 323. BOVEY TRACEY CHURCH RATE, 1596:—

To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come Greeting in our Lord God everlasting Where sundry questions variances strifes and debates have often happened amongst the inhabitants of the Parish of Boveytracye in the Dioces of Exon touching and concerning payments yearly payable for the Maynteynñce of the Parish Church of Bovey-tracey and other godly Purposes and uses in the same Church amongst Gods people most requisite to be appeased and pacified and some Suits in Law have been theron moved for that for certain years last past certain inhabitants of the said parish zealously bent have yearly paid and defraied all those necessary and divers other charges dewe by the said p̄ishe and the inhabitants thereof and divers other Inhabitants likewise of the p̄ishe of so good abilitie as they that yearly paid have still refused to pay or have paid small sums at their own pleasures Whereat a Generall Offence being taken a generall Refusall of payment was made and so the Temple of God in the said parishe and divers necessary and godly rites and ornaments in the same very undecently used Whereupon certain Inhabitants of the said parish to the number of Sixteen desyring specially refermacon hereof and of all other things amisse and out of order [in] the said parish by the advice and direcon of the Right Worshipfull Thomas Southcote Esquier an Inhabitant of the said parish made their repair to the Right Reverend ffather in God Gervase by Gods permission and Providence the Lord Bishop of Exon their Ordinary which said Reverend ffather upon Information hereof directed and appointed the said Parishioners then present to chuse and joyne two four or six Inhabitants of the said Parish of good fame with the Two Constables and Churchwardens of the said Parish and that they should rate the said Parish indifferently and they should Signifie the same under their Hands unto the said Reverend ffather And then the same Rate so by them made should be corroborated established and confirmed by his Lordship Whereupon the said Parishioners in open Church revealed the said Direccon<sup>n</sup> and Appointment of the said Reverend ffather and then by common Consent of all People p̄sent in the Church immediately after the End of Divine Service on a Sabbath Day did chuse and appoint Thomas Herte Xpöfer Mawry and William Berter

for the Towne Michael Merdon John ffrenche and John Will at Churchstile for the Land Six Inhabitants of the said pish to be Raters of the said Parish with the Constables and Churchwardens accordingly And thereupon they the said Thomas Herte Xpöfer Mawry, Willm Barter Michael Merdon Jo<sup>b</sup> ffrenche John Will and John Bennet and Willm Bartlett Constable of the said Parish John Bearde and Walter Blackinstone Churchwardens of the said Parish in the pnce and with the consent of most of the inhabitants of the said pish did rate and appoint all those parishioners and the severall Livings and Holdings within the said Parish hereunder named to pay yearly to the mainteyñnce of the said Church and the necessary Uses of the same these severall Sums following for ever out of and for the severall Livings and Things they hold and that the same rate shall be still paid to whose hands or possession soever the same Livings or Things come by the . . . thereof as the now . . . possessors are rated to pay for the avoyding of all future questions variances and debates which several Sums to be yearly paid at the ffeasts of St. Michael the Archangell and The Anunciacon of O<sup>r</sup> Lady Mary the Virgin by even porçons In witness whereof we the said [? four] Constables and Churchwardens and divers other Inhabitants consenting to this Rate and Judging it to be Indifferent have here under Subscribed our Names and Sett our Signes geoven the 30<sup>th</sup> day of May in the 38<sup>th</sup> year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady [Elizabeth] by the Grace of God of England ffraunce and Ireland Queen Defender of the faith Anno Dñi 1596.

## THE LAND.

|                                                               |   |   |   |                 |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|----------------|
| Thomas Southcote Esquire                                      | - | - | - | 26 <sup>s</sup> | 8 <sup>d</sup> |
| Peter Southcote Gent for the Parke                            | - | - | - | 5 <sup>s</sup>  |                |
| Michael Merdon for three parts of Hawkmore Tenem <sup>t</sup> | - | - | - | 3 <sup>s</sup>  |                |
| Thomas Merdon for one Quarter thereof                         | - | - | - | 12 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| William Soper for Warmpitt Tenem <sup>t</sup>                 | - | - | - | 2 <sup>s</sup>  |                |
| Weeleameade Tenement                                          | - | - | - | 18 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Thomas Pinsent for Hatherley Tenem <sup>t</sup>               | - | - | - | 20 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Richard Woolmeade for Plumley Tenement                        | - | - | - | 2 <sup>s</sup>  |                |
| Peter Perryn for fforde Tenem <sup>t</sup>                    | - | - | - | 3 <sup>s</sup>  |                |
| John Will for his Tenement in Wolley                          | - | - | - | 2 <sup>s</sup>  | 2 <sup>d</sup> |
| John Bennett for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Wolley             | - | - | - | 18 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| John Burnell for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Wolley             | - | - | - | 20 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| John Merdon for a Cottage in Wolley                           | - | - | - | 2 <sup>d</sup>  |                |

|                                                                                 |                 |         |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| James Puddicombe for Subbrooke Tenement                                         | -               | -       | 15 <sup>d</sup>               |
| William Xpöfer for Northcombe Tenem <sup>t</sup>                                | -               | -       | 3 <sup>s</sup>                |
| Scobbetor Tenement                                                              | -               | -       | 4 <sup>s</sup>                |
| Johane Cove for the Moytie of Beare Tenem <sup>t</sup>                          | 15 <sup>d</sup> | and     |                               |
| Whitstone Ten <sup>t</sup>                                                      | 22 <sup>d</sup> | -       | 3 <sup>s</sup> 1 <sup>d</sup> |
| Thomas Potter for Aller Tenement                                                | -               | -       | 20 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Lionell Battye for a Tenement in Croundell                                      | -               | -       | 20 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Richard Clarke for a Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Croundell                            | -               | -       | 2 <sup>s</sup>                |
| Richard Potter for a Tenement in Stickewecke                                    | -               | -       | 18 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Agnes Osborne for a Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Stickewecke                           | -               | -       | 18 <sup>d</sup>               |
| John Will for a Tenem <sup>t</sup> at Churchstile                               | -               | -       | 22 <sup>d</sup>               |
| William Wallyn for a Tenem <sup>t</sup> and the Morehaies                       | -               | -       | 14 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Johane Pooke for her Tenement and Grounde                                       | -               | -       | 12 <sup>d</sup>               |
| John Moore for his Tenement and Grounde by Drake Lane                           | -               | -       | 16 <sup>d</sup>               |
| John ffrenche for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Combe                               | -               | -       | 22 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Robert Bennett for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Combe                              | -               | -       | 2 <sup>s</sup> 2 <sup>d</sup> |
| Robert Conant for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Combe                               | 2 <sup>s</sup>  | and for |                               |
| Cockleigh Park and Woodland                                                     | 12 <sup>d</sup> | -       | 3 <sup>s</sup>                |
| John Pinsent for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> at Combe & Ground at Cley pkes          | -               | -       | 3 <sup>s</sup>                |
| John Drayton for Heale Tenem <sup>t</sup>                                       | -               | -       | 2 <sup>s</sup>                |
| John Merdon for Lower Cridiford Tenement <sup>t</sup>                           | -               | -       | 22 <sup>d</sup>               |
| John Harris for Higher Cridiford Tenem <sup>t</sup>                             | -               | -       | 2 <sup>s</sup>                |
| Nicholas Voysey for Luscombe and Cley Tenem <sup>ts</sup> & all that he holdeth | -               | -       | 3 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> |
| Alexander Merdon for a Cottage in Woodehousdowne                                | -               | -       | 8 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Johane Saunder for Crowde Tenem <sup>t</sup>                                    | -               | -       | 16 <sup>d</sup>               |
| John Osborne for a Cottage at Walweeke [Warwicks]                               | -               | -       | 7 <sup>d</sup>                |
| The Widow Smyth for a House and Grounde at Crowdell                             | -               | -       | 6 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Andrew Shapple for Dunley Tenement                                              | -               | -       | 2 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup> |
| Edmond Tapper for his two Tenem <sup>ts</sup> in Littlebovey                    | -               | -       | 3 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> |
| Nicholas Cleve for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Littlebovey                        | -               | -       | 14 <sup>d</sup>               |
| John Tapper the younger for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Littlebovey               | -               | -       | 3 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> |
| Marten Digger for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Littlebovey                         | -               | -       | 14 <sup>d</sup>               |
| John Tapper Weyver for his Tene <sup>mt</sup> in Littlebovey                    | -               | -       | 14 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Thomas Gribble for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Bradley                            | -               | -       | 20 <sup>d</sup>               |
| John Philpe for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Bradleigh                             | -               | -       | 16 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Lawrence Bearne for Weyford Tenem <sup>t</sup>                                  | -               | -       | 2 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> |
| John Leare for Langaller Tenement                                               | -               | -       | 2 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup> |
| William Trende for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Bremley                            | -               | -       | 22 <sup>d</sup>               |
| James Baker for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Bremley                               | -               | -       | 22 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Arthure Hillman for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Bremley                           | -               | -       | 20 <sup>d</sup>               |
| A Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Bremley w <sup>ch</sup> Willmote Merdon holds           | -               | -       | 10 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Edeth Bowdon for a Cottage in Bremley                                           | -               | -       | 3 <sup>d</sup>                |
| John Rendell for a Tenement in Bremley                                          | -               | -       | 14 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Stephen Rendell for Chappell Tenem <sup>t</sup>                                 | -               | -       | 2 <sup>s</sup>                |
| Hugh Surraige for Chorlebrooke Tenem <sup>t</sup>                               | -               | -       | 2 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup> |

|                                                                   |                 |                                   |                 |                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| John Wallis for ffyve Weeches Tenem <sup>t</sup>                  | -               | -                                 | 2 <sup>s</sup>  | 8 <sup>d</sup> |
| Michael Underhay for Whisellwill Tenem <sup>t</sup>               | -               | -                                 | 3 <sup>s</sup>  |                |
| Margery Tappley for Colehouse Tenem <sup>t</sup>                  | -               | -                                 | 18 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| John Underhay for a Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Owlacombe               | 14 <sup>d</sup> | for a                             |                 |                |
| Barn and four Closes in the borough                               | 10 <sup>d</sup> | -                                 | 2 <sup>s</sup>  |                |
| Osmond Hore for Owlacombe Tenem <sup>t</sup>                      | 3 <sup>s</sup>  | 4 <sup>d</sup> & for a            |                 |                |
| House and Meadow in the Town                                      | 8 <sup>d</sup>  | -                                 | 4 <sup>s</sup>  |                |
| Yearner Woode                                                     | -               | -                                 | 3 <sup>s</sup>  | 8 <sup>d</sup> |
| John Bearde for Shute Tenement                                    | -               | -                                 | 2 <sup>s</sup>  | 8 <sup>d</sup> |
| John Skirdon for Pullabrooke Tenem <sup>t</sup>                   | -               | -                                 | 3 <sup>s</sup>  | 4 <sup>d</sup> |
| John Stokey for Great Salrudge                                    | -               | -                                 | 14 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Amey Surrage for a Cottage by the Mills                           | 6 <sup>d</sup>  | and for                           |                 |                |
| Chorlbroke more                                                   | 8 <sup>d</sup>  | -                                 | 14 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Sinclere Gilbert for Westbovye his barne and Smythey              | -               | -                                 | 15 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Ewyn Miller and Richard Will for their Tenem <sup>t</sup> in      |                 |                                   |                 |                |
| Wreyland                                                          | -               | -                                 | 20 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| William Miller for his Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Wreyland             | -               | -                                 | 18 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Ewyn Grose and John Clannyborough for their Tenem <sup>t</sup> in |                 |                                   |                 |                |
| Wreyland                                                          | -               | -                                 | 10 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Amey Moore for her two Tenem <sup>ts</sup> in Yeo                 | -               | -                                 | 2 <sup>s</sup>  |                |
| William Tancombe and Xpofer . . aron for their Tene-              |                 |                                   |                 |                |
| ment in Yeo                                                       | -               | -                                 | 20 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Elizabeth Mawrye for her Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Yeo                | -               | -                                 | 16 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Gregory Pope Robte Cole and William Buncombe for their            |                 |                                   |                 |                |
| Tenem <sup>t</sup> in Yeo                                         | -               | -                                 | 2 <sup>s</sup>  |                |
| John Casely for certain Lands at Elsforde                         | -               | -                                 | 20 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| John Satterley for a Tenem <sup>t</sup> at Elsforde               | -               | -                                 | 20 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Henry Will for certain Lande at Elsforde                          | -               | -                                 | 12 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| John Woolcott for a Tenem <sup>t</sup> at Elsforde                | -               | -                                 | 20 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Hugh Ball for Bullaton Tenement                                   | -               | -                                 | 3 <sup>s</sup>  |                |
| John Archer for Meadows by Jewes Bridge                           | -               | -                                 | 15 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| Certen Meadows by Jewes Bridge called ffoxes                      |                 |                                   |                 |                |
| Meadows                                                           | -               | -                                 | 8 <sup>d</sup>  |                |
| William Wreyforde for Washeborne Meade                            | -               | -                                 | 6 <sup>d</sup>  |                |
| John Collins for certen Land called Woodlande                     | -               | -                                 | 6 <sup>d</sup>  |                |
| John Murch for Wallwyke [Warwicks]                                | -               | -                                 | 6 <sup>d</sup>  |                |
| Richard Mawrye for Culverhouse Combe                              | -               | -                                 | 20 <sup>d</sup> |                |
| The Sum total                                                     | }               | £9 3 <sup>s</sup> 10 <sup>d</sup> |                 |                |
| of the Land                                                       |                 |                                   |                 |                |

## THE BOROUGH OF BOVEYTRACEY.

|                                                                  |                 |                |                                          |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------------------|--|
| John Weytherdon for a Tenem <sup>t</sup> at Pludde               | -               | -              | 6 <sup>d</sup>                           |  |
| Johane Woolcott for a Tenement at Pludde                         | -               | -              | 10 <sup>d</sup>                          |  |
| William Barter for his houses and [?ground]                      | 10 <sup>d</sup> | and for        |                                          |  |
| Parishaws Close                                                  | 7 <sup>d</sup>  | -              | 17 <sup>d</sup>                          |  |
| M <sup>r</sup> . John Heale for his house with Sperkes Barne and |                 |                |                                          |  |
| Meadowe                                                          | 16 <sup>d</sup> | for his Barton | 3 <sup>s</sup> 3 <sup>d</sup> & for Sops |  |
| Undertowne                                                       | 9 <sup>d</sup>  | -              | 5 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>            |  |



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |   |   |                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Thomas Herte for Ducke Parke 2 <sup>d</sup> and for Sops house and Meadow at Bridge end 6 <sup>d</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                | - | - | 8 <sup>d</sup>                |
| John Dodd for his house and Grounde                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - | - | 12 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Thomas Venycombe for his house and Backside                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - | - | 4 <sup>d</sup>                |
| John [blank] for his house and Backside and Land                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | - | - | 6 <sup>d</sup>                |
| William Oxenham for his house and Backside [blank] and Hendestreete                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - | - | 20 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Thomas Tayler for his House and Backside                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | - | - | 6 <sup>d</sup>                |
| John Coysh for his House                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | - | - | 3 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Andrew Cove for his House                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - | - | 2 <sup>d</sup>                |
| John Ascott for his House                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - | - | 2 <sup>d</sup>                |
| John Cove for his house and Ground                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - | - | 16 <sup>d</sup>               |
| William Bartlett for Mr. Gilberts House and Grounde                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - | - | 18 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Stephen Ellett for Hores House and Land 15 <sup>d</sup> for his House in Mary streete 6 <sup>d</sup> and for his House and Ground in Hendstreete lane 3 <sup>d</sup>                                                                                                                                  | - | - | 2 <sup>s</sup>                |
| Henry Jewell for his House and Backside                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - | - | 7 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Gregory ffreer for his House and Garden 4 <sup>d</sup> for his House in Marystreete 2 <sup>d</sup> and for Jurdens House 1 <sup>d</sup>                                                                                                                                                               | - | - | 7 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Walter Blackingstone for his House and Backside                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - | - | 5 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Thomas Sture for his House and Backside 6 <sup>d</sup> for his Close at Stantor 3 <sup>d</sup> and for West bovey 9 <sup>d</sup>                                                                                                                                                                      | - | - | 18 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Garrett Potter for his House and Backside                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - | - | 6 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Andrew Voysey for his House & Backside 6 <sup>d</sup> & . . . 3 <sup>s</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - | - | 3 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> |
| William Voysey for his part of the House and Bovetowne Jefferye Harte for his House and two Closes to the same 10 <sup>d</sup> for his Higher House and Ground to it 10 <sup>d</sup> for Sops Meadow 6 <sup>d</sup> for Portreeve Parke 4 <sup>d</sup> and for the Tanmilles and Lymes 3 <sup>d</sup> | - | - | 12 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Alexander Carpenter for his House and Backside                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | - | - | 2 <sup>s</sup> 9 <sup>d</sup> |
| George Beare for his House Barne and Backside 12 <sup>d</sup> and for Mannings Meadow and the House to it 10 <sup>d</sup>                                                                                                                                                                             | - | - | 3 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Henry Cater for his House Backside and Wises Meadow                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | - | - | 22 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Wittm Kingwell for his House and Meadow                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - | - | 8 <sup>d</sup>                |
| John Cotes for his House and Garden 9 <sup>d</sup> for two Closes by Hindestreete 7 <sup>d</sup> and for ffryars Meadows 3 <sup>d</sup>                                                                                                                                                               | - | - | 10 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Mathewe Hellyer for his House and Backside                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | - | - | 19 <sup>d</sup>               |
| David Ellacombe for his House Barn and Meadow at Bradleyford                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | - | - | 12 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Anne Bearne for her House and Orchard                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | - | - | 6 <sup>d</sup>                |
| John . . . for his House                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | - | - | 6 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Gregory Graye for his House                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | - | - | 1 <sup>d</sup>                |
| John Taylor for his House and Backside                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - | - | 1 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Thomas Smerdon for his House and Backside                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - | - | 6 <sup>d</sup>                |
| John Cowle for his House Barne and Garden                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - | - | 2 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Thomas Osborne for his House and Garden                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | - | - | 8 <sup>d</sup>                |
| [blank] Casely for her House and Backside                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | - | - | 1 <sup>d</sup>                |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | - | - | 2 <sup>d</sup>                |

|                                                                                                                                            |   |         |                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------|-------------------------------|
| Witlm Cotes for his House and Backside                                                                                                     | - | .       | 6 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Robert Wotton for his House and Backside 6 <sup>d</sup> and for his Bartonland 10 <sup>d</sup>                                             | - | -       | 16 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Thomas Mawrye for his House and Garden                                                                                                     | - | -       | 2 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Robert Pooke for his House and Backside                                                                                                    | - | -       | 4 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Thomas Kinsman for his House and Garden                                                                                                    | - | -       | 2 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Henry Deyman for his House and backside 6 <sup>d</sup> and for Mans House 1 <sup>d</sup>                                                   | - | -       | 7 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Richawde Bound for her House 3 <sup>d</sup> for Georges House 3 <sup>d</sup> and for her Portreeve Parke 2 <sup>d</sup>                    | - | -       | 8 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Thomas Xpöfer for his House and Backside 6 <sup>d</sup> and for 2 Closes at fiodder 6 <sup>d</sup>                                         | - | -       | 12 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Sops House and Garden in the end of Mary streete                                                                                           | - | -       | 5 <sup>d</sup>                |
| James Dunley for his House and Backside                                                                                                    | - | -       | 4 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Thomas Merdon and Symon Merdon for their House and Backside                                                                                | - | -       | 6 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Thomas Man for his House and Backside 6 <sup>d</sup> and for Hores Meadow 4 <sup>d</sup>                                                   | - | -       | 10 <sup>d</sup>               |
| Thomas Bacher for his House and Backside                                                                                                   | - | -       | 7 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Walter Manning for his House                                                                                                               | - | -       | 1 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Thomas ffrench for his House and Backside                                                                                                  | - | -       | 3 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Thomas Sop for his House and Garden                                                                                                        | - | -       | 2 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Barnard Clement for his House and Backside                                                                                                 | - | -       | 4 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Witlm Wallis for his House and Garden                                                                                                      | - | -       | 2 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Walter Voysey for his House Garden and Meadowe                                                                                             | - | -       | 6 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Mary ffarwell for her House Garden and Meadowe                                                                                             | - | [blank] |                               |
| Richard Rackley for his Barne and Backside                                                                                                 | - | -       | 4 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Agnes Moore for her House Garden and Meadowe                                                                                               | - | -       | 7 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Agnes Rackley for her House ? Roll and Close                                                                                               | - | -       | 7 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Xpöfer Mawrey for Way [Atway] Tenem <sup>t</sup> 16 <sup>d</sup> and for y <sup>e</sup> Moytie of Beare tenem <sup>t</sup> 15 <sup>d</sup> | - | -       | 2 <sup>s</sup> 7 <sup>d</sup> |
| William Weytherdon for his House and Backside                                                                                              | - | -       | 4 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Johane Voysey for her House and Garden                                                                                                     | - | -       | 2 <sup>d</sup>                |
| [blank] Stoddon for his House Garden and Close                                                                                             | - | -       | 4 <sup>d</sup>                |
| [blank] Wallyn for his House                                                                                                               | - | -       | 1 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Ellinor Emmett for her House and Meadow                                                                                                    | - | -       | 6 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Widowe Conant for her House                                                                                                                | - | -       | 1 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Nicholas Bowdon for his House                                                                                                              | - | -       | 1 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Widowe Satterley for her House                                                                                                             | - | -       | 1 <sup>d</sup>                |
| John Grey for his house and backside 2 <sup>d</sup> for his Barn and stans 2 <sup>d</sup> and for his forlong 3 <sup>d</sup>               | - | -       | 8 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Richard Weytherdon for his House                                                                                                           | - | -       | 1 <sup>d</sup>                |
| The House wherein Robert Bowdon dwelled                                                                                                    | - | -       | 1 <sup>d</sup>                |
| Nicholas ffurlong for his House                                                                                                            | - | -       | 1 <sup>d</sup>                |

The Sum of the Borough £2 14<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>

The Sum total both of the Land and Borough £11 18<sup>s</sup>

*The following precept is attached to the above:—*

. . . Nos Evanus Morrice Legum Doctor Reverendi in Xpo patris ac dñi Gervasij Babington pvideñ Dia Exoñ Epi Vicarius in Spialibus generalis ac sui Const Epalis Exoñ Officialis principalis legitime Deputatus notum facimus vniſis Quod audita visa et inspecta p nos rata siue taxaçone Consuetudinibus et Ordinibus pntibus annexis p repaçone Eccltie pochie de Bovey Tracey Exoñ Dioceš et pacifico regimine eiusdem in Causis Ecctiasticis p pochianos et inhabitantes ihm facienđ et observand QUIA compimus et invenimus eandem Ratam sive Taxaçonem Consuetudines et Ordines rite fuisse fact p maiorem et saniozem ptem dcoř pochianoř autoritate sufficien ordinat et tempore convenien coram dñis pochianis publicatam Nos igit servats de iure in hac pte servands ratam et taxaçonem consuetudines et ordines hujđi quantũ in nobis est et jura hujus inclite Regni Anglie concedunt et non ad approbamus ratificamus et confirmamus Necnon<sup>a</sup> pochianis pā observari debere pronuntiamus decernimus et declaramus p pntes IN CUJUS rei testimonium Sigillũ Ecclie dñi Epi Exon apponi pcuravim; Dat Exoñ decimo octavo Die Mensis Junij Anno Dñi Wilm Quingesimo Nonageño Sexto

Itu est E Morrice

#### TRANSLATION.

We Evan Morris Doctor of Jurisprudence Vicar General in spiritual matters of the Reverend in Christ our father and lord Gervase Babington by divine providence Bishop of Exeter and chief Official of his Episcopal Council of Exeter legally deputed make known to all that having audited seen and inspected the rate or tax customs and orders attached to these presents to be levied and observed for the repair of the parish church of Bovey Tracey in the diocese of Exeter and the peaceful government of the same in matters ecclesiastical Because we have learnt and found that the said rate or tax customs and orders had been rightly made by the greater and more discreet part of the said parishioners appointed with sufficient authority and announced at the proper time in the presence of the aforesaid parishioners We therefore by virtue of the law applicable in this case approve ratify and confirm the rate or tax customs and orders as

*Vol XI. p. 4  
No. 39.*

far as in us lies and the laws of this illustrious realm of England allow and not otherwise And pronounce decree and declare by these presents that they must be observed by the said parishioners In witness whereof we have caused the seal of the church of the said Lord the Bishop of Exeter to be affixed Given at Exeter on the 18th of June in the year of the Lord 1596

E. MORRICE.

The above is a transcription of an original document from a valuable collection in the possession of Dr. Arthur Storrs, of Bovey Tracey, by whom it was kindly lent to the Editors. The transcription, etc., has been made by the Rev. H. B. Hyde, Mr. J. W. Schopp and Mr. H. Tapley-Soper.—Eds.

324. WEARING OF HATS.—Woodbury Churchwardens' Accounts have the entries:—

1576. Paid to the Commissioners for Wearinge of Hattes 12<sup>s</sup>

1577. Paid to Gregory Stoke as concerning Hatts 18<sup>d</sup>.

*see Vol. XI. p. 39.*

A. J. P. S.

325. EXETER CITY COLOURS.—I have always understood that according to the laws of heraldry a person's "colours" should comprise the principal tinctures or metals of his coat of arms. According to this rule the City's official colours should be red and gold. Why has green and white been adopted by the Corporation?

AMATEUR.

#### CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

V., 7, p. 243, line 15, for Peter *read* John.

V., 10, p. 12, line 34, for Hendo *read* Heudo.

p. 14, line 19, for Vallibris *read* Vallibus.

p. 55, last line, for J. M. Damer *read* J. W. Damer Powell.

p. 121, line 32, for 1660 *read* 1650.

p. 222, line 11, for Ipswich *read* Munich.

p. 222, line 13, for S. Arnhagio *read* Ambrosio.

*Antun* 



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